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GEO. STARR.
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EADY RELIEF.
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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New Close,
Children's Close,
Boys' Close,
Men's Close,
Stylish Close,
Sold Clothes
AT
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Too Clothes.
Store Clothesed
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GENERAL NOTICE.
The Fashion Restaurant
AND
Ladies' Lunch and Lager Beer Parlors,
52 East Madison-st.,
Will open on SATURDAY, JUNE 7, with Downer & Bemis' celebrated Beer.
N. B.—Family Trade a Specialty.

Office of the County Treasurer,
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
CHICAGO, June 6, 1879.
Notice is hereby given that the Office of the County Treasurer will be closed on Saturday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of revising and correcting with the County Clerk the list of delinquent lands and lots against which application for judgment will be made on Monday, the 9th inst., for taxes of 1878.
S. H. McCREA, County Treasurer.

CITY CONTRACTS.
The Department of Public Works for the City of Chicago is advertising daily in the Chicago Daily Telegraph and Staats-Zeitung (Corporation Papers) for bids to furnish material of various kinds and labor for the city. The attention of the public is hereby called to these advertisements, and a full and free competition solicited. Every bid conforming to the requirements as advertised will receive just and fair consideration, and no favoritism will be shown.
C. S. WALLER,
Commissioner Public Works.

WASHINGTON.

The Legislative Bill Again Makes Its Appearance in the House.

It Is So Changed that the Democrats Themselves Hardly Know It.

And Is So Crude and Incongruous as to Be Nonsensical.

Republicans Opposed to It Principally for These Reasons.

A Long Debate on the Test-Oath Repeal Bill in the Senate.

The Patriotic Democrats Finally Forced to Declare Their True Sentiments.

Which Are in Direct Antagonism to the Fifteenth Amendment.

Kellogg's Persecutors Receive a Very Serious Back-Set.

Their First Witness Proven to Be Guilty of Deliberate Perjury.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

CAUGHT OUT AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Democratic majority of the House Appropriations Committee this morning submitted their caucus plan of the Legislative bill, and voted to report it to the House. The Republican members were opposed to it, not because they are opposed to passing this Legislative bill, which is simply a salary bill, but because of the form in which it is presented. The Democratic plan is to pass a resolution continuing the appropriations on the basis of last year, without specifying in any single case the sum to be appropriated for any purpose whatever. Now it happens that many of the topics embraced in the Legislative bill of last year are no longer subject to legislation, while by special law and general bills a great many new subjects will require appropriations in a regular legislative bill which were not included in the bill of last year. As a consequence, the continuing bill is obliged to mention a great many provisos, and exceptions, and additions, making the whole measure an

INCONGRUOUS, INCONSISTENT, AND DEFECTIVE BILL,

which will greatly trouble the accounting officers of the Government to understand, and which even the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee themselves admit that they cannot understand. However, the caucus having decreed it, this crude and incongruous proposition was reported to the House by Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Committee, took advantage of a parliamentary opportunity to move as an amendment to the bill a resolution that the subject matter be referred to the Appropriations Committee, with instructions to report back a bill substantially in the form and containing the matter of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill just vetoed, excluding therefrom the sections relating to political legislation.

The Democrats were immediately

THROWN INTO A STATE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT.

They either did not understand the purport of the amendment, or were unwilling that the Republicans should assume control of the legislation. It is very evident, from the temper of the House, that, had the Hawley amendment been submitted to a vote, it would have been carried, and the Democrats would have thus been defeated at the outset on their own proposition. But after an exciting passage the Democrats were rescued from their dilemma by the skill of the Speaker, and the bill was withdrawn, to be introduced later in the day in such a way that the Republicans could not obtain an opportunity to again submit their amendment.

The bill comes up to-morrow for consideration, and it is quite possible that the Republicans may be able to carry their point and to pass the Legislative bill recently vetoed without the political sections. A very considerable number of Democrats, including prominent members of the Appropriations Committee, think that that is the only safe and proper way to do. The Republicans, as a whole, are disposed to accept the matter of the Legislative bill, but they are opposed to the form of it, as they think it will result in embarrassing the officers of the Government, and be very difficult of construction and execution.

THE TEST-OATH BILL

IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Democratic programme for the action of the Senate to-day was well planned, but was not successful. The caucus Jury bill, fathered by the Judiciary Committee, was to be taken up, and, after some gushing peace oratory by Wade Hampton and some constitutional wisdom by Bayard, was to be passed in time to permit the holding of a caucus of Democratic Senators before dinner, by which Senators were to be dragooned into the support of the Silver bill. There could not have been a better afternoon's work laid out, but the Republicans prevented the carrying out of the plan. Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, and Blaine in turn advocated amendments to the bill, and so worried its supporters that Mr. Thurman lost his temper, and Ben Hill

BECAME CONFUSED.

Mr. Edmunds, with wonderful acuteness and dexterity, actually made the Democratic majority vote squarely against the principles declared in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and thus avow their unwillingness to declare the right of all citizens to sit upon a jury regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Ben Hill tried in vain to shelter himself behind the power of State courts, but he was reminded by Conkling that it is provided in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of any citizen. Blaine effectively showed the introduction of partisan politics into the judicial system by the appointment of Jury Commissioners belonging to the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk of the Court should belong, and he asked what would be done in States where there were three political parties. Finally, after a series of brilliant Republican flank movements against the bill in the shape of amendments which were successively voted down, the main question was reached. At that point Edmunds made a statement of the manner in which the bill had been hurried through the Committee, and the Senate could not refuse to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, that he might have an opportunity to examine it before he speaks against its passage. Other Senators will doubtless speak on it.

The caucus which had to be postponed was called that the opponents of the Warner bill on the Senate Committee on Finance might be disciplined into voting in committee to report it. Should this fail, an attempt will be made in the Senate to take the bill from the Committee on Finance, and pass it, as the Ohio Democratic leaders say that a veto of the bill by a Republican President will help their ticket.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—By a vote of yeas 28, nays 18, the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, relating to juries and the repeal of Secs. 801, 820, and 821 of the Revised Statutes, was taken up.

Mr. Hampton, after briefly supporting the bill, spoke upon general political issues.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Hampton said that he would not, in any event, vote to deny the necessary appropriations to support the army and Departments of the Government. It was true Southern members formed the majority in Congress, and were responsible for what they approved and supported as well as for what they suggested. Mr. Hampton could not claim to speak as a leader of his party, but, speaking for himself, he would never try to shield himself from the consequences of his action behind any man or party. If the policy supported by him was revolutionary and treasonable, he was a revolutionist and a traitor. But what policy is before Congress worthy of such a charge?

Continuing, Mr. Hampton said: By no vote of mine will the appropriations necessary for the efficient maintenance of the army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare under what limitations and upon what conditions those appropriations shall be made. The form in which this is done I regard as immaterial. In my judgment it would have been best to

ADHERE TO THE GENERAL FORM,

but, as it has beem deemed advisable to make the necessary appropriations in another manner, I shall, in order to secure unanimity, acquiesce in the decision of the majority. But in no event can I consent to aid in disbanding the army or impairing its efficiency. It is the army of the South as well as of the North; it is the army of the whole country. In its history from the days of the Revolution, through its achievements of 1812 and glories of the Mexican War, I have some reason, by right of my birth and blood, to be proud. In the late civil contest, on many a bloody field, I tested its valor, and no word or act of mine shall depreciate its value or lessen its usefulness. Because I so regard it, no act of mine shall tend to degrade it from its high rank. I will not so legislate that against its own honorable instincts and traditions it shall be an instrument of tyranny in the hands of any factious party or any Executive who may be so unscrupulous as to desire to use it. Nor shall I assent, because of any differences of opinion between the minority and majority, to close the courts of justice or embarrass the necessary and orderly life of the Government. The Constitution has provided a means by which an appeal to the country can be determined, and it is for the people to decide whether the Presidential veto has been wisely used to defeat the will of Congress, which represents the majority of the people.

Mr. Hampton proceeded to say that he had no intention to

EMBARRASS THE ADMINISTRATION.

While he himself considered the provisions of the bills as just, he recognized the difficult position in which the Executive found himself.

Mr. Hampton's people remembered that in a critical period of their history, when any injudicious action would have been fatal, the President, by a conscientious construction of his duty, removed the United States troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, thus enabling the people to restore their local governments to those who represented the popular will, as well as the character, intelligence, and property of the two States. For this wise and patriotic action he was grateful, and while in the necessary party differences which must arise in a free country it would be his duty to oppose the policy of which the President was the representative, that opposition would not be captious nor such as to drive the President into a coalition with those who would madly trample on the rights of the people in their struggle to retain power.

Mr. Hampton said his party was now denounced for wishing to restrict the Federal use of troops, though men high in the Republican party, whose words he quoted, had also pointed out and denounced the abuses and danger in their use.

Continuing, he said there was a widespread doctrine that the result of the War had been to increase the strength and functions of the General Government, and that as a natural consequence it could rightly use the machinery of the Government, including the army, to confirm

SUCH ADDED POWER.

Mr. Hampton thought the War had not changed in any way the relative powers of the States and Union. One of the principal factors of our success and growth has been the play of local governmental influences. It was not the immediate action of the army that he feared, but that the ultimate effect of its misuse would be centralization and despotism, and he would oppose any legislation to give the General Government power to interfere in any way with elections. It was better to have turbulence in one or ten great cities than to have military despotism in the whole country. It had been complained that Confederate officers were sent here as legislators. Nearly every man in the South bore arms, and she could hardly be blamed for trusting her interests in peace to those who risked their lives and fortunes for her in war. He thought if the North had honored in like manner those who fought her battles, the legislation of the country would not be embittered by revivals of sectional strife. When the North invited the Southern States to return to the Union was she sincere, or did she only wish them back to govern them as rotten boroughs? If sincere, she should be glad that they sent their best and most honored men to represent them. The South could not, in the nature of things, be long subordinated to the mass of ignorance and inexperience forced on them by hasty action of the Republican party. The South had no apology to make for the past. In the heat of conflict its hard blows were struck and hard words were spoken, but not in the interest of that harmony for which the whole country longs. The South asks to have stricken from the statute-books laws which are the product of distrust as much as were the armies and navies. If you ask us to come back as States, treat us as States. Join hands with us to establish National liberty as understood by our fathers.

Mr. Hampton's address aroused frequent applause in the galleries.

MR. BAYARD

supported the bill, and quoted from Hamilton's writings to show that the theory of the veto-power was to confer on the President the power to protect himself, and to prevent the passage of bad laws either through haste, inadvertence, or design. The bills recently vetoed were not so passed. They represent the sober second thought of the American people, in whose deliberate judgment the reforms contained in them should be made, and the people would judge the President and his party by their works.

Mr. Bayard remarked that the same people who elected the Democratic majority also elected the Democratic President. This was the opinion of every Democrat, and they rested their hope in their belief that truth and justice are omnipotent, and must prevail. Upon that great issue the American people will be called to decide at a future election, but these facts only render the situation more difficult and trying for the majority. They are trying to execute their duty and shape legislation so that this country shall be free and prosperous, so that the Union shall be restored, public credit maintained, and all functions of the Government duly cared for. Their responsibility is to their sense of duty, and their proposition is that every branch of the Government shall be sustained.

Our first duty, said Mr. Bayard, is to supply everything needful for such sustenance. But our policy is not to be taught us by a harassing, obstructive Executive. Our measure of patriotic duty is not to be dictated by him, but by the oath we took to support the Government.

Mr. Bayard observed that the effort made to misrepresent the Democratic party as intending to refuse supplies, and so cripple the Government,

WOULD BE FUTILE.

The people would not be thus deceived as to that party's intentions. For himself, he would not belong to a party adopting such a policy. But shall it be said, he asked, that a man accidentally and wrongfully vested with the enormous powers which have accumulated and grown around the Executive office shall succeed in placing this great party, with all its patriotic objects and intents, in a position of suspicion and doubt before their fellow-countrymen? It will require two to make that issue. It is a false, dishonest, untruthful attempt to slander his neighbors. This Government shall move on; it shall be supplied honestly; we shall stop all jobs and wrongs. We may, we shall, supply everything needful for the strong, vigorous, just exercise of every constitutional power, and we do not mean that any obstructive Executive, any unfair political opponent occupying power against our belief of right, but to which we submit under the form of law, shall pervert the true or raise false issues between us and our country.

In conclusion, Mr. Bayard said he only asked a fair understanding of the issues between the Executive and the dominant majority, as he was sure such understanding would lead to renewed respect for and confidence in the party whose motives have been sought to be brought into question.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States inclosing the report of the Board of Inquiry in the Fitz John Porter case. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MR. EDMUNDS

moved to strike out the clause of the pending bill that repeals Sec. 821, Revised Statutes, so that only Secs. 801 and 820 should be repealed. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 26.

Mr. Edmunds then moved to amend by adding the following: "That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or examination of jurors who shall exclude or fail to examine any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than $5,000."

Mr. Thurman—Under what provision of the Constitution does the Senator from Vermont propose that Congress shall regulate juries in State courts?

Mr. Edmunds—This Senate has decided that we can regulate health. I do not know why we cannot regulate justice.

Mr. Thurman—If this comes under the commercial powers of Congress, I do not know what cannot come under it. If that is the only answer the Senator has to give, I will say no more.

Mr. Edmunds—The amendment of the Committee comes

UNDER THE TRADING CLAUSE.

Mr. Thurman—The Senator answers my question jokingly. But he leaves the amendment in such shape as to cause everybody who does not see the Constitution through his spectacles to vote against it.

Mr. Hill—I would cordially vote for that amendment if it intends to accomplish what I suppose the Senator proposes to accomplish,—that is, that persons qualified by law to serve on juries shall not be rejected because of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude. Very clearly they ought not to be rejected for any such cause. If his object is to insert something which he thinks will otherwise make us vote against it, and make it appear on record that we are voting against the race and color clause, I think it is unfair. We do not think Congress has the right to prescribe the qualifications of jurors in a State, nor to prescribe a penalty for non-compliance with laws of a State in regard to examining jurors. If the Senator will strike out the words "or any State," we will cheerfully vote for the amendment.

Mr. Whyte (and other Democratic Senators)—I won't.

Mr. Hill—Well, I will. You may not.

Mr. Harris—Is not that the law now?

Mr. Hill—I think it is. I think the amendment is a solecism, because it says no person who is qualified shall be disqualified. If he means nobody shall be rejected for those reasons, I can understand it. But I think we ought to deal fairly, and ought not to interfere with the constitutional prerogatives of the State.

Mr. Eaton—I would suggest that it is not quite worth while to perfect the amendment. I think the best thing we can do with it is to vote it down. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill—I will be willing to vote for it otherwise.

Mr. Conkling—May I make an inquiry of the Senator from Georgia (Hill) if he said "or any State" was stricken out, "we would," etc.? Am I to understand——

Mr. Hill (interrupting)—If I used the word "we," I did it for myself.

Mr. Edmunds—Editorially? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill—Editorially. I did not intend to usurp any unusual authority. As it stands,

I SHALL VOTE AGAINST IT.

The amendment was rejected,—yeas, 14; nays, 26.

Mr. Conkling said he hoped Mr. Hill would come forward with that enthusiasm for justice that often inspired him, and vote for a part of the amendment though he could not vote for all, and bring up his colleagues and followers to support his good intentions. He therefore renewed Mr. Edmunds' amendment with the words "or any State" stricken out.

Mr. Conkling spoke in a humorous vein for a few moments, saying that he was detaining the Senate in the hopes that the Senator from Georgia would reappear (he having gone out to attend a meeting of the Committee on Priviliges and Elections) and redeem his pledge to vote for such an amendment if the constitutional difficulty was removed.

At this moment Mr. Hill hurried into the Chamber, his appearance being greeted with laughter and applause.

Mr. Conkling repeated the substance of his remarks, whereupon Mr. Hill said the persistency with which the amendment was pressed had caused him to suspect that there was something in it that he had overlooked at first. If it was the simple proposition it seemed to be, there would have been no necessity for a long speech.

Mr. Conkling—I was simply diverting and amusing the Senate to give the Senator time to get back, as I knew he was rushing to do so, to redeem his pledge.

Mr. Hill—The Senator is well capable of that. [Laughter.] I objected before to the constitutional difficulty. If the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) had indicated in any way that he would correct that, I would have looked to see if there was any other objection; but, as he did not, I could not tell. Now, if the Senator from New York (Conkling) will say that he thinks the law, as it stands, excludes from United States juries a man otherwise qualified because of race, color, etc., I will vote for the first clause of this amendment with the greatest pleasure. But there is no need of re-enacting what is now on the statute-books.

Mr. Conkling said Mr. Edmunds offered the amendment to guarantee to the black men their rights under the Constitution. The Democratic vote would show that, with all their professions of equality,

THEY DID DISCRIMINATE

between the right of colored men and that of white men. The same Constitution under which the Senator from Georgia professed his willingness to vote for the equality of jurors in National courts applies as well to the States. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," etc. But Mr. Hill wanted to make it appear that the Democrats proposed to do just what the Republicans wanted to, except in crossing the line of a State. Mr. Eaton, with his long head, had dropped a word of caution, and advised his colleagues to vote the amendment down without debate.

Mr. Hill—I feel that I owe the Senate an apology. When I heard the motion of the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), I thought there was something serious in the matter, and that he thought this provision needed some amendment. I supposed the gentleman meant it, but I discover that they are merely trifling or making fun for the galleries. I beg to wash my hands of it, and have nothing more to do with it.

Mr. Thurman thought Mr. Conkling had read the celebrated English statesman who said he acquired eloquence by speaking

ON EVERY DAY AND EVERYTHING

for the first year of his career, and was imitating him in the determination to become a ready debater by speaking often and on every subject.

Mr. Thurman said this was the first time he had heard of this amendment. Why was it not proposed to the Judiciary Committee and considered there? This was not the way in which the business of the Senate should be conducted. He was sorry to make these remarks, but he wanted fair play all around, and did not want anything sprung on him without time for proper consideration. He intimated that the amendment had been offered in the Senate, because it thus became an amendment to the Committee amendment, and could not be amended again. They were therefore compelled to accept it as a whole, or else appear to be voting against the race, color, etc., part of it. He went on to show that the bill provides that the members of both political parties shall be drawn in an equal numbers. If the Republican drawer chooses, he can place none but negroes' names in the box. This amendment looked like a smart move, he added, but in his judgment it was not smart at all, and its friends would

LIVE TO REGRET IT.

Mr. Edmunds—We are almost scared out of it now.

Mr. Thurman—I have no doubt the Senator would withdraw it if he could.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 28.

Mr. Blaine asked the other side whether this was not the first appearance of political distinction in the matter of the judiciary, and if it was not introducing into the jury system the principle of the ward caucus and primary election. It was a great innovation and a backward step. It might be a basis of great fraud, a common and indecent cheat.

Mr. Eaton—Suppose it has been all cheat heretofore.

Mr. Blaine—Does the Senator assume that it has been?

Mr. Eaton—In some respects it has been too much so.

Mr. Blaine—That is a tremendous modification. Now, if he will rise, I think he will take back the other half.

Mr. Eaton (rising)—If my friend desires me to rise to make the effort I will make it. There has been absolute and unqualified injustice practiced in many of the States in selecting jurors. If the Senator is not aware of it, he ought to be. I am, and I believe every Senator is, and therefore I think the Committee did well in order to make this thing reasonably honest.

Mr. Blaine—Do I understand the Senator to impute those frauds and wrongs

TO ONE PARTY,

and that the Republican party?

Mr. Eaton—Does it make any difference which party did it?

Mr. Blaine—I want that we should understand each other.

Mr. Eaton—I do mean that.

Mr. Harris—Will the gentleman from Maine allow me to state a fact in point?

Mr. Blaine—Certainly.

Mr. Harris—Five or six years ago, in the United States Circuit Court in Memphis, it was found that every juror summoned by the Marshal belonged to one political party. It was stated by many citizens that they had been approached and asked if they would find for the Government, in all suits to which the Government was a party, if selected as jurors, and upon their stating that they would be governed by the evidence and law, as charged, they were rejected. Upon a petition by the Bar stating these facts the Judge discharged every juror, and made the panel himself. But this showed what might occur under the present system.

Mr. Blaine—That case illustrates that correction went along with wrong. The Court will correct it.

Mr. Whyte (sotto voce)—That depends upon who the Court is.

Mr. Harris—My point is that it would be better to have jurors selected impartially than to leave it to attorneys to appeal to the Court to correct an accomplished evil.

Mr. Blaine—Now, the result of this bill will be to get the rankest partisans on both sides into the jury.

Mr. Dawes—What if there are three parties?

Mr. Blaine—That is just what I was going to speak of.

Mr. Eaton—We can except Maine from this. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—That is the very trouble I am in. There are three parties there, and the principal opposing party is now the Greenback party, and this law

WOULD EXCLUDE DEMOCRATS ENTIRELY

from the panel. The last vote was: Republicans, 57,000; Greenbackers, 48,000; Democrats, 26,000. That leaves the Democrats out in the cold entirely [laughter], and if a man does not belong to any political organization he cannot get in the jury-box at all. Seward, Fessenden, and Hale could not get on a committee here in years gone by because, in the opinion of such patriots as Jeff Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, and Slidell, they did not belong to any healthy political organization. [Laughter.] Now you propose to transfer politics to the jury box. I object to it because it is a great public indecency to put in the statutes a provision that two political partisans shall stand facing each other to draw jurors. What are the principal parties now in Georgia? I know what one is. What is the other? What are the two principal parties in those districts where 2,500 votes,

ALL ON ONE SIDE,

elect a member of Congress? There is another cheat underlying this. The Commissioner may be nominally of the opposite party, but really politically or corruptly in harmony with the clerk. Then, you will have a jury of rank partisans all on one side.

Mr. Thurman, referring to Blaine's assumption that there was no precedent for recognizing political difference in drawing juries, cited the practice in Pennsylvania since 1867, which is similar to that proposed.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 30.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the words "but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any Judge in any district in which such is now the practice from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by the State authorities in selecting juries in the highest courts of the States."

Mr. Edmunds—My object is to get rid of the cross-cut saw business, the pendulum way of selecting juors.

Mr. Edmunds' motion was rejected—18 to 30.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the words requiring the Commissioners appointed by the Judge to put the names in the box to be "a well known member of the principal party opposing that to which the clerk may belong."

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the clause by which "No person shall be compelled to serve more than two weeks at any term, unless it be necessary in order to complete the trial of a cause in which he is impaneled." Rejected.

The Committee amendment (being the substitute for the original bill) was then agreed to,—yeas, 30; nays, 18.

Mr. Edmunds moved to recommit the bill. Lost.

Mr. Edmunds then spoke at some length on the bill. In reply to Mr. Thurman's intimation of sharp practice in offering the amendment in the Senate, instead of the Committee, he said the minority of the Committee were

NOT GIVEN SUFFICIENT NOTICE

of the proposed substitute, and were unable to investigate its full scope in the short time they had. The law of 1875 declares that no man shall be disqualified on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude to serve as a juror in either State or National courts. That is set aside and repealed by this bill. He said that Sec. 820 had been retained in the statute-book by a Democratic House refusing to pass the Senate bill repealing it, and intimated that perhaps this was done purposely to keep alive a good political grievance. Sec. 821 gives the Court discretion as to whether persons are fit to serve in certain cases, just as the common law used to allow him discretion as to a challenge for favor. Is it a part of our mission now, he asked, to encourage rebellion, and say that hereafter, when the next rebellion occurs, we will take care beforehand that there shall be no law to keep a red-handed traitor off the jury when his fellow-traitor is tried? Undoubtedly that must be the object.

Mr. Edmunds here yielded to the motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

ATKINS.

WHAT THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SAYS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Chairman Atkins, of the House Committee on Appropriations, said to-night that he thinks both the Army and Judicial Appropriation bills will be reported to the House to-morrow, as they are already completed. They have not yet been seen by the Republican members of the Committee at all, but a meeting of the Committee is to be held to-morrow morning, when the bills will be formally acted on. Mr. Atkins expects to report back the Legislative bill to-morrow, and ask its immediate consideration. He says he was greatly surprised by Gen. Hawley's motion to-day, as that matter had, he thought, been settled in committee. The effort would have been, he said, to take the bill out of his hands altogether, and he is not very well pleased because the motion was made. On being asked whether he would allow any amendments to be offered in the House, he said he supposed he could not prevent that, but that they would all be voted down. He intimated that he should not be any more inclined to accommodate the Republicans after what took place to-day.

Gen. Atkins is extremely anxious that Congress shall not adjourn until after the Warner Silver bill is disposed of by the Senate, and he is also very desirous that the bill making it a penal offense to assess, collect, or pay political assessments should be acted on by the House. In common with other Southern and many Western Democrats, Gen. Atkins finds it difficult to express his indignation against Mr. Fernando Wood, whom he holds responsible for the action of the Committee of Ways and Means in refusing to report a bill to repeal the duty on quinine, and to provide for a tax on incomes.

KELLOGG.

SPOFFORD NOT YET THE WINNER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Democratic attempt to oust Kellogg from the Senate and seat Spofford is rapidly becoming a fiasco. At all events, the Democrats suffered a terrible defeat at the special meeting called to-day, as the result of the mission of Judge Spofford to Louisiana with a blank subpœna as a drag-net to find the additional evidence which he claims to have discovered. An agent of Spofford's appeared here this morning with a number of negro witnesses, from whom wonderful developments were expected. A special meeting of the Committee was called. One of the witnesses, Johnson, was put upon the stand, and an affidavit was presented signed by him, in which he set forth that he had been paid money to vote for Kellogg for the Senate. On the direct examination he admitted the genuineness of his signature, and the Democrats were triumphant, but when the cross-examination came they were despondent. Johnson, who had been much badgered by the Democrats, was taken in hand by Kellogg himself, who conducted the cross-examination. Kellogg had not seen the colored man for two years, but Gov. Kellogg has lived long enough in the South to understand the negro character, and under his reassuring questions Johnson soon appeared at ease. The result of a very brief cross-examination was that Johnson declared that the affidavit was prepared by an agent of Spofford; that representations had been made to him (Johnson) by Spofford's agents that Kellogg would be compelled to leave the Senate any way, because the Democrats had control of it, and that, if he would sign the affidavit, the Democrats would see to it that he was well cared for in Washington or elsewhere; that, as a matter of fact, the statements of

THE AFFIDAVIT WERE FALSE.

He never did receive any money from Kellogg for voting, and, as Johnson said to Kellogg, "No money was necessary to buy anybody; everybody was for you." The Democrats were not eager to have this cross-examination continued. Had they done, it is said Kellogg would have been able to prove that some one in the interest of Spofford had paid this colored man $250 to make the false affidavit that he had received $200 for voting for Kellogg. If the remainder of the witnesses which this drag-net subpoena in the interest of Spofford has discovered, furnish as good testimony for Kellogg as did Johnson to-day there will be very little left of Spofford's case. Senator Kellogg seems unconcerned at the inquiry and appears to be thoroughly informed as to every step taken by Spofford's unscrupulous agents.

THE JOHNSON AFFIDAVIT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this afternoon commenced the examination of witnesses in the contested Senatorial election case of Spofford against Kellogg. R. T. Merrick appeared for Spofford, and Judge Shellabarger for Senator Kellogg.

An affidavit dated April 4, 1879, and signed by Joseph J. Johnson, colored member of the Louisiana Legislature of 1877, was read. It says, among other things, that before the election for United States Senator he (Johnson) went to Kellogg and told him he was hard up for money, and could not get anything, and did not have any warrants yet, and asked him to do something for him. The affidavit continues: "He told me he wanted me to stand by him, and to go to Col. Souer, and he would give me satisfaction. I then went to Souer and told him Kellogg sent me to get satisfaction; that the election for Senator was coming on, and I wanted to know

WHAT WOULD BE DONE.

I asked him if I voted for Kellogg for Senator if he would give me a position in the Custom-House, as I knew he would be able to do it. Souer said that it did not matter much what was done afterwards, but that every one who voted for Kellogg then would get $200; I asked if I would get it, and he said to be sure I would. I then promised my vote, which promise I kept. After the vote, about four or five days, I was called into Souer's private room and he paid me the $200 agreed upon.

George Washington, a member from Concordia, was at the door looking in and waiting to be called after me. When I got my money Washington got his. I saw him getting money. The next who came in after Washington was Anderson Tollener, of Concordia. I was still watching outside the door, and, looking in, I saw Souer pay him money. I then went away from the door, but remained in the ante-room, and saw Baptiste Drew, of Rapid River, go into the private room. When he came out I asked him if he got his money, and he said "yes," and showed it to me.

In reply to questions, witness said he remembered at one time to be out of money, and was told by Kellogg that he had none, but he could get some from Souer. He accordingly went to Souer and obtained $25, which Souer told him

HE WAS TO PAY BACK.

Witness further said: I do not remember saying, What is in that paper? I asked Kellogg to lend me some money, but he told me he had none, and that Souer would lend me some. That was not for any election matter. I never took time to read the paper before I went into Cavanoc's office to sign it.

In reply to questions by Senator Kellogg, witness said Ward took him to Cavanoc's office, where the affidavit that he signed was already drawn up. He was persuaded by Ward to sign it. Ward said he wanted revenge out of Kellogg, and was going to help put him out of the Senate, and the signing would do witness no harm. Ward came clean to the house of witness and made him stop work a whole day on this business. Ward said if I signed the affidavit I would get work in the Custom-House, and it would never be used in Washington except to turn Kellogg out, which would be done by the majority anyhow. He said Spofford would get me work in the Custom-House.

Question by Kellogg—Did you at any time receive any money or other consideration or inducement from me, or any money, or consideration, or inducement from anybody acting for me, to procure your vote?

A.—I did not.

Merrick—What is Ward doing at this time?

A.—Walking about until he was badly stabbed by a gentleman in New Orleans while stopping a fuss at the Custom-House.

Adjourned.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The attempt in the House to pass the bill which embodies the plan for placing the Government Printing-Office under Democratic control was unsuccessful. The Democrats of the Printing Committee endeavored to have the bill brought up as a question of privilege. The rule, however, was so very plain that the Committee had no authority to treat that measure as a privileged question, and the Speaker was compelled to rule it out of order.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The following message from the President was received by both Houses to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the "proceedings and report" of the Board of Officers convened by special order No. 78, from the headquarters of the army at Washington, April 12, 1878, in the case of Fitz-John Porter. The report of the Board was made in March last, but the official record of the proceedings did not reach me until the 3d inst. I have given to this report such an examination as satisfies me that I ought to lay the proceedings and conclusions of the Board before Congress, as I am without the power, in the absence of legislation, to act upon the recommendation of the report, further than by submitting the same to Congress. The proceedings and conclusions of the Board are transmitted for the information of Congress, and for such action as in your wisdom shall seem expedient and just.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 5, 1879.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Simon B. Conover, of Florida, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the District of Florida, and Charles L. Kerr, to be Postmaster at Shelby, O.

TAX ON NOTES.

The Attorney General decides that obligations solvable in merchandise, and used for circulation, come so evidently within the mischief intended to be remedied by the act of Feb. 8, 1875, as to subject them to a tax of 10 per cent. The act provides that "every person, firm or association, other than National bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them."

THE RECENT TORNADO.

The Signal Bureau will make an inquiry into the origin, movement, and effects of the recent tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report amount to $358,410.

A COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE

will be given Gen. Ewing to-morrow by his Democratic friends. He will be introduced by S. S. Cox, and speeches will be made by Senators Thurman, Pendleton, and others.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution appropriating money to enable the United States Government to participate in the International Exhibitions to be held at Sydney and Melbourne, in 1879 and 18[illegible], which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kernan, the bill for the delivery to Samuel [illegible]ord, Jr., Receiver of certain bonds now in the hands of the United States Treasury, was taken up. It appeared from letters submitted by Mr. Kernan that the bonds referred to came into the possession of the Government during the War nominally as captured property. Their ownership was afterward discovered. The bill passed.

HOUSE.

In the House this morning more than an hour was consumed in consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Printing. A bill for the election of a Congressional Printer was reported but not admitted, the point of order being raised that it was not such a bill as the Committee was privileged to report at any time.

Mr. Atkins reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and moved that the bill be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment to the motion, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill substantially in the form of the Legislative Appropriation bill last agreed to, excluding therefrom all general political legislation and all appropriations for judicial expenses.

Mr. Atkins inquired how Mr. Hawley had obtained the floor.

The Speaker replied that, as the gentleman from Tennessee (Atkins) had not demanded the previous question, he had recognized the gentleman from Connecticut (Hawley).

Mr. Atkins—I had not surrendered the floor, but was in expectation of the question being put by the Chair.

The Speaker—If the gentleman says that he demanded the previous question, the Chair will, of course, take his word.

Mr. Atkins inquired if he could withdraw the bill.

The Speaker replied that he could.

Mr. Atkins—Then I withdraw it.

Mr. Conger inquired if that was in order.

The Speaker said it was.

The bill was therefore withdrawn, and the House resumed consideration of business of the morning hour, being the bill relating to the removal of causes from the State to Federal Courts.

The demand for the previous question being withdrawn, Mr. White proceeded to argue in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Thomas argued in favor of the amendment offered by the minority of the Committee. He believed that there ought to be some modification of the existing law, but to attempt to sweep it entirely from the statute-book was entirely unjustifiable. The United States was a nation, "with a great big N," and every foot of territory in it was part and parcel of the nation. Every citizen had the right to go to the foot of the throne and demand protection, particularly when he had been acting by the authority of the United States and had come in conflict with some law of an inferior municipality. [Applause.]

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker laid before the House a message of the President, transmitting the proceedings and report of the Board of officers in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered printed, with all the documents.

Mr. Atkins reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and moved that it be printed and recommitted, and demanded the previous question.

There was laughter on the Republican side at the rapidity with which the previous question was moved, and a number suggested, in an undertone, to Mr. Hawley to make some movement, but he declined doing so, remarking, in the same tone, that he did not want to aggravate Atkins.

Mr. Garfield remarked that he had been told by some members who had seen the bill that it was in the main unobjectionable, but he suggested to Mr. Atkins whether it would not be best to have the bill show substantially and exactly what appropriations it made.

Mr. Atkins retorted that the school-boy of 10 years old who could not understand the bill should not be sent to school for another hour. Any executive officer could understand it in a day.

Mr. Garfield—It has to be codified.

Mr. Atkins—Well, it can be codified in a day.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then took up as the special order the bill reported by Mr. Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, and was addressed in support of the bill by Messrs. Hatch and Covert, and by Mr. Morton in opposition.

Without action the House adjourned.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Aspect of the Great Strikes Now Progressing in Pittsburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—The iron-manufacturers held a meeting this afternoon, at which the strike was discussed in all its bearings. A large minority of those present were in favor of signing the scale, on the ground that their contracts must be filled or they would be liable for heavy damages. The majority, however, were opposed to anything that looked like a back-down. The meeting adjourned till Saturday, when it is expected a definite conclusion one way or the other will be reached. There is scarcely a doubt that the manufacturers will eventually give in. The flint-glass lockout continues, with no signs of yielding on either side. This strike is now scarcely of less importance than that of the iron-workers. At present, of the eleven factories which put out their fires last fall, two have compromised matters with their employes—Duncan's and Alterburg's—and resumed work, while nine others are being operated by men not working under the sanction of the Union, and designated as "scabs." The strikers are very much pleased with the settlement at Duncan's and Alterburg's, and say that it is only a matter of time until all the manufacturers will relinquish the attempt to run their factories with unskilled labor, and employ their old hands.

THE CYCLONE SUFFERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—The citizens of Topeka will give a large entertainment for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers, next Monday night, at the Topeka Opera-House. W. F. White, General Ticket Agent of the Santa Fe Railroad, is superintending the entertainment. Miss Marion Lowell, of Philadelphia, the talented reader and elocutionist, and dramatic and musical people have volunteered their services. Atchison, Lawrence, Leavenworth, and other towns expect to send large delegations to the entertainment.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 5.—Arrived, steamships Denmark, Caledonia, Nederland, Gellert, and Anchoria, from New York.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrived, Baltic, from Liverpool.

POLITICAL.

Speech of the Hon. Charles Foster at Columbus, Last Night.

He Holds to the Opinion Entertained by Ewing Three Years Ago.

Namely, that the Democratic Party Has Ceased to Be Useful.

Ewing Actually and Openly in Training for the Presidency.

Bitter Hostility of His Faction to the Tilden Wing of the Democracy.

Bishop One of the Happiest Men Ever Defeated in a Convention.

Kearney Much Disgusted by a Motion to Relieve Him of His Power.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—The nomination of the original head of the "Ohio idea" has given a severe blow to those of the Democracy who were willing to go to any extreme with Senator Thurman as their leader, but who have hardly been brought to the point of subscribing to the peculiar views of Gen. Ewing on the financial issues. At no time in recent political moves has a party been more badly beaten at all points than were the Thurman-Rice combination, backed by the Ohio delegation in Congress, whose stock in trade was "Anybody to beat Bishop." Among all the politicians who were adverse to the Washington dynasty there is not one who so glories over the result as Gov. Bishop, who, though defeated himself, was instrumental in carrying with him the whole crowd of persecutors who inaugurated the movement which led to his overthrow. Looking at the result in any light, the nomination of Gen. Ewing is regarded as a personal victory of the defeated candidate. The result is acknowledged by the personal friends of Thurman as very damaging to him, and an injury from which he will hardly recover. The hard-money members of the party, especially business-men, assert that they will not under any circumstances, support Ewing. This sentiment exists to a greater extent than at first supposed. It is apparent on all sides that, could the Democrats undo the work of yesterday, they would cheerfully give to Gov. Bishop the coveted nomination. In this connection it may be stated that a new combination is being formed in which Senator Pendleton is to be presented as the exponent of the "Ohio idea" at the National Convention, vice Thurman. It is now believed that Senator Pendleton took much interest in the contest which closed yesterday, and aided in bringing out the result. Gen. Rice has not as yet accepted the nomination, but a strong pressure is being brought to bear, which will force him to succumb.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—T. M. Nichol, of the Chicago Honest-Money League, and Robert Schilling, of Cleveland, a Greenbacker, had a joint discussion in Capitol Square to-night.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—The Republican State Central Committee and candidates of the State tickets met here to-day. After consultation the following Executive Committee was chosen: J. S. Robinson, Chairman; J. C. Donaldson, Secretary; Charles H. Moore, C. H. Ostrander, J. S. Braze.

The State Democratic Committee will not select an Executive Committee for some time.

MR. FOSTER'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—The Hon. Charles Foster, the Republican candidate for Governor, arrived here this morning, and has been called upon by a large number of citizens during the day and evening. Mr. Foster, in speaking of the nominations made by the Democratic Convention, said that he regarded them as strong in some respects, while in others the advantages were decidedly with the Republicans. Mr. Foster spoke in the highest terms of the personal character of his opponents, their ability, and personal popularity. Mr. Foster was of the opinion that the nomination of Mr. Ewing might secure the support of a portion of the National Greenbackers, but what strength was gained by such an addition he thought would be lost by the opposition of the hard-money men of the party, who would with great reluctance vote for the recognized leader of the soft-money men and parent of "the Ohio Idea." It could have but one result in the East, and that was that it would solidify, so to speak, the feelings of the Eastern Democrats in their opposition to the peculiar heresies of their Ohio brethren, and they would certainly contribute nothing looking toward aiding the success of a party pledged to their support.

From what he could learn, it appeared to him that

MR. TILDEN,

in consulting his own interests, would work for the success of the Democratic ticket in his own State, and at the same time be pleased to see the Ohio Democracy stagger along to defeat. Mr. Foster stated that he was impressed with the gravity of the situation, and the State could only be carried by hard and persistent fighting.

SPEECH.

This evening Mr. Foster was serenaded at his hotel, in front of which about 2,000 people were assembled. In response, Mr. Foster spoke as follows:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment you have just paid me. The compliment is not paid to me, I take it, as an individual, but as the representative of the great Republican party of the State of Ohio. We are about entering upon a campaign which will be of unusual importance, national in its character; one that must determine whether this great nation of ours is a nation or not. It is to determine whether State authority shall be supreme or whether National authority shall be supreme. Our Democratic friends, in convention yesterday, undertook to belittle this question by showing, or undertaking to show, that the recent acts in Congress are measures on the part of the Republicans to institute laws and new regulations in reference to the conduct of troops at elections and the preservation of peace at the polls. This, my fellow-citizens, is begging the question.

THE ISSUE

is not new laws. The issue is whether the law that was passed under George Washington, that was passed under Jefferson, that was passed under Jackson, that was passed under Lincoln, shall be repealed. Repealed why? Because a certain portion of this country denies the power of the Government to interfere in the conduct of elections and the preservation of peace at the polls in certain States. The Republican party maintains that the results of the War shall be enforced in letter and in spirit. If there was any one thing settled by the sacrifice of blood and treasure during four years of bloody war, it was that the National authority is supreme, and that the dogma of States-rights was buried forever. We have, my fellow-citizens, for the first time since 1861, a a Democratic Congress.

THAT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

takes up the cue where they laid it down in 1861. They repeat their unfinished speeches when they left the halls of Congress. We, as the Republican party, propose that the results of the War shall be maintained, and that those people who undertake this issue shall be put down, not by bullets, but by ballots. [Applause.] That, my fellow-citizens, and all this, is the great issue, and I want to impress it upon all of you that this will be the great issue of the coming campaign. National authority shall be supreme, and States must be subservient thereto. [A voice, "Agreed."] Now, my fellow-citizens, I am not here to make a speech. We have other issues, such as the question of State matters and questions of

FINANCE.

On the question of finance the Republican party occupies high ground. It has stood from the beginning for national honor, for the national faith, and for national credit. It stands there to-day. During the dark hour of bloody rebellion, when the life of the nation was imperiled, we had to pledge the credit of this nation to save the life of it. We pledged ourselves then that when this War was over, and we were able, we would redeem the greenbacks. For fifteen long years we have been struggling to redeem that pledge. We have fought for the success of this pledge against the combined forces of the Democratic party, and, thank God, to-day, through the courage of an Ohio man and the faithfulness of the Republican party, that pledge is redeemed, and the greenback dollar is worth a hundred cents. [Applause.] In every part of this country the plow-holder and the bondholder have a currency of equal value. Now, my fellow-citizens, we Republicans propose to stand there. We propose to maintain this national credit against all enemies, whether they be Ewing Greenbackers or what not. We propose to stand by the national faith, the national honor, and by that greenback dollar. Now, my fellow-citizens, I don't propose to entertain you with any long discussion on this question. We are about entering upon a campaign that will be an active one. I am of the opinion to-day of the distinguished gentleman whom our Democratic friends put at the head of their ticket yesterday. It was his opinion, about three or four years ago, that the Democratic party

HAD CEASED TO BE USEFUL

long years before. [Applause and laughter.] I am of that opinion still. It seems that my distinguished friend has changed his mind. We propose to stand by that, and, when the polls close in October next, we propose to prove it by a very large majority. [Applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, there is one occurrence that happened in the Convention yesterday that I propose for a moment to speak of. One of the things that our Democratic friends for many years abhorred above all was "the nigger." Why, when we undertook to put the colored man in the field and make a soldier of him, our Democratic friends said: "That won't do. Our white soldiers won't stand it. Besides that, he smells so badly he will never make a soldier." [Laughter.] What a wondrous difference—what a wondrous effect—it has upon the smell of the colored man to vote the Democratic ticket. It purifies him at once. Why, our distinguished friend, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, had one beside him for an hour to-day, and he didn't smell a bit. [Applause and laughter.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I thank you for this reception, and bid you goo-dnight. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] No, I thank you. I expect to see you again before the campaign closes, and I now bid you good-night."

Mr. Foster was followed by

GEN. GROSVENOR,

who made an excellent speech, which was received with rounds of applause. Loud and prolonged calls were made for Gen. Beatty, who at the time was in Mr. Foster's parlor. Beatty finally responded, and delivered one of the ablest speeches of his life. The ice was broken, and the chief of the Ohio Stalwarts, while still holding his peculiar views, joins hands with his party friends, and will support the ticket and work for its success. All hopes of the Democrats in bringing about a division in the Republican party are now destroyed.

EWING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The talk among the friends of Gen. Ewing throughout to-day has been of a most exultant character. The victory which they have achieved in their own State seems to be entirely secondary with them to the triumph which they claim to have won in the national affairs of their party. It is most significant that they glory over yesterday's victory as a revenge for treatment which their branch of the party received at the St. Louis Convention in June, 1876, when Ewing, Voorhees, and other pronounced friends of the inflation measures were driven from the platform by the Tilden men under the lead of Dorsheimer, in utter violation of all Parliamentary rules, and by the sheer force of the Tilden majority. To-day the Ewing men are claiming that they have turned Dorsheimer's speech in denunciation of Ewing both upon him and those Eastern Democrats whom he represented when he declared, amid the tremendous cheering of the Tilden men at St. Louis, that they proposed to make a straight issue between soft and hard money; that by that issue they (the Eastern Democrats) intended to stand or fail; and that, if the Convention wanted soft money, they could give their votes to the resolution offered by Gen. Ewing, the most distinguished soft-money man in the United States.

RECALLING THIS SPEECH,

they have been exulting to-day that they have committed the Democratic party of the State of Ohio, in advance of the National Convention and the campaign of 1880, to the success of this same most distinguished soft-money man of the Union, denounced so much by the hard-money Democrats of the East only three years ago in the National Convention.

There is one other national feature of this victory of which they do not hesitate to speak freely among themselves, and that is that they regard the triumph of yesterday as a final victory over Thurman in all his Presidential aspirations. There has been an attempt on the part of Thurman's friends to break the force of what they understand to be the real purpose of those who controlled yesterday's Convention, by circulating a statement that the ticket was prearranged, and that the understanding among all its contestants was that the nomination of Ewing was with a view of his advancement to the Senatorship in case of Democratic success, and the advancement of Rice to the Governorship, leaving Thurman as the acknowledged Presidential candidate from Ohio. But Ewing himself

SCOUTS THIS IDEA,

and said freely to his friends, after receiving the news of his nomination, that this left him a clear path to the Presidency. Thurman's friends were bitterly disappointed at the result, as they had desired—and as Thurman himself had desired—that he should be nominated. He was constrained, however, to send a congratulatory dispatch to Columbus, and he has also been induced, as a matter of expediency, to take part in the serenade to Ewing to-morrow night, the object being to make it appear to the public that he is in full accord with the proceedings of his party in Ohio. One feature connected with the preparations for the serenade of Gen. Ewing is quite significant, as showing conclusively that his friends have prominently in mind a national campaign for Ewing in 1880. Almost the first application which was made for speakers of the serenade was a request to Senator Vest, of Missouri, to appear as the principal speaker and eulogist of Ewing. The avowed object of this was for the purpose of counteracting the persistent attack which has been made upon Gen. Ewing by the Democrats of Missouri, on account of what is known as General Order No. 11, an order under which Ewing depopulated the border counties of Western Missouri after some of the raids from them into Kansas during the War. This order is one which Republicans have always stoutly defended, but which Missouri Democrats, and Democrats in other portions of the South, have always bitterly attacked. Senator Vest thought best, in view of what he candidly stated to be the opinion still among his party associates in Western Missouri, that nothing that he could say would allay that feeling, and that it would possibly be better not to raise this issue at the present stage of Ewing's campaign.

KEARNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The Workingmen's Convention to-day rescinded the resolution to make nominees for judicial offices take the iron-clad pledge. A pledge for Congressmen was adopted that they will not, as Congressmen, vote for any Presidential candidate other than the Workingmen's candidate, unless otherwise instructed by the W. P. C. A proposition to abolish the office of President of the party, now held by Kearney, created a breeze in the Convention. Some sharp talk passed between Kearney and the member making the motion. The latter, with two or three others, withdrew from the Convention. The proposition was voted down by a large majority. Kearney was re-elected permanent President of the party. The Convention then nominated the following State ticket: Governor, William F. White, of Monterey County; Lieutenant-Governor, W. R. Andrus, of Alameda; Secretary of State, A. A. Smith, of Nevada; Treasurer, Charles Krug, of Napa; Comptroller, Hugh Jones, of Santa Clara; Attorney-General, C. W. Cross, of Nevada; Surveyor-General, H. J. Stevens, of Los Angeles; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. Trout, of Santa Barbara; Chief Justice, R. F. Morrison, of San Francisco; First Associate Justice, S. B. McKee, of Alameda. The remaining Associate Justices will be nominated to-morrow.

The Congressional Convention of the Second District nominated P. J. Hopper, of Sacramento, for Congress in that district. White is a farmer, was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and is considered a good nomination. Andrus was recently re-elected Mayor of Oakland by the Workingmen, which office he has filled acceptably. King is a prominent vineculturist. Cross is a promising young lawyer. Morrison is Judge of the Fourth District Court, and Mckee of the Third District. Both are first-class nominations.

JUDICIAL RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PONTIAC, June 5.—The official returns of the Eleventh Judicial District for Livingston County are now all in, and are as follows: Livingston County—John M. Scott, Judge of the Supreme Court, 2,434; Benjamin S. Edwards, Judge of the Supreme Court, 1,275.

CIRCUIT COURT—ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Votes.
N. J. Pillsbury	3,253
Franklin Blades	2,452
Oren T. Reeves	2,202
A. E. Harding	840
James C. Ewing	873
M. B. Wright	679

FORD COUNTY—OFFICIAL VOTE.

	Votes.
Pillsbury	1,065
Blades	946
Reeves	964
Ewing	483
Wright	487
Starr	156
Harding	205

M'CLEAN COUNTY—OFFICIAL VOTE.

	Votes.
Reeves	4,515
Blades	3,956
Pillsbury	3,751
Ewing	3,453
Wright	2,165
Starr	504
Harding	597

The old Circuit Judges are all elected by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., June 5.—The official vote of Iroquois County, Eleventh Circuit, is:

SUPREME JUDGE.

Scott, Republican	2,151
Edwards, Democrat	1,490

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Pillsbury, Republican-Greenbacker	2,699
Blades, Republican	2,080
Reeves, Republican	1,874
Wright, Democrat-Greenbacker	1,781
Ewing, Democrat	1,584
Starr, Republican	597
Harding, Democrat	251

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 5.—Judge Goodspeed was serenaded by Moyne's Band at his residence in this city to-night. The affair was entirely impromptu. There were no set speeches, but all present were hospitably entertained, and the event was a pleasant termination of the judicial election.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 5.—The Greenbackers opened their fall campaign by a meeting in Music Hall to-night. About 2,000 were present. It was somewhat of a failure. Peter Cooper, Gen. Butler, Weaver, of Iowa, and Solon Chase, of Maine, were advertised to speak, but Cooper was too fatigued by business and the marriage of his granddaughter to attend, and his old Presidential speech was read by the Curator of Cooper Institute. Nothing was heard or seen of Butler except McDavitt, his lieutenant, who was on the platform. Weaver was also absent, but sent a letter of explanation. Wendell Phillips and Solon Chase did the talking of the evening, both of them being very sharp and spicy, and Phillips sometimes vindictive. No plan of action for the fall campaign was announced. Every mention of "Old Ben Butler" was greeted with hearty hand-clapping and hurrahs, and confidence was expressed in the future of the Greenback party. Gold was especially obnoxious to the speakers, and both silver and paper money received loud praises.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slowly falling followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, warmer and clear weather, with probably local rains and lower temperature in the latter.

In the Lake region, higher pressure, variable winds, mostly from north to east, lower or stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, variable winds, mostly from north to east, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, local rains.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 5.—A severe hail-storm from the northwest, accompanied by vivid lightning, heavy thunder, and a gale of wind, passed over the central portion of the Township of Hope soon after 12 o'clock last night, doing a great deal of damage. Windows were smashed, orchards stripped of young fruit, and growing corn and potatoes battered to the earth.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 5.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.931	53	73	N.	12	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.984	53	73	N.	7	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.978	58	61	N.	8	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.967	52	66	N.	6	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.929	52	73	Calm.	6	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.921	54	67	E.	2	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 74; minimum 50.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 5—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.90	62	Calm		Cloudy.
Alpena	29.87	49	S., brisk		Clear.
Breckenridge	29.99	52	N., fresh		Clear.
Buffalo	29.91	55	Calm		Cloudy.
Cairo	30.04	73	S., fresh		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.90	65	S.W., fresh		Clear.
Chicago	29.92	54	E., light		Clear.
Cincinnati	29.94	76	S.W., fresh		Fair.
Cleveland	29.89	65	S.E., gentle	.02	Lt. rain.
Davenport	29.92	65	W., light		Clear.
Denver	29.91	69	S., fresh		Clear.
Des Moines	29.90	69	Calm		Cloudy.
Detroit	29.87	58	N.E., gentle		Fair.
Dodge City	29.42	76	S., brisk		Fair.
Duluth	29.97	52	N.W., fresh	.08	Clear.
Erie	29.83	63	S., gentle		Fair.
Escanaba	29.86	49	N., brisk	.09	Lt. rain.
Fort Garry	30.08	48	Calm		Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.95	68	S., gentle		Clear.
Grand Haven	29.90	52	Calm		Fair.
Indianapolis	29.91	71	N., light		Fair.
Keokuk	29.87	69	E., gentle		Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.89	66	W., gentle		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.81	76	S., fresh		Clear.
Louisville	29.98	72	S.W., gen.		Clear.
Madison	29.87	63	N.W., fresh		Clear.
Marquette	29.94	42	N.W., fresh	.08	Lt. rain.
Memphis	30.05	74	S.W., light		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.90	54	S., gentle		Clear.
Nashville	30.05	73	Calm		Clear.
New Orleans	30.08	74	E., gentle		Cloudy.
North Platte	29.89	70	N., gentle		Threat'g.
Omaha	29.79	71	S., light		Fair.
Oswego	29.92	52	W., gentle		Fair.
Pembina	30.08	48	Calm		Clear.
Pioche	.....	69	S., brisk		Clear.
Pittsburg	29.93	65	East	.82	Threat'g.
Port Huron	29.89	46	N.E., fresh		Cloudy.
Rochester	29.92	56	N.W., fresh		Fair.
Sacramento	29.80	65	S., fresh		Clear.
Salt Lake	29.72	74	S.E., fresh		Cloudy.
Sandusky	29.89	65	S.W., fresh		Cloudy.
San Francisco	29.87	57	W., fresh		Clear.
Shreveport	30.03	72	S., gentle		Clear.
St. Louis	29.92	74	S., fresh		Clear.
St. Paul	29.88	62	N.W., fresh		Cloudy.
Toledo	29.88	68	W., fresh		Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.11	73	Calm		Fair.
Virginia City	29.55	67	S.E., fresh		Cloudy.
Winnemucca	29.81	66	N., gentle		Fair.

DIGGING FOR TREASURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 5.—The Spiritual treasure-seeker, Mr. Moore, of Havana, Ill., who has been digging on the Salt Creek bluffs near Clinton for more than three months, has, it is alleged, discovered, by the aid and direction of the Indian's spirit, a box of beads and a stone with some unintelligible hieroglyphics on it that has not been translated as yet. He was directed by the same spirit to dig so far and he would find the above articles, after which he was to dig in another direction and he would then find the $800,000 that has been buried there many years. Moore's friends at Havana say he is a confirmed Spiritualist, and believes he will yet obtain the treasure which he has been laboring for.

Twenty-five dollars in doctors' visits will do you less good than one bottle [illegible]

THE RAILWAYS.

All the Niagara Delegates Too Frightened to Talk in the Morning.

A Little Coquetry on the Hotel Stoop Results in a Meeting.

The Humility Bred by Enormous Losses Inclines Their Ears to Peace.

They Hearken unto Each Other's Voices, and Are Made Glad;

Like Dogs that Snarl About a Bone, and Play Together When They've None.

Vanderbilt Gets Three Directors into the Northwestern—His Return.

NIAGARA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 5.—The representatives of trunk lines who assembled here Wednesday to agree, if possible, upon some settlement of the war which has been waged, it is alleged, with ruinous effects, again convened yesterday morning at the Cataract House. The outlook for a settlement of existing differences was, on the previous evening, decidedly unfavorable, and there was but little change in the morning. The interested parties exhibited no disposition to convene, and there was a noticeable timidity about gathering even in groups. Still it was currently reported that all were anxious for a discontinuance of the troubles which were proving so disastrous to many of the corporations represented. The organizers of the meeting felt assured that, if they only succeeded in getting the ice once broken, the difficulties would soon be arbitrated. Shortly before 11 the clans began slowly to gather on the verandah of the hotel, and soon they had all moved their chairs into a group. The meeting was called to order by Commissioner Fink. The assemblage resembled more a congress of story-tellers than a body of railway magnates dealing with all the important subjects of tariffs, pools, etc. It was a very quiet meeting, and but little bad blood was shown. The representatives of the Chicago lines, to whom had been referred the perplexing matter of adjusting rates on live stock, announced that they were unable to come to any conclusion. After some discussion, it was decided to establish a temporary pool on the old basis of division and earnings, the matter of a permanent settlement being left, in the meantime, to the Board of Arbitration of the trunk lines,—the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., the Hon. David A. Wells, and M. J. Wright. With this basis to work upon, the meeting then adopted rates on live hogs and cattle from Chicago through to New York. The tariff for the former was placed at 30 cents, and for the latter at 45 cents. Although the settlement of the live-stock disagreement was announced for the time being, it was the opinion of all that it would be continued right along. Having thus, as it were, melted the frigidity of the delegates, Commissioner Fink proceeded to adjourn the meeting to the parlors of the hotel. There they soon settled down to business, and, during the afternoon, an immense amount of work was accomplished. They were for a time unable to agree upon an arbitrator for the remaining freight business of the trunk lines running out of Chicago, but finally selected Mr. Bliss, of the Boston & Albany Railway. He had made a thorough examination of the statistics on tonnage, mileage, etc., and his report was voted through without a dissenting voice. This was also proclaimed to be a temporary pool, to last, at any rate, until after the 1st of August. The percentage upon which divisions are to be made was agreed upon, as follows: Michigan Central Railway, 31; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, 26; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads, 34; and the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, 9. The rate on grain from Chicago through to New York was established at 15 cents,—just double the present rate,—while fourth-class matter, such as provisions, will hereafter be carried from Chicago to New York for 20 cents. An important topic then came before the meeting, namely, time contracts,—that is, the carriage of a certain amount for a certain time at special rates. This subject brought forth some discussion, and it was finally decided to abolish all such contracts, and require that any roads meditating an increase of rates shall give rival routes at least two days' notice to allow them to carry out all of their arrangements. All the rates adopted, pools agreed upon, and resolutions are to go into effect on Monday. The business transacted referred simply to lines leaving Chicago for the East and running to New York. An effort was made to reconcile the differences of the other lines in the west, but as the necessary statistics were not at hand the subject was postponed until the meeting of the trunk line managers at New York on Thursday next. The ease with which all wounds had been healed, controversies settled, the war which had been raging for over five months virtually ended, was a surprise to all. Few looked forward to such an amicable conclusion of what at first threatened to be a war to the knife, and many of the participants in the meeting, issuing from the room, breathed sighs of relief that they had escaped so easily. But, if there was one element more than another, as a manager informed your correspondent, that brought about this most acceptable finish, it was the anxiety most had to see the war concluded. It had greatly injured many of the roads. In fact, none had escaped its injurious effects, and one representative facetiously said that now they could commence to shake their rags. In brief interviews with leading managers present your representative learned that all were satisfied with the result of the meeting.

To the Western Associated Press.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The second day's meeting of the managers and representatives of the trunk lines, held at Niagara Falls to-day, resulted in the establishment of a tonnage pool on all freight from Chicago eastward, which was accepted with evident satisfaction. As agreed to it is as follows: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 26 per cent; Michigan Central, 31; Baltimore & Ohio, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, representing the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Roads, 34; the lines to carry only their pro rata amount, the agreement to go into effect Monday, June 9. In addition to which all lines are restricted from making time contracts without first giving ten days' notice to all others in the pool. The date of the pool going into force is to give different lines sufficient time in which to deliver freights now contracted for.

William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad, who arranged the pool, was chosen arbiter.

The rates of freight established were as follows: Grain, Chicago to New York, 15c; fourth class, 20c; cattle, Chicago to New York, 45 and 35c; hogs shipped for the month of May, Chicago to New York, 22½c; and from June 9, hogs and sheep, 20c; cattle, Chicago to Buffalo, 23 and 18c; hogs and sheep, 12c; Detroit and Toledo to Buffalo—Cattle, 9c; hogs, 8c; sheep, double-decked cars, $18 per car; single decks, $15. Buffalo to New York—Cattle, 23c and 18c; hogs and sheep, 12½c.

The lower rate on cattle transportation is given to equalize the carriage of the stock when taken by one line to be transported over another route.

A meeting for the arranging of the pool from the Western cities will be held in New York Thursday, June 12.

ST. PAUL NEWS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.—The main line of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, from St. Paul to Morris, 150 miles, was sold here to-day under a decree of court under the three-million-dollar mortgage. It was bought for $250,000 by the new organization, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, which holds most of the bonds. The next step will be the sale of the branch line from St. Paul to Watab, which will be made on Monday next, to satisfy a mortgage of $1,200,000, with accrued interest, under a similar decree as the above. The third and last sale will take place on the 14th inst., to satisfy a mortgage against the St. Paul & Pacific extension lines from St. Cloud to St. Vincent of $1,500,000. When the sales are confirmed by the Courts the entire line will be turned over to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, who will hereafter operate and manage the line.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

The annual election of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company was held yesterday at the Company's office. The election resulted just as predicted in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday. Mr. Vanderbilt secured three of the Directors, Messrs. Augustus Schell, Chauncey M. Depew, and Samuel F. Barger. They take the places of Messrs. R. P. Flower, William H. Ferry, and Perry H. Smith. Messrs. Albert Keep, M. S. Sykes, and A. G. Dulman, whose terms as Directors had expired, were re-elected. While Vanderbilt has now gained a foothold in the directory of this road, it does not indicate that he will be able to control the property, but will have simply a voice in the management of its affairs. Gould still remains in the Directory, and so do three of his faithful adherents,—Messrs. Sidney Dillon, Frank Work, and D. P. Morgan,—besides two or three others on whom he can rely in an emergency. Jay Gould himself has been dropped from the Executive Committee, and so has Mr. D. P. Morgan, and two of Vanderbilt's men. Messrs. Schell and Barger take their places. It is a fortunate thing for the affairs of this valuable property that, as matters now stand, neither Vanderbilt nor Gould will be able to dictate the policy of the managers. Messrs. Sykes, Keep, Dulman, and a few others, who have made the road what it now is, and who are known as honest and conscientious men, have the balance of power, and will now be able to conduct the affairs of the road without interference from stock speculators. The apprehension that the change in the Directory might lead to a disruption of the present pleasant relations with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific do not seem to be warranted by the facts. The new fall Board of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is as follows: A. G. Dulman, David Dows, R. P. Flower, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Frank Work, C. J. Osborn, David Jones, D. P. Morgan, M. L. Sykes, John M. Burke, W. L. Scott, Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, Augustus Schell, Chauncey M. Depew, and Samuel F. Barger. The reason that Mr. J. I. Ten Have, of Amsterdam, who had two years to serve yet, does not appear in the above list, and Mr. R. P. Flower's name appears instead, arises from the fact that Mr. Ten Have resigned at yesterday's meeting, and Mr. Flower was re-elected in his place, after his place had been taken by a Vanderbilt man. Of the above Directors five are also Directors in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, as follows: David Dows, R. P. Flower, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and W. S. Scott. This indicates that these two roads will continue to work harmoniously, and rather bears out the assertion heretofore made that a kind of secret understanding exists between Gould and Vanderbilt for a division of the Pacific Coast business between these two roads. It looks as if Vanderbilt and Gould mean to discriminate against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and brings about a disruption of the Iowa pool. Mr. Albert Keep presided over the meeting, and Messrs. B. C. Cook, M. M. Kirkman, and J. B. Redfield were chosen Inspectors. There were voted 333,051 shares, representing a capital of $33,305,000.

The following Directors were elected: A. G. Dulman, Augustus Schell, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel F. Barger, Albert Keep, and M. L. Sykes. Of these, Messrs. Keep, Dulman, and Sykes were re-elected, and Messrs. Schell, Depew, and Barger are new men.

The resignation of Mr. J. I. Ten Have, of Amsterdam, was read and accepted, and Mr. R. P. Flower was elected for the unexpired term of two years.

As the fiscal year of the road expires on the 31st of May, the annual report was not ready for submission, but the actions of the officers during the past year were reviewed in a general way and approved. The following estimated statement of earnings and expenses for the fiscal year ending May 31 was submitted: Gross earnings, $14,582,516; expenses (including operating expenses, interest on bonds, rent of least roads, taxes, etc.), $12,312,633; net earnings, $2,269,883,—equal to 7 per cent on preferred and 5 per cent on common stock.

Subsequently the new Board organized and re-elected and reappointed all the old officers as follows: Albert Keep, President, Chicago; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, New York; S. O. Howe, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, New York; Marvin Hughitt, General Manager and General Superintendent; C. C. Wheeler, Assistant General Superintendent; E. H. Johnson, Chief Engineer; B. C. Cook, General Solicitor; M. M. Kirkman, Local Treasurer; H. C. Wicker, General Freight Agent; R. W. Hamer, Purchasing Agent; W. A. Thrall, General Ticket Agent; W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary; Charles E. Simmons, Land Commissioner, and John D. Crabtree, Assistant Land Commissioner, Chicago.

The following Executive Committee was elected: Albert Keep, David Dows, William L. Scott, A. G. Dulman, Frank Work, Augustus Schell, and Samuel F. Barger. Schell and Barger are new men, and take the place of Jay Gould and D. P. Morgan.

The large number of proprietary roads then held their annual meetings, and elected officers as follows: Plainview Railroad Company—Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, George W. Van Dusen, H. P. Wilson, and J. B. Redfield, Directors; Albert Keep, President; Marvin Hughitt, Vice-President; M. M. Kirkman, Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Secretary; Marvin Hughitt, General Manager; Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield, Executive Committee.

Menominee River Railroad Company—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Marvin Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, and M. M. Kirkman, Directors; Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President; J. B. Redfield, Secretary; M. M. Kirkman, Treasurer; Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield, Executive Committee.

Minnesota Valley Railroad Company—Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, W. F. Dickinson, and Thomas Wilson, Directors; Albert Keep, President; Marvin Hughitt, Vice-President; M. M. Kirkman, Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Secretary; Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield, Executive Committee.

Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railroad Company—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, M. Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, and J. V. Daniels, Directors; Albert Keep, President; Marvin Hughitt, Vice-President; M. M. Kirkman, Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Secretary; Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield, Executive Committee.

Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company—Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, Augustus Schell, W. L. Scott, and J. B. Redfield, Directors; Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President and Treasurer; S. O. Howe, Secretary; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and Marvin Hughitt, Executive Committee.

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company—Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, Marvin Hughitt, A. G. Dulman, M. L. Sykes, W. L. Scott, Augustus Schell, and J. B. Redfield, Directors; James H. Howe, President; Albert Keep, Vice-President; M. L. Sykes, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary; James H. Howe, Albert Keep, and M. L. Sykes, Executive Committee.

Elgin & State Line Railroad Company—Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. L. Sykes, W. L. Scott, Marvin Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, and J. B. Redfield, Directors; Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President; J. B. Redfield, Secretary and Treasurer; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and Marvin Hughitt, Executive Committee.

State Line & Union Railroad Company—Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. L. Sykes, Marvin Hughitt, W. L. Scott, M. M. Kirkman, and J. B. Redfield, Directors; Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President; J. B. Redfield, Secretary and Treasurer; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and Marvin Hughitt, Executive Committee.

St. Charles Railroad Company—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, M. Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, and J. B. Redfield, Directors; Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and M. Hughitt, Executive Committee.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE.

The New York *Times* publishes the following letter in regard to the reported purchase of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad by the Wabash Railroad Company:

I notice your article in this morning's paper headed "The Wabash New Connection," in which you assert that the managers had purchased of Arnold, Constable & Co. and others the Pekin, Peoria & Jacksonville Railroad, which line would give the Wabash Company full control of ninety-four miles of additional road, from Peoria to Jacksonville, and including the bridge across the Illinois River at Pekin, which would give them a direct connection from Jacksonville to St. Louis via St. Louis & Chicago Road. You have been wrongly informed in this matter. The Wabash Company have already a line to St. Louis from Jacksonville via Chicago & Alton Road, therefore there was no necessity to buy the Pekin Road for that end and purpose. The Pekin, Peoria & Jacksonville Road has, undoubtedly, been purchased for the joint benefit of the new Wabash Company and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, and it may prove that the Chicago & Alton Road have an interest, as they disliked the idea of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company buying it and opening a competing line for St. Louis business via the Bureau Valley & Peoria route. I am credibly informed that one of our leading banking-houses are interested in the purchases, and that it is the intention of the syndicate to connect the Wabash Company with the Pekin & Peoria Road by building a link between the two roads via Beardstown, some thirty miles, and thus opening a short line from Quincy and Hannibal to Chicago via Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road and Chicago & Alton line, a shorter route connecting with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road and Quincy by some miles less than the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, all in the joint interest of the three roads above mentioned. The Iowa Central Road is controlled under the recent sale under foreclosure by Messrs. Gould and Sage and others interested in the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska road, and Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw line and Wabash Company, and there is no doubt but a connecting link of some eighteen miles will be put in between Alois and Centreville, and thus open a new line to the great Northwest in the interest of the Wabash Road and the syndicate interested in the control of the various lines referred to.

VANDERBILT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Commercial Advertiser* prints this as a special London dispatch: "William H. Vanderbilt sails from Liverpool on the Britannic, on which vessel he came over. His trip, like most of those formerly made here, has been a flying one, but in the brief time he has been in England he has managed to make his Canada and Northwest connections impregnable. This short trip is likely to result in some very important developments, calculated to prove surprising to the people of New York, and particularly distasteful to those persons who may have been hoping a change in the Erie management would inure to their benefit, for I should not be surprised if, with Mr. Jewett, he soon controls the Erie. Mr. Vanderbilt's brief visit to England last summer resulted in the establishment of the Unicorn Line of steamers, and it may be expected this one, which was ostensibly for relaxation, will not fail to bring about as important results.

GROSSE ISLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—At the annual meetings at Grosse Isle to-day the following Directors were elected: Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railroad, C. Vanderbilt, J. Tillinghast, S. F. Barger, Aug. Schell, E. D. Worcester, E. A. Wicks, W. L. Scott, James Harker, and George Davis; Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. Vanderbilt, Sidney Dillon, Aug. Schell, E. D. Worcester, S. F. Barger, W. L. Scott, John Newell, and E. A. Wicks; Canada Southern Bridge Company, W. H. Vanderbilt, J. Tillinghast, S. F. Barger, Aug. Schell, E. D. Worcester, E. A. Wicks, W. L. Scott, Sidney Dillon, and J. W. Converse.

ITEMS.

The Central and Western Associations of General Ticket and Passenger Agents will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel June 18 at 10 o'clock a. m. The Grand Pacific Hotel proprietors offer half-rates to members during their stay in this city.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company will be held at Milwaukee Saturday. No changes in the directory or management of the road are anticipated. The annual report has already been published.

Mr. William B. Howard, of this city, has been appointed General Manager of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, recently sold to Eastern parties. It is the intention to extend the road from Celina to Muncie, Ind., a distance of fifty-six miles, to connect with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Muncie Railroad.

A new form of railroad guide, called the *Commercial Travelers' Pocket Railway Guide*, has just made its appearance, which has some features that will prove of value to route agents and postal clerks. It is handy for the pocket, and each State is made a separate publication, with all the towns and junctions arranged in alphabetical order. These guides are revised and published each month by Nelson & Russell, of this city.

It is stated that the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, extending from Fremont, on the Lake Shore Road, to St. Mary, O., has been bought in opposition to the new Wabash through-line system; that fifty-one miles are to be built to Muncie, Ind.; that then the Lafayette, Bloomington & Western is to be used as a connection with the Chicago & Alton, the whole making a route to the lakes forty-two miles shorter than the Wabash route.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad announces that it has now commenced running a daily train between Chicago and St. Paul. The train leaving here at 9 a. m. will hereafter run daily, Saturday included, and the one reaching here from St. Paul at 4 p. m. will arrive Sundays the same as on other days. This change has been made to give passengers a chance to go straight through without being compelled to spend Sunday away from home.

The Chicago Railroad Association, composed of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various roads centering in this city, held a meeting in their office in Ashland Block yesterday and discussed the scalpers, against whom they have been waging a war of extermination during the last four months. As stated yesterday, the railroads have placed Pinkerton's detectives in front of the doors of all the scalping offices in this city to detect the scalpers in the act of selling tickets. This has been done because it has been found impossible to get the Grand Juries to indict the scalpers that have heretofore been held for their action. It is the intention of the railroads to keep on worrying the scalpers, nevertheless, until they close their offices. At yesterday's meeting it was decided to retain the detectives and keep up the war to the end.

The Illinois Central Railroad has made the following rates for chartered cars, limiting fifty persons to each car, to go or return the same or following day on regular trains: Twenty miles or less, at $1.50 per mile one way (return free); twenty-one miles, $30.25; twenty-two miles, $30.50; twenty-three miles, $30.75; twenty-four miles, $31; twenty-five to thirty-seven miles, inclusive, $1.25 per mile one way (return free); thirty-eight miles, $47; thirty-nine miles, $47.25; forty miles, $47.50; forty-one miles, $47.75; forty-two miles, $48; forty-three miles, $48.25; forty-four miles, $48.50; forty-five miles, $48.75; forty-six miles, $49; forty-seven miles, $49.25; forty-eight miles, $49.50; forty-nine miles, $49.75; fifty miles and upwards, $1 per mile one way (return free). Cars will not, under any circumstances, be chartered to a convention or meeting held on the line to which, by special arrangement, the Company has granted excursion rates to single passengers. This will apply to fairs, political conventions, and gatherings of all kinds, to which the Company sells tickets at excursion rates.

EDUCATIONAL.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 5.—Commencement-week exercises came to a close this evening with two grand receptions by the graduates of '79 from the Illinois College at Prof. Crampton's, and the Illinois Female College at the College. The youth, beauty, and wealth of the city, and many score of visitors enjoyed these closing festivities. These two schools graduated two large classes to-day. In the morning, on the college campus, 2,000 people listened to the orations of a selected six from a class of thirteen young gentlemen now numbered among the alumni of Illinois College. It was the fiftieth Commencement of this well known and honored institution. Its sister college added fifteen to her alumnæ, as follows: Mary Callahan, of Robinson; Carrie Dobbins, of Jacksonville; Laura Holt, of High Point, Mo.; Lola Hatfield, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Eugenia Henrichson, of Alexander; Lucia McDonald, of Virginia; May Montgomery, Cora Sharp, Millie Smith, Nellie Springer, Lillian Woods, and Nettie Thompson, of Jacksonville; Annie Summers, of Atlanta; Josie Weedman, of Farmer City; Jennie Wilson, of Griggsville. Part of the class delivered orations. The others read their essays. All did admirably, and the music of the occasion was most excellent.

CLINTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 5—The Commencement exercises of the Clinton High-School this afternoon was a grand affair, over 800 people participating. The class numbered seventeen members, at an average age of 16 years, and was the most successful of any for years. The Superintendent and Principal were the recipients of some very handsome presents from the class at the close of the exercises.

FIRES.

A Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Conflagration in Cincinnati.

Four Men Killed and Four Badly Injured by Falling Walls.

The Record of Fires Elsewhere Yesterday.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—The five-story building, corner Pearl and Elm streets, owned by Henry Besuden, and occupied by Post & Co., extensive dealers in railway and telegraph supplies, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The estimated loss on the building is $20,000; on the stock and machinery, $45,000. Liberally insured.

Post & Co. were insured for $87,000 in the Firemen's, Dayton; Northwestern National, Milwaukee; Buffalo, of Buffalo; Lycoming Mutual; New Hampshire; Newark City, New Jersey; Lorillard, New York; Buffalo German; Western, Toronto; Mechanics' Mutual, Milwaukee; Cooper, Dayton; Western Mutual, Urbana; Corn City Mutual, Toledo; People's Mutual, Ravenna; Buckeye Mutual, Shelby; Allen County Mutual, Lima; Ohio Mutual, Salem; Canton Mutual, Canton; Delaware Mutual, Delaware; Columbus Mutual, Columbus; Forest City, Cleveland; British American, Toronto, and a number of home agencies.

Workmen were placed in the ruins of Post & Co.'s fire this afternoon to clear away the rubbish, and at half-past 3 one of the interior walls fell, carrying with it portions of the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, and a number of men. A fire alarm brought a number of engines and police to the ruins, and with volunteers the work was commenced to rescue the dead and dying. In half an hour one dead man and two wounded had been taken out, but the work was interrupted by a further fall of the ruins, burying those carried down by the first crash still deeper in the debris. The work was again resumed, and the following dead and injured were finally rescued:

Dead—Sam Crouin and Charles Langreth, residents of Covington, married; George Burns, of this city, unmarried; William Schleich, unmarried.

Wounded—Ed Havemeyer and William Hammer severely, L. Simonson and Sigismund Brillard slightly.

Previous to the accident, Post & Co. estimated their loss at from $40,000 to $45,000, but they state that it will certainly reach $100,000, and possibly $120,000.

There are two men yet missing, John McGarry and Michael O'Dowd, and the work of searching for their bodies is progressing as rapidly as possible; but up to 11:30 p. m. they had not been found.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 291 at 3:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a shed in the rear of No. 92½ West Madison street, owned by George W. Pullman, and occupied as a furniture factory by Ulick Burke. Damage to building, $25; to stock, $100, which is covered by the following insurance: Merchants' & Mechanics', $1,000; Enterprise and Commercial, $1,000 each; and Boatmen's and Allemania, $500 each. Cause of fire, varnish boiling over upon a stove and catching fire.

The alarm from Box 827 at 3:35 yesterday morning, and second alarm a few minutes later, was caused by a fire in a two-story frame building at the corner of North Branch and Halsted streets, owned and occupied by Grey, Clark & Co. as a tannery. Bullwinkle's report states the loss and insurance as follows: Tradesmen's, Roger Williams, $1,500 each; Mechanics' & Traders', Manufacturers', American Central, St. Joseph, Firemen's Fund, $2,000 each; American Fire, Fire Association, Imperial, Boyleston, and Pennsylvania, $1,500 each; People's, of New York, $1,000; Shoe & Leather, Prescott, and Commercial Union, $2,500 each; Scottish Commercial, $2,100. Total insurance, $31,600.

Damage to building, 40 to 50 per cent of $7,120 insurance; to stock, 75 to 80 per cent of $17,690 insurance; and to engines and machinery, 15 to 20 per cent of $6,790 insurance. The structure was quite a large one, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, made quite a large blaze.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 5.—A fire in this city early this morning destroyed E. T. Ward & Co.'s sash, blind, door, and jobbing factory, a brick building, and two wooden factories near, one owned by William Harrison, and occupied by him as a part of his wagon works, and by L. Day & Co. as a pump factory; the other owned by the Maj. Waters' estate, and occupied by a man named Buchman, maker of croquet, base-ball bats, etc., and by Hughes & Banks, box-makers. The fire caught in Harrison's factory probably from a hot journal. The losses are as follows: E. T. Ward & Co., $12,000; insurance, $7,500; William Harrison, $7,500; insurance, $5,500; Day & Co., $500; insurance, $400. Rodemacher had $1,000 of insurance on a loss of $2,000. Hughes & Banks lost $800 to $1,000, on which they had $400 of insurance. The Waters estate and Buchman's losses are about $8,000, on which there was no insurance. It is by far the most disastrous fire our city has been visited by in years—since the reorganization of the Fire Department on the present plan.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—At half-past 9 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the wholesale leaf-tobacco establishment of Schuster & Fitts, adjoining the St. Charles Hotel, on East Water street. The flames were confined to the basement and first floor. The damage to stock, valued at $8,000, is $3,500; insured for $8,000 in the Allemania of Pittsburg. The building suffered damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—The fire in Barnum & Son's establishment was extinguished about daylight this morning. Their stock was totally destroyed. Falling walls injured slightly several persons. The loss on stock will aggregate $170,000; on the store, $25,000. Insurance on the stock, $160,000; on the store, $20,000.

Warner, Jennings & Co., paper-hangers and decorators, adjoining, suffered loss by water of probably $5,000. Insurance, $10,000. Loss to other property, $5,000; insured.

AT MILLLER, ILL.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 5.—During the prevalence of a violent thunderstorm which passed over this section between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, the barn of Peter Burguson, in the Town of Miller, northeast of this city, was struck by lightning and consumed with all its contents. Loss, $1,000.

AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5.—L. H. Aldrich's hay-press, buildings, machinery, and contents burned at 8 p. m.; caused by sparks from a locomotive on the Illinois Central. Loss about $2,500.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The color question has come into the Printers' Congress here The Committee upon the color question recommended that no subordinate Union shall refuse to accept the card of any member, providing he holds it properly. Quite a debate sprung up on the color question, Mr. Woody, the Memphis, and Mr. Hurdle, the Richmond delegate, declaring that they would surrender their charters if the resolution passed. Mr. Evans, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Boughton, of North Carolina, each advocated the proposition. A motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 80 to 9. At the Convention to-day a proposition to employ boys at two-thirds the rates was defeated. The Committee reported adversely on the resolution indorsing the proposition of the St. Louis Trade and Labor Assembly recommending a meeting of all labor organizations in the country on the Fourth of July next to declare in favor of the Eight-Hour law. Agreed to. On the request of the book and job printers of Chicago for a charter for book and job printers, the Committee recommended that Sec. 1, Art. 1, of the Constitution be stricken out, so that a charter may be issued, but state that this amendment will necessarily lay over one year. Agreed to.

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RAPIDS, MICH.
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AUKEE, WIS.
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June 5.—At half-past 8
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INGTON, ILL.
to The Tribune.
June 5.—L. H. Aldrich's
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HICAL UNION.
to The Tribune.
, June 5.—The color ques-
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CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

Mr. Swett Consumes the Day in His Argument.

A Very Long, but an Effective, Talk in Mueller's Behalf.

To-Day, After Mr. Campbell Concludes, the Jury Will Get the Case.

On the opening of the United States District Court yesterday morning, it being the twenty-sixth day of the proceedings in the Custom-House cases, Judge Dyer referred to a statement of Mr. Swett's the previous day to the effect that in the event that the prosecution did not touch on

THE HAULING AND SAWING CONTRACT

until it came Mr. Campbell's turn to close, he (Swett) should demand the right to reply. The Court therefore requested Mr. Campbell to state during the day what he proposed to put in on those points.

Mr. Campbell said he should reply to what the defense had said and should say.

"Oh, well," put in Mr. Swett, as if he had his antagonist on the hip or where the hair was short, "if you will limit yourself to a reply——"

"Now, hold on with that limit," retorted Mr. Campbell, a trifle impatiently, "I shall reply in my own way."

Mr. Swett argued the point.

Mr. Campbell replied that Mr. Swett had a right to submit the case to the jury after Mr. Boutell closed, if he had so chosen, but he had something else in view. If possible, he would like to reverse the order of practice, and close the case. Mr. Campbell intimated that he could not be deluded into any such arrangement.

Mr. Swett contended that he was entitled to a fair and full presentation of the prosecution's case in the opening, and that it was not fair to make him grope around in the dark.

Mr. Boutell said he had argued that there was fraud in the inception of these contracts, and had shown its development from that time on.

Mr. Swett wanted to know if the prosecution claimed that a conviction would hold as to a conspiracy between Mueller and Mullett. A masked battery, as it were, was bearing down upon him, and he didn't propose to forfeit his rights by any trick of reservation.

Mr. Campbell admitted that Mr. Swett always wanted to have the last word.

Finally the Court set the gentlemen's mind at rest by saying that he would see to it that both sides got their rights.

MR. SWETT

proceeded to his argument of the case from the Mueller and Mills standpoint. He started out by saying that the case had taken a wide range, and latterly the prosecution had changed its base. He likened the strength of the prosecution unto that of the frog, in that it lay in the hind legs—in the great unknown, reaching way out of sight. [Laughter.] The proposition now was to let everybody go except Mueller, and to link him with somebody away beyond the statute of limitations. At least, so it appeared to him. If the matter came to him in any other way, he proposed to take it on the wing. He then set out upon an explanation of the "extra size" matter in the dimension stone contract, his theory being that the extra was in excess, not of the original cost of the stone, but upon the cost of the next extra below. This was rather blind to the jury, and Mr. Sweet, to make it luminous, likened it unto a man going up-stairs, declaring that he not only took one more step from the bottom each time he lifted his foot, but also one step higher from the step on which he last stood. The illustration was clear enough, but the jury appeared to be puzzled when they tried to fit it to the case. As to the half-inch allowance, Mr. Swett claimed that the Government had always allowed an inch, but that Mullett, having seen how close the stone could be split, concluded that a half-inch was quite enough. If Mullett and Mueller had been in a conspiracy, the former would have given the latter the full inch allowance, which Mueller, in fact, claimed he should have. But it was a rule of law that the admissions of attorneys of record bound their clients and held them to that limit. The prosecution had at first admitted that there was no conspiracy in the matter of this first contract. In their closing, they took that back, and attempted this change of base to which he had referred. But the defense hadn't the slightest fear of an investigation of the first and second contracts. Accordingly, Mr. Swett went into the history of those agreements, with special reference to the 15 per cent contract. In passing, he eulogized Logan and Farwell for siding with Mullett in recommending the percentage contract, because it was through such contracts that the Government got the best kind of work. Nobody ever heard of a Venus de Medici being cut out of marble at so much for the job, binding the sculptor down to a certain time, as some of these workmen would say it ought to be done. [Laughter.] The Pope might have called "Big Square" on Michael Angelo or Raphael—he forgot which it was—for years when he was painting a certain celebrated group, but the great master's constant reply would have been, "I am painting for eternity." [Laughter.] The new building here wouldn't compare with the Parthenon or St. Peter's, which Mr. Swett glowingly described, but it was the finest large building west of the Alleghenies. If Mullett and Mueller were conspiring, why didn't they have the stone-cutting done in Cincinnati, where they worked ten hours a day instead of eight? By doing this they would have got more work out of the men, and, supposing the conspiracy, have made a bigger pile. But he was glad the work was brought here, notwithstanding it wasn't so economical, because it gave thousands of poor laborers here—poorer and more destitute than ever after the fire—a chance to earn something to keep themselves and their families alive. As for the "Old"-Mullett-"-Dr."-Morris-A.-B.-Mullett-John-M.-Mueller land speculation near Cincinnati, Mr. Swett argued that Morris bought it of "Old" Mullett for Mueller,—and both got cheated.

Mr. Swett sought to show, at great length, that Mueller quarreled with Mullett about being required to furnish stone before it was seasoned; that he quarreled with Mullett, Rankin, Gen. Holman, and others on account of the exposure of the stone after it was set, the bad setting, etc.; and that, in short, if Mueller was engaged in any conspiracy, he must have been playing solitaire, so to speak, in the conspiracy business. In other words, he was charged with putting in bad stone through the connivance of his enemies, which was simply absurd.

This brought the gentleman down to a question on the argument of which he evidently prepared himself with great care. The sawing contract, and, in fact, all questions referring to the stone which went into the building prior to Nov. 22, 1875, were all out by the statute of limitations. He, therefore, claimed that all testimony prior to that time ought to be rejected, and it was on this question, and the cognate issue of a reformed conspiracy, that the gentleman proceeded to address himself to the Court. It was for the jury, he said, to determine whether the alleged conspiracy was formed inside the statute, and, as for a "continuing crime," he contended that there wasn't any such a thing any way, and went to the authorities to sustain his position. Summing up his positions, just before the hour for recess, Mr. Swett said he didn't ask to exclude anything as between Mullett and Mueller, but that the gentlemen should not both hold on and let go. All he asked was that the Court should instruct the jury that evidence of a conspiracy between Mullett and Mueller was to be utterly ignored as between Mueller and any of the other defendants, for, the two things being necessarily separate and distinct, one crime could never be introduced as proof of another crime.

THE CONSPIRACY.

"I desire to say one word at this stage for the prosecution," said Mr. Campbell. "We will suppose Mueller and Mullett had entered into a written agreement in 1873 providing that they were to enter into the conspiracy charged in the indictment. We will suppose that on the 23d of November, 1875, which is just inside the statute, they put a codicil to that agreement saying they renewed it. Then, I say, that if we are able to show by the evidence that A, or B, or C, or D, thereafter committed any acts to aid or abet Mullet or Mueller in carrying out that conspiracy, they each of them became parties to it."

"That was the point I was coming to," said the Court.

"No doubt," replied Mr. Swett, "that, if a conspiracy existed outside the statute between Mullett and Mueller, and if other persons, knowing it, joined it, there is no doubt but that they become parties to it. But what I say is, that the existence of a conspiracy between Mueller and Mullett, originally or renewed, cannot be introduced for the purpose of proving that the other fellows joined it. If the gentleman has got proof that they knew of the existence of that conspiracy, and joined it, thus knowing of its existence, that is a different state of facts altogether."

The Court was evidently impressed with the importance of the point, but, as it was already 1 o'clock, ordered a recess at this point in the proceedings until a quarter-past 2.

On resuming at 2 o'clock, Judge Dyer requested Mr. Swett to leave his law-books, from which he had quoted in the morning, with the Court, that he might look over them.

Mr. Swett, resuming, admitted that Mr. Campbell's suggestion, with his amendment, was a proper one. But the existence of a conspiracy between Mullett and Mueller was of itself no evidence against the other defendants. It must be proven that they knew of the existence of the alleged conspiracy, and, thus knowing, joined it. The important question was as to whether the conspiracy to execute the cutting and other contracts wrongfully existed prior to the statute, and as to whether the defendants, at the period of the statute, joined the conspiracies named in the indictment,—conspiracies in regard to the execution of the contracts. In elaboration of this point, Mr. Swett read more law, and followed it up with further argument. While thus engaged the Court interrupted him by remarking that, his understanding being that the identical conspiracy charged here must be proved, he would hear the other side if they claimed anything else.

Mr. Swett said it would then follow that no other conspiracy, outside or inside the statute, would be germane to the case.

MR. BOUTELL REPLIED

that counsel for the prosecution claimed that the cutting contract was evidence tending to show a conspiracy between Mueller and Mullett to defraud the United States by obtaining pay for work not performed as and for work performed, and that paying Mueller for the half-inch was evidence tending to show a conspiracy between Mueller and Mullett to defraud the United States by means of false measurement and overmeasurement of the stone.

Mr. Swett said it all came back to the same thing,—that the prosecution claimed that one conspiracy might be proved as evidence of another. His claim was that evidence as to the other conspiracy was separate and distinct, and must be rejected in this case, and there could only remain the evidence in regard to this conspiracy, whether it be within the statute or without. He proceeded to show how absolutely guileless Mueller was, how he abhorred anything like furnishing bad stone for good, how he kicked at being compelled to furnish the stone before it was seasoned, and how the kick did no good because Mullett wouldn't give him time to get it out so as to season it thoroughly before setting. Among the "great unknown," why no indict and convict the Chicago Commission for taking the ground that the bad stone was the result of want of seasoning, bad setting, and exposure? Another point made was, that the Government was estopped from saying anything about bad stone when it refused to go to Cincinnati and there inspect the stone, as Mueller wanted it to do. The quarry was an inexhaustible mine to him. He was working to build up a reputation, and was it at all reasonable to suppose that he would furnish the Government bad stone? He spent nearly $500,000 to furnish an outlet to this quarry, all of which was lost in case the quarry failed, or its reputation was injured. The quarry, in short, was Mueller's goose that laid the golden egg, and he wasn't such an infernal simpleton as to cut her (the goose's) head off or poison her. Mueller had too much "human horse sense," as Mr. Swett said, to do anything of that sort. But only so much of the stone as was contained in the upper stories was in this case,—within the statute of limitations,—and on that point Mr. Boutell had said in his opening that Mueller furnished better stone for that portion of the building than for the rest.

Mr. Swett spent a good deal of time on the

SAWING CONTRACT,

claiming that all the sawing was ordered by Wheaton, who had been acquitted, and was necessary, and that Mueller had never brought any influence to bear for the purpose of ordering sawing not necessary. The hauling contract was briefly alluded to, and on the half-inch business Mr. Swett claimed that an equitable construction of the contract allowed Mueller that much. The Government practically acknowledged the justice of his claim when, in the sawing contract afterwards made, Mueller waived his claim to the half-inch under that contract. In regard to the variance between the proposals and the contract, they must be construed independently any way.

As to Reed, the only thing against him was the Holman letter, in which he was alluded to as a rascal. This letter, it must be remembered, was not sworn to, and Holman on the stand failed to say anything that made against this man. The testimony of Oakshott, on the other hand, was wholly in his favor. Besides, Reed left the work before the time when the great cause for complaint arose.

As to idling, the men would naturally do a certain amount of loafing, especially at the end of the job, and by capturing the timekeepers they made themselves secure.

As to Mills, why, if had been in a conspiracy with Mueller, it would have paid them both to have kept him in the Department, where he would have been of infinitely more use to Mueller than out of it.

IN WINDING UP,

Mr. Swett leaned over to the jury affectionately and said he believed this was an unjust case. The Court had, he added with a smile, prevented their going down into it very far and digging up the dead bones, so to speak, and there was no telling how much meat had been lost. [Laughter.] Mr. Campbell had "held the hat down" splendidly, and the defense had been unable to get their hands under it. [Laughter.] True, they had shown up Tom Keefe's attempt to buy up a few of the witnesses, but that didn't amount to much. Politics was at the bottom of the whole case. Politics had led to discharging some of the men and hiring others, to the Commissions who pawed over Mueller's sandstone, to innumerable journeys to Washington until the rails between here and there were almost worn out [laughter], to editing newspapers, and to printing all sorts of stories, and, finally, to this trial; and now, Potter having taken wings and gone away, and Hill and Wheaton having vanished, it was about conceded that the rest of them ought to go, except, for God's sake, old Mueller and Mullett. [Laughter.] "'What!'" they say," continued Mr. Swett, to the amusement of the lookers on, "'ain't you going to give us any meat? After all this struggle and painstaking, not a single scalp in our belt!' [Laughter.] I insist on it that no scalp shall be given up and no man's reputation turned over to ruin, and no man's interests and prospects in life destroyed, just simply that the Collector's office may have a scalp. [Laughter.] While I feel kindly towards that office [smiles of incredulity] and even to these prosecutors, on whose heads I shall simply heap kindness as coals of fire, yet when they ask that a man who has toiled all his life till he has passed the meridian and is going towards the setting sun shall be ruined in order that there may be a scalp, I think that's asking too much. This case is all trash, like the efflorescence that came out on these rocks. It came out because it was a hot day, and disappeared, leaving the rock there, all solid and stiff as ever. [Laughter.] Years after this case you will look at that building and say, 'They had a trial once about that building, but here it is. It hasn't fallen down, the stone hasn't rotted away, and the efflorescence that came out on the stone just because it was put in green is all gone now.' Why, to convict these men would be like a man building a house out of pine lumber, finding a year or so afterwards that the boards were cracking and the pitch coming out, and then making up his mind to send to the Penitentiary 'the durned old rascal that raised them trees.' [Laughter.] The Government started out on a political raid to build this building. They built it in all sorts of shapes, put in it stone in all conditions of greenness, exposed to all sorts of weather, let it freeze and thaw, the sun come out and the efflorescence with it, and they say, 'Why, Mueller, just look at yourself. Ain't you ashamed?' [Laughter.] And Mueller says, 'Why don't you come down to the quarry and take your pick of the stone.' 'No, I won't,' says the Government. 'I don't care for your durned old quarry. But let a single evil consequence happen to this building, and we will cry out on you for shame.'" [Laughter.]

The House of Parliament in England, said Mr. Swett, to clinch the thing, had sweat once upon a time great drops of efflorescence. [Laughter.] This building here might have been a better one, but it was a right good chunk of a building as it was. He wished he had a thousand as good. The animosities, the rivalries, the envies of the case would soon pass away, and all the parties engaged would live to smile when they remembered that a serious attempt should have been made to send anybody to the Penitentiary. With his thanks to the jury for their patience, and with an apology for having talked so long, Mr. Swett left the case in their hands.

It was the longest-winded talk in the case,—six full hours in all,—but it was an interesting one for all that, and nobody got tired out listening to it. At its conclusion, an adjournment was taken until this morning, when Mr. Campbell will close for the prosecution. The case will probably go to the jury this afternoon.

A Raven Standard.

The banner of despair floats no longer over people who suffer from kidney troubles, torpid livers, piles, and diseases which come from inactive bowels, after a few doses of Kidney-Wort. For piles it works pleasantly and with healing effects.

For Neuralgia, Pains and Aches in the Back, Kidneys, or Limbs,—Hop Bitters.

Economical, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

THE EXODUS.

An Appeal from the Citizens of Greenville, Miss.

The Northern People Asked Not to Lend Their Aid to the Migration.

Reasons Why They Want the Colored People to Stay with Them.

The following, which was received here yesterday, with a request that it be published in THE TRIBUNE, is a memorial and remonstrance adopted on the 26th ult., at a meeting of cotton-planters of Washington County, Miss., held at Greenfield, Miss.:

To the Business Men and Benevolent Societies of the North: At a Convention of the planters of Washington County, Miss., called to consider the negro exodus from this State, it was resolved that the following representations and remonstrances should be addressed to your influential Boards and societies, with a view to the protection of the white and black races of the Mississippi Valley:

Up to the present time the emigration from this valley has been restricted in extent and nearly insignificant in its results, and under the adverse advice of returning emigrants bade fair to either entirely cease or be discontinued until the present crops are gathered and fuller information obtained. But we now learn that there is a movement being rapidly organized among the benevolent people of the North to send boats down the river to encourage emigration and assist the emigrants with free passage to the North and West.

The planters of this section feel the extreme danger to their property interests which such a movement threatens, and the object of this memorial is to show that it is unjust to the planter, equally cruel to the negro, and more extensive and dangerous in its results than its authors contemplate, or the patriotic and just men of the North should permit. These are facts, to the truth of which we here challenge investigation, and for that purpose pledge an open hospitality and friendly assistance throughout all parts of our State to any and all correspondents of the great press of the North or other persons desiring information.

THE NEGRO HAS NO CAUSE FOR DISSATISFACTION

here other than what is common to the labor class everywhere. The legislation of the State is not designed to, and it does not, operate unfairly upon him. The two great classes into which our people are divided are the landlord and the tenants. And whether the latter be white or black, their rights under the law and their contracts with the land-owners are the same. In the multitude of reports which find their way to the truthful, or originate in the dishonest newspapers of the North, and which are made so conspicuous before the public for political or sensational purposes, it is not strange that the fair-minded and thinking men of the North should lose sight of one great fact,—that the negro's protection in these States is secured by laws more powerful and imperious than any legislations enacted could afford, viz.: the *absolute dependence of the planter upon his labor and its inadequate supply.* It would indeed surprise the negro's Northern friends to learn the extent of the competition between planters for this labor, and the care with which they seek to avoid its alienation. The property of the planter would be utterly valueless without it. Contracts with the laborers are almost universally of three kinds: First, lease for rent, payable in cotton or in money; second, contracts for work on shares, the landlord supplying land, team, tools, and forage, the laborer supplying his own subsistence and the labor only, with an equal division of the crop to be made; third, for wages to the laborer.

In all cases a free election was given to the laborer as to the class of contract under which he would work. In no known instance was he put under compulsion as to contracting or as to changing from one plantation to another, or as to migration in any direction whatever.

Whether the negro elects to rent ground or work upon shares, he always demands and receives from his landlord or his merchant such supplies as he may require during the year. At this season of the year the laborer has generally obtained nearly his year's supply, and the planters are dependent wholly upon the completion of the crop, both for his rents or shares, and payment for supplies advanced. It will, then, be seen that the loss of even one crop would in all cases seriously injure, and probably in a majority of instances

WHOLLY RUIN THE SUGAR AND COTTON PLANTER,

and bankrupt the commercial and business interests of the entire country that are dependent upon the prosperity of those planters. Thus, much is embarked upon the faith of the negro's fidelity to his contract, which it is idle and preposterous to assert the planter would impair by unkind treatment.

In this condition of our planting interest comes this last fearful menace. We do not fear so much the loss of the few hundreds or thousands of negroes who may be carried away by the boats of your benevolent societies, but we know and fear the consequences of the appearance of a single boat dispatched for such purposes. The great body of the colored people have been led to believe by secret emissaries that the United States Government would now make good the hope which they indulged in soon after their emancipation, that they would each be provided with permanent homes upon well-improved farms, equipped with the necessary stock and materials, and that they would now be transported to them in the State of Kansas free of charge. Placards and chromos have been freely but secretly distributed among the negroes, designed to influence their imaginations and seduce them from their contracts by immediate migration.

So successful have such efforts been that, in a great many instances, negroes who are well established for planting, owning their teams, material, etc., and with their crops in fine condition, and others who were owners of lands nearly paid for, seized with the belief thus impressed upon them, that the present opportunity to emigrate might be their only one, have sold their horses and mules for $8 or $10 per head, sacrificed their other property, abandoned their lands and crops, and congregated upon the river banks to await the coming of the Government boat. With many, and we fear with most—of the emigrants, they exhibit the delusion of a religious mania, and either of their own conceit or under the machinations of the emissary believe that the Almighty has

CALLED THEM TO GO TO A "LAND OF CANAAN."

Added to the wonderful credulity of the negro, ever ready as he is to listen to the marvelous, and hopeful to an absurd degree, it is not surprising that he should be demoralized, enticed from his contracts and crops, and crazed with the fever of emigration.

The fact that our crops for several years past have brought low prices, and would not justify the accustomed prodigality of the negro, has, it is true, furnished a pretense to the emissary to assist in discouraging and unsettling the laborers. At this season, the loss of ten days' labor would irretrievably injure, if it did not wholly destroy, the crop. No substituted labor could be procured. In view of these facts, we now further state that, if a single boat should make its appearance along our borders and proclaim a free passage to but one load of emigrants, it would confirm the negroes in their delusion, and depopulate every plantation accessible to the river. The Northern philanthropists, whose large-hearted generosity we have had such recent cause to appreciate, can hardly estimate the effect upon the emotional, excitable, and credulous negro of the appearance on the Mississippi River of a single boat whose mission would be to give transportation to the negro Kansasward. While such a steamer could at the utmost carry off only a few hundreds, the whole country on both sides of the river would become instantaneously aflame with excitement; growing crops would be abandoned, houses left tenantless, the comforts of the laboring man's life would be spurned, the small gatherings of years of labor in the shape of stock and poultry sold for a trifle or thrown away, and the entire negro population would collect on the river banks, destitute of provisions, means, or the commonest necessaries of life, firmly convinced that

THE PROMISED DAY HAD ARRIVED AT LAST,

that the Government was at length coming up to its promises, and that a life of ease and plenty was to be theirs in the future. A fleet of transports and months of time would be necessary to effect their removal. In the meantime the loss of the bulk of the cotton crop and bankruptcy of the dependent upon it would result. The final destruction, pilfering, and violence that would ensue can better be imagined than described.

No true friend of the negro could desire such a fearful result, and hence we invoke the philanthropist to pause, and investigate, and consider well the effect of their effort before adopting the proposed remedy for an unreal, fanciful wrong. And we invoke the fair-minded people of the North or West, whence this danger emanates, to interpose their condemnation and power to prevent the destruction of the industrial interests of the white and black alike of the Mississippi Valley.

It is not true that the negro in the valley of the Lower Mississippi is subjected to the prejudice of race, any personal abuse, any extortion, any denial of political, legal, or social rights, any personal discomfort or want to which he would not in his condition be subjected in a greater degree at any other place on the American Continent.

At the expiration of the current year, when our crops will have been secured and expenditures and advances repaid, and our business affairs adjusted to so momentous a change, the general migration of the negro would be less injurious and would be based upon more definite information and better preparation upon his part. Any obstacles that may have heretofore been imposed to his free migration have been

ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES,

and have been because of his migration being a violation of his contract, and no such obstacles have been accompanied by anything like violence.

It must be borne in mind, in palliation of any such efforts that may have been made, that large amounts have been advanced on the faith of these contracts, which were entered into fairly and honestly at a time when the present exodus was not in any way foreshadowed.

The emigration of the negro since the War has been towards this vast fertile valley instead of from it, and this exodus has been a surprise to the whole country, neither agitated nor thought of before these contracts for this year were made, and large expenses and advances incurred upon them. We believe that the danger of the contemplated movement is not appreciated by the Northern people, and we know that the benevolent are there imposed upon by deception, and we make this, our memorial and remonstrance, not as politicians (for we represent all parties), but as business men and law-abiding people, hoping that it may arouse the friends of peace and order, justice, and true philanthropy to interpose and arrest the threatened invasion of our rights and the destruction of our property.

A. J. PAXTON, President,
W. H. POLLOCK, Secretary.

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 26, 1879.

SHIELDS.

Some Reminiscences of the Late General.

The New York *Herald*, in its sketch of the career of the late Gen. Shields, gives the following incidents:

Shields became Auditor of the State of Illinois in 1839. While he occupied this important office he was involved in an "affair of honor" with a Springfield lawyer—no less a personage than Abraham Lincoln. At this time "James Shields, Auditor," was the pride of the young Democracy, and was considered a dashing fellow by all, the ladies included. In the summer of 1842 the Springfield *Journal* contained some letters from the "Lost Townships," by a contributor whose nom de plume was "Aunt Becca," which held up the gallant young Auditor as "a ball-room dandy, floatin' about on the earth without heft or substance, just like a lot of cat-fur where cats had been fightin'." These letters caused intense excitement in the town. Nobody knew or guessed their authorship. Shields swore it would be coffee and pistols for two if he should find out who had been lampooning him so unmercifully. Thereupon "Aunt Becca" wrote another letter, which made the furnace of his wrath seven times hotter than before, in which she made a very humble apology and offered to let him squeeze her hand for satisfaction, adding: "If this should not answer, there is one thing more I would do rather than get a lickin'. I have all along expected to die a widow; but, as Mr. Shields is rather good-looking than otherwise, I must say I don't care if we compromise the matter by—really, Mr. Printer, I can't help blushin'—but I—must come out—I—but widowed modesty—well, if I must, I must—wouldn't he—maybe sorter let the old grudge drap if I was to consent to be—be—his wife! I know he is a fightin' man and would rather fight than eat; but isn't marryin' better than fightin', though it does sometimes run into it? And I don't think, upon the whole, I'd be sich a bad match, neither; I'm not over 60, and am jest four feet three in my bare feet and not much more round the girth; and for color, I wouldn't turn my back to nary a girl in the Lost Townships. But, after all, maybe I'm countin' my chickens before they're hatched and dreamin' of matrimonial bliss when the only alternative reserved for me maybe a lickin'. Jeff tells me the way these fire-eaters do is to give the challenged party the choice of weapons, which, being the case, I tell you in confidence that I never fight with anything but broomsticks or hot water, or a shovelful of coals or some such things; the former of which, being somewhat like a shillelah, may not be so very objectionable to him. I will give him choice, however, in one thing, and that is whether, when we fight, I shall wear breeches or he petticoats, for I presume this change is sufficient to place us on an equality." Of course some one had to shoulder the responsibility of these letters after such a shot. The real author was none other than Miss Mary Todd, afterward the wife of Abraham Lincoln, to whom she was engaged, and who was in honor bound to assume, for belligerent purposes, the responsibility of her sharp pen-thrusts. Mr. Lincoln accepted the situation. Not long after the two men with their seconds were on their way to the field of honor. But the affair was fixed up without any fighting, and thus ended in a fizzle the Lincoln-Shields duel of the Lost Townships.

When Shields was member of the State Legislature he roomed with Stephen A. Douglas at Vandalia, Ill., in a boarding-house kept by a certain Col. Flack. The landlord, by the way, also kept a grocery. Shields and Douglas, as the custom then was, always kept a pitcher of Bourbon whisky on the table. They had plenty of friends, and the pitcher was replenished—just how many times they could not tell, but Flack, who had to carry the liquor around, got tired of it, and said some other way of dispensing the liquor must be provided. There was a partition between their room and the grocery, and Douglas suggested that a hole should be cut in the partition and two faucets placed in the barrel, one on the grocery side and one inside the partition. The landlord was to sell on his side, Douglas and Shields were to drink on the other, and the cost of the barrel of whisky was to be equally shared. The proposition was accepted. The first day Flack came out ahead, the second day they were even; but on the third day Shields and his chum were away ahead of the proprietor. Flack couldn't stand it; saw they were selling whisky cheaper than he was and compromised the contract, which otherwise was to have lasted all winter, by payment of a five-gallon keg.

At Cerro Gordo Gen. Shields was severely wounded while leading his men, but he refused to quit the field. He advanced to the charge, when he was struck in the chest by a copper grapeshot that passed through his lungs. He fell into the arms of Oglesby, at present United States Senator from Illinois, and was carried from the battle-field to all appearances lifeless. Obituary notices appeared afterward in nearly all the papers of the country, so convinced were his brother officers of the impossibility of his surviving such a terrible wound. For weeks he lay at the brink of death in the neighborhood of the battle-field, and his cure seems little short of a miracle. The army surgeons had given him over for death when a Mexican doctor said he would live if he would let him remove the coagulated blood from the wound. Shields, as a kill or cure remedy, told him to try, and a fine silk handkerchief was worked in and finally drawn through the wound, removing the extravasated blood, when daylight could be seen through the hole. He lived to be a hale and hearty man, free from disease or any inconvenience from his wound, which was considered at that time mortal.

On the 13th of September he was in the thick of the fight at Chapultepec. His horse having been shot under him Gen. Shields fought on foot, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, leading his brigade, sword in hand, with a bravery that has made his name imperishable in American history. In reply to a question asked him in Washington last spring, whether the painting of the battle of Chapultepec over the Senate staircase, where he is represented as standing in his shirt-sleeves, was a fancy sketch, Gen. Shields said: "No; we were taken just as we stood by a photographer who followed the army to take sketches whenever he could. It was afterward transferred to canvas. The incident which it commemorates was one of the most notable and curious in my history. I had been ordered by Gen. Scott to make a demonstration on the City of Mexico from the Chapultepec side. I gathered up the magnificent Palmetto regiment, Col. Butler; the Mounted Rifles, the New York volunteers, and O'Brien's battery, and led a sudden dash along the aqueduct toward the city. The enemy gave way, and, seeing that, we pressed them all the harder to prevent reforming. Gen. Scott, who intended that Gen. Worth should take the city by the San Cosme route instead of the Belen route, saw from the hights that I was making rather rapid progress, and immediately detached two aides-de-camp to stop me. I saw them coming and suspected their errand. Lord Nelson, you know, at Copenhagen was the second in command. When the signal was given to him not to attack, one of his officers called his attention to it. He put his glass to his blind eye and said: 'Damned if I can see any signal. Attack!' I didn't want any message from Gen. Scott at that precise moment, and when the aides-de-camp got within speaking range and said, 'Gen. Scott sends his compliments to Gen. Shields.' I hollered out, 'All right, but I haven't time to talk with you now; wait a bit.' Gen. Scott, seeing that we were still pushing ahead at a breakneck pace toward the city, sent Gen. Quitman to me, and, my horse having been shot under me, I was on foot explaining to Gen. Quitman that it would be madness for us to desist from our advantage, and that Gen. Scott never would have ordered it if he knew how gloriously we were advancing. Oh! but he was a gallant soldier, was Gen. Quitman, and a generous one, and instead of ordering me back he told me to go ahead. So on we went, and in less than twenty minutes we entered the garrita, or city gate, and unfurled the first American flag in the City of Mexico,—the flag that was borne by the gallant Palmetto Regiment. The artist happened to get his camera in focus just while I was talking to Gen. Quitman, and so I apprehend it is a more correct battle piece than the most of those that ornament our public buildings."

Before the capture of the City of Mexico an English boy, arrested as a spy, asked private audience of Gen. Shields, and told him that a Mexican desperado had sought his sister's hand, and being refused had threatened vengeance. To accomplish his evil purpose he had obtained from Santa Anna the control of that part of the city in which the boy's father, mother, and two sisters lived; had hired a gang of villains who were to plunder the house, keep the booty and deliver the girls to the tender mercies of this Mexican scoundrel. Properly disguised the boy had entered the American ranks to beseech assistance of Gen. Shields. The emergency was a rare one. It was certain that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army would not authorize a rescue. To abandon the girls to their fate was foreign to the nature of Shields. He took a sudden resolve, called for volunteers, selected 400 men, and entered the beleaguered city unobserved. The ladies were rescued, the alarm was given by the bewildered Mexicans, and the daring band was obliged to cut their way through a host of enemies. They reached the ramparts in safety, and returned to the camp with the rescued ones. By that time, however, both armies were alarmed, and a scene of bustle and confusion ensued. Gen. Scott flew into a terrible rage when he heard the story, and threatened all the penalties of a court-martial on the culprit (Shields) for such gross disobedience of orders. The young ladies succeeded in pacifying the choleric old hero, and Shields entered the city with him after its capture, completely reinstated in his favor.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Governor—Beveridge—Pardoned—Dunleith Is no More—Organization—Hibernians.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—Gov. Cullom has gone to Washington on private personal business, and will return to Chicago to deliver an address next Tuesday at the Conference of Charities, which will also be attended by the State Commissioners of Public Charities and the Superintendents of the State charitable institutions.

The Governor has pardoned John Dowler, who was convicted of arson in December by the Fulton County Circuit Court, and sent up for fourteen years. The pardon was recommended by the Circuit Judge and most of the county officers.

The Hon. James H. Beveridge has resigned his position as Assistant State Treasurer, on account of failing health, and intends to soon retire to his farm in DeKalb County.

The City of Dunleith has changed its name to East Dubuque, and the necessary certificate to that effect was to-day filed with the Secretary of State.

A certificate of organization was filed by the Woman's Gospel Temperance Association of Chicago; corporators, Mrs. J. Kanouse, J. Colby, and John Jensen.

The sixth annual State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met this afternoon, about sixty delegates and 150 visitors being present. In the absence of George D. Plant, of Chicago, J. E. Dunn, of Springfield, was elected Chairman; W. P. Curran, of Chicago, and J. H. Hinds, of Morris, Secretaries. After the appointment of Standing Committees the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

COUNTY BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 5.—The Board of County Commissioners, now in session, have issued the following order:

The Board of County Commissoners of Knox County will issue $30,000 in bonds of $500 each. Said bonds will run ten years, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable annually. Sealed proposals, at par or premium, are invited from persons who wish to invest in said bonds, until Tuesday, the 10th of June, 1879, for all or any part of said bonds.

Bright and Garrison.

Boston Traveller.

The news of William Lloyd Garrison's death will be received on the other side of the Atlantic with almost as much regret as here. We may be sure, at all events, that John Bright's pen will trace some new and final tribute to his old friend. There was much in common between Mr. Garrison and Mr. Bright. Both were men of intense earnestness, and deeply sympathetic with any wronged or oppressed class. In the vehement expression of their views Garrison and Bright alike encountered the persecutions of malignant mobs. Garrison's famous adventure, when an angry multitude dragged him through the streets with a rope around his neck, had its counterpart in the career of Quaker John, when he was pelted on the Birmingham hustings and burned in effigy in a hundred English market-places by the enraged farmers. Like Garrison, Bright was carried at times into such extremities of language by his passionate hatred of throned injustice that he was denounced publicly, and by not a few journals that now habitually speak of him with a respect that borders on reverence, as a "traitor and sedition-monger."

Sennacherib vs. Hezekiah.

Mr. Rassam, who is carrying on the work begun by the late Mr. George Smith, has just discovered at Babylon an octagonal cylinder, on the sides of which are engraved a history of the campaign of Sennacherib against King Hezekiah. This important find is to be sent to London for safe-keeping in the British Museum.

A Public-Spirited Individual.

A deep well at Stockton, Kas., has run dry, and is emitting sulphurous fumes. Mr. Dappin (says an exchange), firmly believing that the bottom had fallen into Hell, maintains a position day and night at the opening, with an ax at hand, ready to kill the Devil when he emerges.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—M. V. A.: LETTER FOR YOU AT Post-Office from your uncle, C. L. COOK. Call at once.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM 370 DEARBORN-AV., NEWFOUNDland dog Jack; has recently been sheared from the shoulders back. Liberal reward will be paid for his return to me at above address, or at 1 to 9 River-st. W. M. HOYT.

LOST—A SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, ANswers to the name of Dandy; collar, but no mark. Five dollars will be paid for the return to barn rear No. 692 Michigan-av.

LOST—MONDAY, ON SOUTH SIDE, A LADY'S pocket-book, containing $32 in money and rent receipt. If finder will return to address on receipt, retaining reward from contents of book, they will receive thanks of owner.

LOST—ON TUESDAY A LARGE, BLACK NEWfoundland dog; $5 reward will be paid on his return to 542 Michigan-av. R. M. WHIPPLE.

LOST—ON DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN ADAMS and Madison, eye-glasses, steel frames. Reward paid at Tribune office.

$50 REWARD—LOST, A MOROCCO PORTEmonnaie containing $455, a registered letter receipt dated June 4, with other papers. The finder will receive the above reward, with other valuable compensation, and much good will by returning to the Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS-MACHINE—A SECOND-HAND SPRINGFIELD gas machine can be bought very cheap; warranted in perfect order. Apply to MATTHEWS & HOLT, 75 Dearborn-st.

OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE at Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance, 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and private. Female complaints a specialty. Box 383, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A GOOD SALOON, or rent a house where a paying saloon can be established. Address A 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE late War can learn something to their advantage by calling upon or writing to the Northwestern Land Agency, Room 18, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Inclose stamp for reply.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY-FINISHED AND well-made phaeton buggy, cheap for cash. Address FOX, COLE & CO., 177 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT STYLISH black phaeton horse; will go under saddle; young, gentle, and without a blemish. Address A 98, Tribune.

H. B. HILL, 394 WABASH-AV. (PENNOYER'S warerooms), has a fine stock of light carriages and buggies at very low prices.

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West Side.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires a large, handsomely furnished alcove room, [illegible] Address A 26, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SET DUFOUR BOLTING CLOTHS [illegible]

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the year 1878. [illegible]

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WANTED—A MECHANIC EXPERIENCED IN making iron staircases and railings [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS FOR JOBBING; GOOD men can have steady work; prompt pay. [illegible] North Clark-st.

WANTED—A SECOND COOK; ONE WHO UNDERstands pastry. Apply at ANDERSON'S, [illegible]

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WANTED—A TEAMSTER; ONE USED TO THE [illegible] North Desplaines-st.

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WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR WORK IN THE city. [illegible] 10 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE CELLULOID [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS FOR TEA, COFFEE, BAKing Powder [illegible]

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WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR TO [illegible]

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS TO SELL [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—HEAD WAITER AT THE TREMONT House, [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; [illegible] near Oakley.

WANTED—AT 1462 PRAIRIE-AV.—GOOD GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, to go to Oak Park, [illegible] E. A. CRITCHELL, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. [illegible] for two days.

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Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRY GOODS BY PARty [illegible] Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from Manchester, England, [illegible] T. POWELL, 229 Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ACCOUNTANT OR correspondent [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUStrious [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—OF A LAW OR OTHER office [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE IN wholesale house or clerk in grocery store. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A young married man [illegible] Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, TO TAKE [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 17 [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO NICE GERMAN girls [illegible] Twentieth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren [illegible] Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN [illegible] Tribune office.

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North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—[illegible] Day-board, $3.50.

241 INDIANA-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, [illegible]

South Side.

489 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS HANDSOMELY [illegible]

579 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; [illegible]

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CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., [illegible]

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Miscellaneous.

FREE INFORMATION GIVEN TO RELIABLE [illegible] CHANGE, Room 1 Tribune Building.

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BOARD—AND NICE ROOM FOR SINGLE GENTLEman. [illegible] Tribune office.

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The Tribune.

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Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Gilmore's Juvenile Pinafore Company. "Pinafore."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the McDonough Combination. "M'liss; or, the Child of the Sierras."

North Avenue Pier.
Lincoln Park. Capt. Paul Boyton's Aquatic Exhibition.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Stated Communication this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, for business. Members and visitors fraternally invited. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 18

The plot to oust KELLOGG from his seat in the Senate has not met with much success. The SPOFFORD drag-net brought in a colored person who made an affidavit that he had been paid to vote for KELLOGG, but under a vigorous cross-examination the dusky witness admitted that he was bribed by SPOFFORD's agents to commit perjury. At this stage of the game the Democrats indicated a desire to let go for a season, and further proceedings were postponed until after another haul of the net.

The manipulators of the "Ohio idee"—that is to say, the backers of EWING—have issued the mandate that the WARNER Silver bill must pass the Senate at all hazards, and a caucus has been called to discipline the refractory members who have heretofore opposed it. In this change of front is seen another specimen of Democratic insincerity. The silver question *per se* is of secondary consideration to the Bourbons. All they desire in the passage of the bill is that it be vetoed by the President, and on this veto they propose to make the campaign in Ohio.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was held yesterday, and the election resulted in the displacement of three of the old Directors and the substitution of a similar number of stanch supporters of VANDERBILT. The old executive officers were all reappointed. The business of the fiscal year just closed yielded a profit equivalent to 7 per cent on the preferred and 5 per cent on the common stock, which in these days of low rates speaks volumes for the skill with which the property has been looked after by President KEEP and General-Manager HUGHITT.

It would appear that the Democratic caucus "cut a watermelon" in the Legislative bill which the managers presented to the House yesterday. Like JOSEPH's coat, it is of many colors, in fact so much so that the accounting officers disbursing moneys under its provisions cannot know whether they are acting legally or not. The Republicans were not prepared to accept such a piece of patch-work, and Mr. HAWLEY proposed to remit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back the vetoed bills shorn of their political sections. This proposition greatly excited the Bourbons, and at one time they lost their balance so badly that the HAWLEY amendment would have carried had it been submitted to a vote. The bill was subsequently withdrawn, to be brought forward again to-day.

The caucus Jury bill was presented to the Senate yesterday, with the hope on the part of the majority that it would be rushed through in time to permit the holding of a consultation on the Silver bill. But the Confederates reckoned without their host. Messrs. EDMUNDS, BLAINE, and CONKLING took an active part in the discussion, and so brilliantly did they manage their arguments that the Democrats were compelled to vote squarely against the Fifteenth Amendment. BEN HILL tried to take shelter behind the protecting ægis of the State Courts, but became badly rattled when informed that the Fourteenth Amendment specifically provided that no State shall make or enforce any law abridging the rights and privileges of any citizen. The different amendments proposed by the Republicans were voted down, but when the main question was reached, a postponement was agreed to, at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS. The Okolona *States* seems to have more influence with the dominant Senators than the Constitution of which they claim to be the peculiar protectors and only original expounders.

Among other vulnerable places in the Ohio Democratic platform is that in which reference is made to the silver question. The demand is made for the restoration of silver to its original place, on the ground that its demonetization was a fraud and "a covert assault upon the fundamental rights of prosperity." Then why in the name of all that's reasonable doesn't the Democratic Senate take up the WARNER Silver bill, already passed by the House, and make a law of it? The Committee which is stifling the bill has a Democratic majority, and the Democrats control the Senate by a three-fifths vote. The WARNER bill is an excellent measure, and well calculated to practically remonetize silver without demonetizing gold. Then why doesn't the Democratic Senate pass it, so that a Republican President may sign it? This would attest the devotion of the Democratic party to the monetary use of silver in this country much more than by vapid resolutions in State Conventions, which are not regarded as binding even upon the men who help to pass them. It is a fraud for the Democrats to seek a party advantage by professing special concern for the monetary use of silver while a Democratic Senate, with a bill before it that serves the purpose and satisfies the country, refuses to pass that bill and thus make it a law.

It was a frightful blow that Mr. THURMAN's Presidential ambition received at the hands of the Ohio Convention, if the real significance of EWING's nomination be considered. EWING will be "a biger man" than THURMAN if he can carry Ohio; for he will have carried it on a financial record in which THURMAN was content to imitate him at a later day. If EWING be defeated, on the other hand, it will be a defeat of "the Ohio idee" upon which THURMAN has mainly based his hope of carrying the next Presidential Convention, and he will go down with EWING and the remainder of the Ohio Democracy in that event. It would have been much better for THURMAN if he had taken the bull by the horns and wrestled with him. Had he himself been the candidate for Governor he would have been no worse off in case of defeat than he will be if EWING be defeated; while, if the State had gone Democratic, it would have been his victory and not EWING's, as it will be in the improbable event of a Democratic victory with EWING. In any event Mr. THURMAN may now be regarded as out of the Presidential race. Another tally for TILDEN!

THE SOUTHERN FIRE-EATERS.

That emphatic and widely-known organ of public opinion in the South, the Okolona (Miss.) *States*, the leading Democratic paper of that section, continues to pour out its bitter hatred of the North, and to fire the Southern heart. A few brief extracts, which we have already printed, but which will bear repetition, will show the bitterness of the Southern Bourbons and bulldozers towards everything north of Mason and Dixon's Line. Referring to a statement made by some Northern paper that some of the Confederate leaders ought to have been punished, this paper says:

> "There ought to have been a hanging spree on the day that LINCOLN declared war. He ought to have been buried heels-foremost out of the White-House, and swung up to the first tree. He was the arch-traitor of his age, and his memory is more odious and more infamous than that of any other Thug in history."

The heart of the rising generation in the South is thus fired by this infamous sheet:

> "Do not let the Yankees befool themselves with the fond belief that the hatreds, and jealousies, and heart-burnings of the War will die out with this generation. The youths who are coming upon the stage of public affairs will be more bitter and unrelenting than the men of to-day. The lessons taught at the firesides of the South have seared their way into the very hearts and brains of those who will follow after us. The iron has entered their souls as well as ours. You may cry 'Peace—peace!' but ye shall have no peace until Our Cause is crowned with the laurel-leaves of victory."

It lays down the Southern programme more concisely and clearly than any of the Southern spokesmen in the following explicit declaration:

> "Aye, aye, Messrs. BLAINE & Co., the Democratic party is the knight and defender of State-Sovereignty, as you say. It believes that the General Government should be a hewer of wood and a carrier of water for the Queen Commonwealths of the Union, as you say. It believes in Secession, as you say. It fought or sympathized with the South, as you say. It believes that the ballot is polluted by the touch of a freedman, as you say. It proposes to get up a revolution on its own hook in 1881, and repeal the last clause, syllable, and letter of your war-legislation, as you say. We gloat and glory in making these admissions. Conciliation has been knocked h—lward and crooked."

Now and then the editor of the *States* drops into poetry, and in this connection it may be as well to mention that he prepared the poem entitled the "Lost Cause," which was read at a recent convention of the Mississippi editors and copied approvingly all over the South. From one of his poetic effusions we take the following lines:

To-MORROW! when TO-MORROW comes, its sunburst broad and free
Will light our old Republic, boys, redeemed from sea to sea.
The laws forged in the furnace-blast of Yankee hate and scorn
By strong hands from the statute-books forever will be torn.
Then shall their hateful monuments before our vengeance fall,
And the pictures of their LINCOLNS shall be turned unto the wall;
While over all our vales, and hills, and plains, will rise, and swell,
And ring with wild, magnetic power, the brave, old REBEL YELL.

The declarations of this infamous sheet cannot be kept before the Northern people too often or too long, because it reflects Southern opinion and is read by more people than any other paper in the South. It does not represent the opinions of the editor alone but those of the Southern Bourbons also. It expresses the sentiments of the bulldozers in the South and the BLACKBURNS and their gangs in both Houses of Congress. In this fellow they have their spokesman. The only difference between them and him is that they suppress their real opinions for policy's sake, biding the time when they hope to get complete control of the Government, while he, being more honest than they, speaks them out boldly. There is material for very serious consideration in these extracts we have printed. If they were simply the expressions of a fanatic or a fool, they might be passed by with silent contempt, but when they represent, as there is every reason to believe they do, the opinions of the leading politicians in the South and the great crowd of Bourbons and bulldozers, they cannot be overlooked. They must be met and stamped out at the ballot-box.

"FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS."

The platform adopted by the Ohio Democratic Convention starts out with the most shameless falsehood. The first resolution sets forth that "the Democracy of Ohio demand free and fair elections," and the resolutions that follow give the lie to the statement by encouraging the Democratic majority in Congress to continue their efforts to break down the National Election laws, and, finally, not to vote one dollar in any event to pay the Supervisors and Deputy-Marshals who are necessary to the Government system of inspection. It is perfectly obvious that, if the Democracy of Ohio were in favor of "free and fair" elections, its Convention would have rebuked the partisan majority in Congress for attempting to destroy the National safeguards that have been thrown about the ballot-box, and would have instructed the Ohio Democrats in Congress to work for the improvement of the National Election laws, instead of scheming for the repeal or nullification thereof. The reference made in the platform to military interference in elections is palpably a mere pretense to justify the previous assertion, just as it has been used by the Democrats in Congress as a basis for urging their ballot-box stuffing scheme; there has not been and there is no present or future danger of any military interference with elections, and there is no law which warrants such interference. It is preposterous, therefore, for the Democrats to contend that it is the apprehension of military interference which has prompted them to seek the repeal of all the statutes that provide for Government supervision of Congressional elections; it is the desire that there shall be no Government restraint upon Democratic frauds that has prompted the movement.

The fact is that neither the Democratic managers in Ohio nor those of any other State are in favor of "free and fair elections." The Democratic instinct is opposed to the scrutiny of the ballot-box. The spoils system, to which the Democratic party is confessedly devoted, is by nature antagonistic to purity of elections. With the seizure of the offices and a division of the perquisites as the chief aim of a political party, that party is not over-scrupulous as to the methods whereby success is achieved, and is not anxious that the ballot-box shall be watched so that frauds may be discovered and prevented. The conduct of the present Congress is not the first demonstration the country has had of the Democratic antagonism to "free and fair elections." Every large city in the United States has at one time or another suffered from Democratic frauds on the ballot-box. The State of New York was carried in a Presidential election by Democratic frauds. Democratic repeaters have sent more than one Congressman to Washington from the City of Cincinnati. The partisan majority in both Houses of Congress to-day is due to the destruction of "free and fair elections" in the South, where, in many districts, a whole race is practically disfranchised by intimidation and violence, while in others the votes of the same race are destroyed by the stuffing of the ballot-boxes with fraudulent tissue-paper Democratic ballots. It is notorious that the Democratic politicians are almost always opposed to every scheme of State registration of voters, and to all other safeguards that are suggested for the protection of the ballot-box. Isn't it ridiculous and preposterous, then, for the Democrats in Convention, whether in Ohio or elsewhere, to formally resolve that they are in favor of "free and fair elections"?

After starting off with this brazen lie, the Ohio platform indulges in a lot of innuendoes that are scarcely less infamous because they are not so boldly proclaimed. There is an intimation, for instance, that the Republicans by their action in Congress, and the President by the exercise of his veto power, are doing all they can "to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and South." There was no such attempt in the last Congress, when the Republicans controlled one House and the Democrats the other, to stir up sectional strife. If there has been any effort of this kind in the present Congress the responsibility must rest with the Democrats, who are in absolute control of both Houses. The effort to break down the Election laws in the interest of fraud and intimidation at the South, and the threats of BLACKBURN and his gang to starve out the Government unless this scheme found ready acquiescence from the Republicans, were circumstances certainly not calculated to promote the best of feeling between the North and the South; but it was the Democrats and not the Republicans who introduced this scheme and indulged in these threats. The desire for reconciliation which has been so clearly manifested by the Republicans of the North certainly did not demand a surrender of the principle of National Sovereignty and the abandonment of all rights at elections, which an acquiescence in the scheme of the present Congressional cabal would involve. All the disturbance, whether political, sectional, or commercial, that is to be charged up against the extra session of Congress lies at the door of the Democratic majority; and the Ohio platform is hypocritical and insincere where it does not plunge into palpable falsehood.

"AN ORGANIZED APPETITE."

A distinguished orator has characterized the Democratic party as "an organized appetite." The remark is not less epigrammatic than true. The Democratic party thirsts for power that it may feast on offices—divide the spoils of victory. The late jubilation speech of Mayor HARRISON illustrates this point. In one breath he says: "The Democratic party do not want office"; but in the next he says: "I have'nt had much time yet to do appointing, but before I get through I will have a great many good Democrats around me." And in conclusion: "We have the city now, and we will have the County Treasury in the fall, *with all its patronage*; and after that we will have possession of the White House." But this is not all the Democratic party proposes to do with its power. The country cares little whether the "patronage" is in the hands of one political party or in the other, but it cares much for the Constitution and the Union; it will not consent that the one shall be trampled upon and the other rent in twain. Before the country elevates the Democratic party to supreme power it will want to know precisely how that party proposes to exercise its power. To inform itself on this point the country will adopt the old standard of comparison,—judging the future by the past. The Democratic party possessed supreme power once. What did the Democratic party do with its power? Resigned it into the hands of a faction bent upon the destruction of the Constitution and the Union! When the country rallied to the defense of the Government, what did the Democratic party do? Sympathized with the enemies of the Government, voted the War for the Union a failure, and grumbled and growled, while Republicans shed their blood to save it.

This is the ante-bellum history, in brief, of the Democratic party. What is its present attitude?

1. It would disband the army because the army is the visible sign of the destruction of the Rebel Confederacy.

2. It feels a bitter animosity towards the National banks because they were the fiscal agents of the Government in supporting the army which crushed the Rebel Confederacy.

3. It assaults the Federal jury system because that system represents the political rights of negroes, secured to them by the war waged to crush the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

4. It opposes all laws enacted to secure fair elections of the President and Congressmen through the appointment of Supervisors because they operate as a restriction on the commission of frauds at the polls.

5. It assaults the theory that this is a nation in whatever manner presented, and supports with all its might the ante-bellum dogma of State-Rights.

This, then, is the object of the Democratic "appetite" for patronage, the motive of its thirst for office. The individuals who hold offices under the Democratic party may desire them merely for the emoluments thereto attached; but the motive of the party in bestowing them is to secure the services of an army of officeholders in overthrowing the idea that this is a nation, and substituting in its place the theory of JOHN C. CALHOUN, that the United States is a confederacy of independent sovereignties. It counts for nothing—with the Democratic party—that 300,000 men laid down their lives to establish the principle that this is a nation! It counts for nothing—with the Democratic party—that the people of the country sacrificed five billions of treasure for an idea—the idea that this is a nation! It counts for nothing—with the Democratic party—that in the process of the awful convulsion of civil war 4,000,000 of slaves were transmuted into as many freemen, and that their blood-bought rights depend upon the idea that this is a nation, "one and inseparable," not a loose congregation of States, "dissevered, discordant, belligerent." But all these considerations count for much with everybody who treasures as a precious record the history of the first Revolution. It counts for more with those who witnessed the second Revolution. Some men realize that the Democratic idea renders the two thousand million dollars of debt now registered against the nation so much worthless paper! If South Carolina may sever her connection with the Union at will, her people may relieve themselves of all responsibility for the payment of a dollar of this debt. And if South Carolina may so relieve herself, New York and Illinois may do the same, and so may every other State in the Union. If the Union is a rope of sand, neither 5 nor 4 per cents are worth the paper on which they are printed; they depend upon a mere caprice, and the men who hold them, rich and poor alike, are liable to be made beggars the day the Democratic party mounts to the place of power. A proposition to destroy the army is a proposition that the nation shall be shorn of the power to enforce the collection of taxes, and so bereft of the ability to pay either interest or principal of the public debt. But, as we have already shown, every leading step forward, of the Democratic party, is a step in the direction of State-Rights, a step on the road to the assertion of the doctrine that the National Constitution is a mere compact severable at the will of any one of its signatories,—the States. And yet this party has the audacity to seek supreme power—control of a nation whose very existence it disputes! It sought to starve the army to death; it was frustrated by a veto. It sought to remove all guards from the polls that it might rob the people of their votes by fraud; it was frustrated by a veto. Now it seeks to do by indirection what it failed to accomplish directly. Every new attitude it assumes affronts both patriotism and common sense. It is indeed an "organized appetite" which in its greed destroys what it does not devour.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, which HERNANDO CORTEZ more than 350 years ago suggested to the Spanish Government, is at last no longer a project but a reality, upon the first steps of which the projectors are now entering. Looking at the map, the isthmus appears so narrow that one might well ask why it was not cut through long ago. The great achievements of the world, however, always mature slowly and develop through centuries of preliminary preparation. In this case it was necessary to wait until human science had so far advanced as to overcome the barriers of Nature, which in the days of CORTEZ and even in our own time appeared insurmountable. The lofty chain of mountains running along the isthmus has always confronted the boldest projectors; but science has at last reached that point where difficulties at one time deemed insuperable are easily vanquished, and thus what for centuries has been a dream becomes a reality. The courageous skill which constructed the Suez Canal and made Africa a continent does not hesitate to divorce North and South America, whose bonds were once so nearly sundered by Nature, and make two new continents of nearly equal area. The genius which cut a way from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea through countless difficulties has not hesitated to grapple with the still more difficult task of dividing the Isthmus of Darien, though the way leads through the very rocks that form the foundation of the Cordilleras and seems to overtask human capabilities.

The Darien Canal will be the gigantic achievement of this wonderful age. It will more than offset the herculean efforts of the Egyptian Emperors. It is a battle of the human Titans with Nature in one of her strongest fastnesses, and it needs no gift of prophecy to foresee that the Titans will come off victorious. The Suez Canal has made the Darien Canal possible, because "Nothing succeeds like success." When FERDINAND DE LESSEPS commenced excavating for the Suez Canal the world looked on in doubt; but no one questions that the Darien Canal will be completed, though it is a much more gigantic undertaking. It is also in favor of the Darien Canal that the work will be done by international subscription. The world will build it. France built the Suez Canal alone, and built it in the face of English opposition; but in the accomplishment of this task all nations will bear a part of the burden, and its completion will forever after be the proudest monument of nineteenth-century skill and the great and enduring record that will mark an era in the world's progress. The skill and the labor will be forthcoming, and the money markets of the world will lavishly supply the funds at a low rate. Since the Suez Canal has paid 14 or 15 per cent upon the investment, capital has faith in any similar enterprise. As this will be the world's highway, built with the world's money, and owned by the world, there is no danger that it will ever be exposed to the contingencies that might threaten it were it in the possession of one nation. National jealousies, border strifes, great wars, and stock-jobbing intrigues will have no effect upon it. It will remain as undisturbed by outside influence and as neutral as the mountains through which it has forced its way.

The influence of this canal upon the business interests of the United States will be of incalculable benefit. It will have the same effect upon freight between the Pacific-Coast States and the Atlantic ports that our water routes now have upon the railroads running across the continent. When this canal is open for business, pooling will be at an end. The Pacific Railroad rings will no longer have control of transportation or be able to dictate charges. The JAY GOULDS' and VANDERBILTS' occupation will be gone. They may be able now to monopolize capital so as to tax production at their own pleasure, but they cannot contend with the world after it has forever reduced transportation as well as time to the minimum. If there were no other benefits attaching to the completion of this great work, the death-blow which it will administer to monopolies by regulating rates and fares would commend it to the burdened producers of this country.

The period is opportune for the construction of this work. The Suez Canal has demonstrated that engineering skill can accomplish it and that it can be made profitable. Labor is plenty. The world is at peace. There is an abundance of unemployed capital waiting for investment, and the four great money markets of the world, France, England, Germany, and the United States, will furnish it. Commerce stands waiting for it, and the flood of that commerce will go on increasing. Travel, which is seeking new routes to China and Japan and to the west coasts of North and South America, also demands it, and the flood of travel will also be correspondingly increased. It will add to the favor with which this great work will be received that an American route has been accepted, and thus it will arouse a patriotic feeling. Everything appears favorable to the realization of the dream of CORTEZ.

THE NATIONAL TAX FOR INTEREST.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio adopted, among others, the following impudent, malicious, and truth-suppressing resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That the rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government, under the present Administration, ought to excite the serious apprehensions of the people. We demand that the further increase in the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped, and it be put in process of extinction."

The first falsehood in this resolution is the assertion that there is "a rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government." The men who wrote and voted for this resolution knew that it suggested or asserted a falsehood, and that the truth of the case was really most complimentary to the present Administration. In the month of April, within a period of ten days, the Treasury Department sold several hundred millions of 4 per cent bonds, the proceeds to be applied to taking up an equal amount of other but higher interest-bearing bonds. An order was promptly issued calling in the old bonds at the end of ninety days. The result was that during those three months both the new bonds and the called bonds will be outstanding. At the end of the ninety days the 6 per cents will be practically taken up and the 4 per cents alone outstanding. This proceeding is, according to all precedent, warranted by law, and cannot be avoided. The great and unexpected demand for 4 per cent bonds since Jan. 1, 1879, amounting to over $500,000,000, has temporarily increased the aggregate of the interest-bearing debt, but only for such time as the law and the invariable practice and the necessity of the case have required. The process of taking up one class of bonds by the issue of another will not be complete until the 1st of August, 1879. During the interval there will be of necessity a portion of the debt represented for a time by bonds of both the old and the new issues, and this simple act of transferring the debt from one form of bonds to another—an absolute necessity in order to reduce the interest—is declared by the Ohio Convention to be a "rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt."

Let us examine what has been done in the way of increasing or reducing the public debt, principal and interest. The interest-bearing debt of the Government reached its highest point on the 31st of August, 1865. The operations of funding so far as they can be prosecuted at this time will close Aug. 1, 1879, and the state of the debt at these two dates will thus compare:

	Interest-bearing debt.	*Annual interest.*
Aug. 31, 1865	$2,381,530,294	$150,977,697
Aug. 1, 1879	1,797,643,700	83,773,778
Reduction	$583,886,594	$67,203,919

Here is an annual reduction in the amount of taxation to pay the interest on the debt of $67,203,919, equal to 45 per cent of the tax required for that purpose. In addition, one-fourth of the principal of the interest-bearing debt has been paid off. That result the Ohio Democrats declare to be a "rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt."

The dealing with the whole public debt has not been any less creditable. Here are the results, up to the close of the present funding operation, Aug. 1, 1879:

	Debt, less cash.
Aug. 31, 1865	$2,756,431,571
Aug. 1, 1879	2,027,182,468
Reduction	$ 729,749,103

Of this reduction, $61,598,674 has taken place since March 1, 1877, when the present Administration came into power.

Since the present Administration entered office in March, 1877, up to Aug. 1, 1879, the following outstanding bonds have been and will be taken up:

5 per cent bonds	$194,816,300
6 per cent bonds	651,206,700
Total	$846,022,000

In lieu of these there have been issued:

4½ per cent bonds	$135,000,000
4 per cent bonds	711,022,000
Total	$846,022,000

The reduction in interest accomplished by this reduction since March 1, 1879, will be readily seen by the comparison:

Annual interest on 5 and 6 per cent bonds redeemed	$48,813,057
Annual interest on bonds issued in exchange	34,515,880
Annual saving of interest	$14,297,177

This proceeding the Ohio Democratic Convention pronounced to be "a rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt under the present Administration," and which increase they demanded should "be stopped."

The Treasury, in anticipation of the wants of coin for resumption, sold $90,000,000 of bonds (4½ and 4 per cents), but the money received therefrom is now in the Treasury, and is available for any demand on account of the public debt.

There is no mode of reducing the public debt so effective and of such relief to the people as that of reducing the rate of interest to be paid thereon. The Government can have no revenue for any purpose save that raised by taxation; an annual levy of taxes to pay principal and interest of the debt is taking that much money out of the earnings of the people, which if left in their hands to be employed in business would be far more productive and beneficial. The burden of a debt is to be measured by the annual taxation for interest, and, when the rate of interest is reduced one-fourth or one-third, the annual burden or charge upon the people because of the debt is reduced proportionately. The annual tax for interest has been reduced over $67,000,000 annually,—a very great relief to the country. In 1882 there will be nearly $300,000,000 more of 6 per cent bonds which may be then called in. They will be at that time promptly replaced by the 4 per cents, making another reduction of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year in the tax on the people for interest.

The effect of this financial management of the public debt has not only been beneficial to the Government, but has had a wide-spread and general improvement on the credit of the States and municipal governments. The resumption of specie payments and the reduction of interest on the Government loans have had the effect of reducing the rate of interest on all loans, public and private. The new 4 per cent bonds have passed into the hands of our people. At least $500,000,000 of them have become the property of persons who were never bondholders before. The army of persons who hold bonds of $50 or $100 has been immensely recruited, and the number is increasing every day. These bonds furnish the holders an always available collateral on which to borrow money, and, indeed, when needed, will find ready acceptance and circulation as money. The money in the hands of the people hitherto hoarded has come forth seeking investment. Money was never so abundant, and the rate of interest has been forced down below any point known for twenty years. The municipalities of this State, which have been paying 10 per cent for many years, since resumption and the restoration of confidence have been able to fund their debts by the issue of new bonds at 6 per cent. In some counties bonds have been sold which bear only 5 per cent. Whoever has good security to offer can borrow money at from 2 to 4 per cent less interest than it could be obtained for two years ago. The vast railroad indebtedness of the United States, amounting to as much as the National debt, as it falls due will be replaced with loans at largely reduced rates of interest. The reduction of the rate of interest on the public, municipal, corporate, and private indebtedness of the country has already reduced taxation at least $100,000,000 a year, and every week, month, half year, and year, old indebtedness bearing the high rate of interest of the years of inflation will be falling due, and will be as promptly replaced by new loans at reduced rates; and this reduction of taxation will go on until the last bond bearing extortionate rate of interest will be redeemed.

Nevertheless, the Democratic Convention of Ohio denounce all this as the "rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt" of the country, and demand that it "be stopped."

The Chicago *Times* and its little whiffet-tender assailed Judge BOOTH and resisted his re-election with extreme bitterness on religious grounds. They could find nothing in his judicial record to object to that had the weight of a straw; but they professed to be fearfully shocked—especially the pious old soul of the *Times*—at the Judge's lack of orthodox faith. His religious belief in the unknowable was not quite up to the *Times'* high standard of religion. Hence, he was denounced as utterly unfit for a judicial position, and the major excommunication was pronounced upon him by that exemplar of vital piety. But the pious old soul must have been rather surprised, as well as chagrined, to see in the election returns that the heterodox Unitarian Judge got more votes than any other man on his ticket. Judge BOOTH received in the city 14,965 votes, and in the country towns 4,611 votes; total, 19,576; while the next highest candidate—the orthodox BUELL—against whom nothing was alleged, received 18,749 votes, or 827 fewer votes than the heterodox BOOTH who was denounced as a fearful infidel. The result of the election demonstrated that if the voter is suited with a candidate in other respects he cares precious little what his religious belief may be. The age of intolerant bigotry is about passed in this country, and cannot be recalled or revived and made a religious issue in a local election, as shown last Monday, where every shade of dogmatic opinion was represented among the candidates, including Spirit-Rapper, Catholic, Jew, Unitarian, Orthodox, and Nothingarian.

The Democratic managers in New York are said to be alarmed by the prospect of losing a large part of their voting strength through the Irish exodus movement. Why don't these Northern Bourbons imitate the action of their Southern brethren? The way to prevent the Irish exodus, according to the Southern plan, is as follows: First, deny that there is any exodus; secondly, declare that the exodus, as far as it has gone, is produced by incendiaries and hirelings; third, use shot-guns, revolvers, and other such arguments to convince the emigrants that it is for their best interest to stay where they are; fourth, threaten steamboats, railroads, and all other common carriers with a loss of patronage unless they stop carrying emigrants; fifth, assert again that the exodus doesn't amount to anything, and never did. If these simple rules are faithfully followed, and if Northern steamboat owners and railroad managers can be as easily bulldozed as Southern ones can be, the Irish exodus will be stopped, as the negro exodus temporarily has been.

Last summer the Fountain Springs House, of Waukesha, Wis., took fire and burned down. It was owned by MATT LAFLIN and sons, of this city, who went to work and built it up again larger and finer than before. The old building was 147 feet front on Grand avenue by 147 feet deep, which front has been restored, and the new part, 300 feet front by 147 feet deep, with dining-room addition of 116 feet by 54 feet, together with the rise in hight of some of the rear buildings, has been added. The front on Grand avenue is three stories above the surface of the ground, and the roof line is broken by the pavilions, tower, and centre gable. The total cost of the building and furniture is in the neighborhood of $150,000, which is about half of what it would have cost in ordinary times. The celebrated Crescent Mineral Spring is adjacent to the house, and is rapidly becoming more popular than the famous Bethesda Springs. Waukesha has been a favorite summer resort on account of its mineral springs, and its fine hotel now restored.

A profound linguist asserts that the cause of CHARLEY REED's being so fearfully "scratched" for Judge was not on account of divorce matters, or the non-settlement of the IRVIN estate, or any worldly or domestic matters, but that it resulted from his mangling the Greek in his translations of the Scripture from the Greek text, as it brought the clergy down upon him, and they aroused the popular indignation which cooked his goose.

The *Globe-Democrat's* "boom" for GRANT seems to have produced at least one important result in St. Louis, namely, a meeting of influential Republicans of that city opposed to a Third Term and the Whisky Ring. This is said to have been the most important Republican meeting, in point of wealth and intelligence represented, held in St. Louis for many years,—in short, since Deacon McKEE broke up the Republican party in that city.

The editor of the Chicago *Times* professes to be homoousian in dogmatic belief, while Judge BOOTH leans to the homoiousian creed; hence the fierce attacks of the former on the latter in the columns of his paper, during the judicial campaign. The old man swore in his wrath that no homoiousian was fit to be intrusted with the scales of justice, though they would be perfectly safe in the hands of a spirit-rapper.

The New York *Herald* has of late taken a very decided stand against GRANT. It is evident there is no more money to be made out of the Cæsarism sensation. The reality is too near at hand, and the idea too familiar. Now the time has come formally to choose, and the *Herald*, which is still a power in the land, though it ought not to be, is against the Third Term.

The Ohio Democrats will not deceive anybody by their fustian resolutions about the sacredness of free elections and the danger of permitting the use of troops at the polls. The Democrats of that State, however ignorant they may be, cannot help knowing that troops are not, and for ten years have not, been used at the polls for any purpose whatever. It is notorious that President HAYES does not desire to use troops for any such purpose, and could not so use them if he did desire. There are not troops enough in the whole country to supply one-quarter of the polls with one soldier apiece. How ridiculous it is for the Democrats of Ohio, who are now in power in that State, and have not seen a company of regular soldiers since the War, to pass resolutions denouncing the use of troops at the polls! The sensation will not keep till the campaign begins.

"If the exodus goes on," remarks the New York *Sun*, the negroes will all get the right to vote, and "there will be little further use for the model Republican party." This is a mistake. When the negroes move out of the South the Republican party will have to reduce the representation in Congress of all the Southern States. That is a work to live and hope for.

If the Democratic majority in Congress shall refuse to confirm the nomination of Secretary McCRARY, on account of his strong support of the veto messages, they will probably make his political fortune. McCRARY martyrized would be a strong candidate for the second place on the Republican ticket, if not for the first.

Chaplain BEECHER was so much pleased with the horse he rode in Hartford last week that he remarked: "I wish he belonged to my church." The horse, if he had any choice, must have wished so too; for there is a broadness about Chaplain BEECHER's religion that even a horse can comprehend.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* offers to be one of ten to subscribe $50,000 each to endow a permanent English opera in that city. He evidently has perfect confidence that there are not nine other men as foolish or as extravagant as himself.

The New York *World* thinks that Mr. JOHN A. LOGAN's inability to read and write would be fatal to his usefulness as a Secretary in any Government, and therefore that he is not likely to be made Secretary of War to succeed Mr. McCRARY.

JOE HOWARD writes to the Philadelphia *Times*: "BEECHER on horseback is not a pretty sight"; and BEECHER remarks on this, "*Et tu Brute!*"

TOM EWING owes more money than he can ever pay. Hence his hostility to the dollar-system.

PERSONALS.

Mount Ætna is lecturing.

Congress should adjourn early and not very often.

This is a crater eruption than any before known to Mount Ætna.

As Napoleon used to say, Providence is on the side of the heaviest batters.

The opposition to David Davis may be described as an anti-fat sentiment.

Another Sothern outrage—Ned Sothern's attempt to pass off a nobody for a Duke.

What does this idle pastime called base-ball amount to, anyway?—*Harry Wright*.

Anthony Comstock, we learn, threatens to arrest the Ponca Chief for Standing Bear.

Mr. Dana admits that a fraudulent President may have a very excellent backbone.

Speaking of the exodus, the President declares that the negroes shall go as they please.

John T. Raymond made but $12,000 last year. There doesn't seem to be millions in it.

The Ohio Democrats will rue their nominations. Indeed, they are Ewing them already.

What makes Chicago such an excellent summer resort is the entire absence of summer.

How still it will be after Congress adjourns. It will be almost still enough to hear David Davis boom.

The favorite son which rose in the West, so eloquently referred to by Mr. Beecher, was Anson.

The elopement of a Mrs. Onion with a Texas gentleman must be the result of aromatic love affair.

The Solid South in reference to the third veto: "What are you hitting a man when he's down for?"

The Ohio Democrats declare in favor of soft money. They want a currency that will match their heads.

Ben Hill has not yet annihilated Blaine, but perhaps it would be safe to put him under bonds to keep the peace.

Early fruit is pouring into Philadelphia, and we hope the celebrated obituary head of that city may be equal to the occasion.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says Mrs. Hayes is sunny, bright, patient, and childlike. Mrs. Hayes should be renominated in 1880.

Ejaculation by the little old man at Gramercy Park: Reform is necessary except in the matter of my friend Watterson's drinking.

The Chinese are so much pleased with Grant that they are going to change the name of the tea from Young Hyson to Young Hiram.

During the heated term the editor of the New York *Commercial* says he would like to be a skeleton in a straw hat. That's altogether too thin.

Mr. Parry, the English pedestrian, appears to have done some of his best walking after the match was over and he had the prize-money in his pocket.

It is said that the Duke of Hamilton has discovered a deficit of about $7,500,000 in his accounts, and has transferred the care of his affairs to a new firm. How much can the man be worth?

Grecian ladies, we are told by an exchange, used to count their age from their marriage, not from their birth. Under this arrangement Susan B. Anthony and Clara Louise Kellogg would still be quite young things.

Among the honorary members of the Cobden Club invited to attend the annual dinner to be given at Greenwich, England, on the 21st of this month, are Henry W. Longfellow, David A. Wells, Cyrus W. Field, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. W. W. Story is engaged at Rome on a figure representing Sardanapalus. The King is represented as sitting in an easy position, suggesting weariness, the right arm leaning languidly on the back of his chair, and apparently wrapped in thought.

Miss Maude Howe, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, took the character of *Aspasia* in some tableaux in Rome recently, at which the King and Queen of Italy were present. Ristori robed her, and Castellani lent her some almost priceless jewelry which he has just sold to the British Museum.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—A wedding occurred to-night in wealthy German circles. The parties united were Mr. F. W. Ibusch and a daughter of J. P. Kissinger. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Martin and Van Buren streets, in the presence of a select circle of friends, besides family relations.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—One of the most fashionable weddings ever seen here occurred to-night. Miss Laura Coates, only daughter of Col. Kersey Coates, the well-known millionaire of Kansas City, was married to Homer Reed, a practicing lawyer of Kansas City. The ceremony was performed at Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. Herman Duncan officiating. The event brought out the aristocracy and elite of Kansas City. The dresses were elaborate and magnificent. After the marriage ceremony the guests repaired to Col. Coates' mansion, where a sumptuous banquet was spread. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, Col. Coates presenting the bride and groom with a $25,000 residence elaborately furnished. The wedding was the greatest event in the social circles of Kansas City.

FINANCIAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—The Derry Savings Bank, at Derry, whose deposits were reduced by the Supreme Court 25 per cent in 1877, has submitted to another scaling, and is now paying only 50 cents on the dollar.

SPORTING

The Chicago Club
Providence Boys
Contest

Syracuse and Cle
Victories Again
nati and T

Interesting and Exciting
Park Yeste

CHICAGO DEFEATS
Special Dispatch to

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June
spectators greeted the Ch
ing game with the Provide
noon. The visitors won t
Providence in the first thre
men reaching first base on
fumbled grounder by Shaf
her first run in the third, W
on Start's muff of Wright
by Flint and Dalrymple.
earned run for Providence
on a powerful three-base dr
and O'Rourke's sacrific
In the sixth Gore and
run-getters, Gore scori
followed by Anson's
throw of Wright to Hague
ters' grounder, Anson taki
error, and crossing the plate
McGeary's throw. McGe
Providence in the seventh
er by Peters, wild pitch by
ment of Wright by Larkin
single. After two men h
seventh for Chicago, Flint
over the left-field fence,
run amid enthusiastic ap
batted Larkin for three si
ger in the ninth, and scored
excitement being intense.
In the ninth for the visitor
Larkin's baser, assisted
O'Rourke to Start on Wil
running two bases on the
ing the winning run on
Flint's hit. The Chica
throughout, while the Gr
every error but one assist
run-getting. Peters, Anso
sharply for the visitors,
Geary for Providence.
THE SCO

Providence.
Start, 1 b
Hines, c. f
O'Rourke, r. f.
McGeary, 2 b.
Wright, s. s.
York, l. f.
Brown, c.
Hague, 3 b.
Ward, p.
Total
Chicago.
Dalrymple, l. f.
Gore, c. f.
Anson, 1 b
Shaffer, r. f.
Peters, s. s.
Quest, 2 b
Larkin, p.
Williamson, 3 b.
Flint, c.
Total

Innings— 1 2 3
Chicago 0 0 1
Providence 0 0 0

Umpire—McLean, of Philad
Runs earned—Providence,
Home run—Flint.
Three-base hits—Hines and
First base on errors—Chica
Struck out—Dalrymple, G
Passed balls—Brown, 1.
Wild pitch—Larkin.
Double plays—Peters a
O'Rourke, and Start; Wright
Balls called—On Larkin, 3
Strikes called—Off Larkin,
Time of game—Two hours

SYRACUSE DEFEATS
Special Dispatch to

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 5.
saw the game to-day bet
Cincinnatis, in which the ho
easy triumph. Will White
bad, especially in the eighth
two-baggers and two single
The Cincinnatis made the
seventh inning off two ba
ball.
THE SCO

Syracuse.
Dorgan, 1 b.
Farrell, 2 b.
Purcell, r. f.
Carpenter, 3 b.
Richmond, c. f.
McCormick, p.
Mansell, l. f.
Macullar, s. s.
Holbert, c.
Total
Cincinnati.
Hotaling, c. f
Barnes, 2 b.
Kelly, c.
McVey, 1 b.
Dickerson, l. f.
White, J., r. f.
Burke, s. s.
White, W., p.
Gerhardt, 3 b.
Total.

Innings— 1 2
Syracuse 2 2
Cincinnati 0 0

Earned runs—Syracuse,
Two-base hits—Purcell,
sell, 1; Macullar, 1.
First base on balls—None
First base on errors—Syr
Struck out—W. White, 1
Balls called—On McCorm
Strikes called—Off McCor
Double play—Barnes and
Passed balls—Holbert, 1
Wild pitches—McCormick
Time of game—Two hour
Umpire—Wilbur.

CLEVELAND D
Special Dispatch t

TROY, N. Y., June 5.—
small attendance this afte
a brilliant one, and the
good batting and Troy
Especially was the latter
inning, when three m
These Clubs play to-m
nounced for Tuesday la
ing to see the Chicagos
anticipated, will draw th
THE SC

Troy.
Hall, c. f.
Caskins, s. s.
Mansell, l. f.
Bradley, p.
Clapp, 1 b.
Doescher, 3 b
Evans, r. f.
Hawkes, 2 b.
Reilly, c.
Total
Cleveland.
Phillips, c.
Eden, r. f.
Glasscock, 2 b.
Carey, s. s.
Warner, 3 b.
Strief, c. f.
McCormick, 1 b.
Mitchell, p.
Riley, l. f.
Total

Innings— 1
Troy 0
Cleveland 0

Runs earned—Cleveland,
Two-base hits—Phillips,
Three-base hit—Evans.
First base on balls—Do
First base on errors—Tr
Struck out—Troy, 4; Cl
Balls called—On Bradley
Strikes called—Off Brad
Passed balls—Phillips, 1
Wild pitches—Mitchell.
Time of game—Two hou
Umpire—Scofield, of Tr

THREE INNIN
Special Dispatch

BOSTON, June 5.—The
met a pitcher whom they
with the Buffalos to-day,
by the rain on the half o
Boston had a splendid
hits and scoring seven
the only man who hi
cago-Providence games

SPORTING NEWS.

The Chicago Club Vanquishes the Providence Boys in a Close Contest.

Syracuse and Cleveland Score Victories Against Cincinnati and Troy.

Interesting and Exciting Races at Jerome Park Yesterday.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—Three thousand spectators greeted the Chicagos on their opening game with the Providence Club this afternoon. The visitors won the toss, and blanked Providence in the first three innings, only two men reaching first base on single hits and a fumbled grounder by Shaffer. Chicago scored her first run in the third, Williamson counting on Start's muff of Wright's throw and singles by Flint and Dalrymple. Hines secured an earned run for Providence in the fourth inning on a powerful three-base drive past Dalrymple, and O'Rourke's sacrifice fly to Shaffer. In the sixth Gore and Anson were the run-getters, Gore scoring on his single, followed by Anson's baser and a wild throw of Wright to Hague to catch him on Peters' grounder, Anson taking third on the same error, and crossing the plate on Brown's muff of McGeary's throw. McGeary added a run for Providence in the seventh on a fumbled grounder by Peters, wild pitch by Larkin, the retirement of Wright by Larkin to Anson, and York's single. After two men had been retired in the seventh for Chicago, Flint drove the sphere far over the left-field fence, securing a clean home run amid enthusiastic applause. Providence batted Larkin for three singles and a three-bagger in the ninth, and scored three earned runs, the excitement being intense. Quest tied the score in the ninth for the visitors on his single and Larkin's baser, assisted by a poor throw of O'Rourke to Start on Williamson's hit, Larkin running two bases on the same error, and scoring the winning run on Hines' muffed fly of Flint's hit. The Chicagos played steadily throughout, while the Greys played carelessly, every error but one assisting in the Chicagos' run-getting. Peters, Anson, and Quest fielded sharply for the visitors, and Hines and McGeary for Providence.

THE SCORE.

Providence.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Start, 1 b	4	1	1	1	10	0	1
Hines, c. f	4	2	2	4	5	0	1
O'Rourke, r. f	4	1	1	3	2	1	2
McGeary, 2 b	4	1	2	2	2	6	0
Wright, s. s	4	0	0	0	1	3	1
York, l. f	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Brown, c	3	0	0	0	5	2	2
Hague, 3 b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Ward, p	3	0	0	0	1	5	0
Total	33	5	7	11	27	21	7
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Gore, c. f	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1 b	4	1	1	1	15	0	0
Shaffer, r. f	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
Peters, s. s	4	0	0	0	0	6	1
Quest, 2 b	4	1	2	2	3	4	0
Larkin, p	4	1	1	1	0	2	1
Williamson, 3 b	4	1	1	1	2	3	1
Flint, c	4	1	2	5	1	2	0
Total	38	6	9	12	27	17	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	—6
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	—5

Umpire—McLean, of Philadelphia.
Runs earned—Providence, 4; Chicago, 1.
Home run—Flint.
Three-base hits—Hines and O'Rourke.
First base on errors—Chicago, 4; Providence, 2.
Struck out—Dalrymple, Gore, 2.
Passed balls—Brown, 1.
Wild pitch—Larkin.
Double plays—Peters and Quest; Anson, O'Rourke, and Start; Wright, McGeary, and Start.
Balls called—On Larkin, 83; on Ward, 71.
Strikes called—Off Larkin, 15; off Ward, 14.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

SYRACUSE DEFEATS CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 5.—About 400 people saw the game to-day between the Stars and Cincinnatis, in which the home club obtained an easy triumph. Will White was thumped very bad, especially in the eighth inning, when three two-baggers and two singles earned three runs. The Cincinnatis made their saving run in the seventh inning off two base hits and a passed ball.

THE SCORE.

Syracuse.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dorgan, 1 b	5	0	1	1	9	1	1
Farrell, 2 b	5	2	2	2	4	0	1
Purcell, r. f	5	2	4	5	2	0	1
Carpenter, 3 b	5	2	1	1	1	3	0
Richmond, c. f	5	0	1	2	1	0	0
McCormick, p	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mansell, l. f	5	2	1	2	3	0	1
Macullar, s. s	5	0	2	3	1	5	0
Holbert, c	5	2	2	2	6	2	1
Total	45	10	14	18	27	12	6
Cincinnati.							
Hotaling, c. f	4	0	0	0	3	1	1
Barnes, 2 b	4	1	2	2	3	4	2
Kelly, c	4	0	0	0	3	3	7
McVey, 1 b	4	0	1	1	10	0	1
Dickerson, l. f	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
White, J., r. f	4	0	1	1	0	0	2
Burke, s. s	4	0	0	0	0	3	2
White, W., p	4	0	1	1	0	4	2
Gerhardt, 3 b	3	0	1	1	5	0	1
Total	35	1	7	7	27	15	18

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Syracuse	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Syracuse, 4.
Two-base hits—Purcell, 1; Carpenter, 1; Mansell, 1; Macullar, 1.
First base on balls—None.
First base on errors—Syracuse, 8; Cincinnati, 4.
Struck out—W. White, 1.
Balls called—On McCormick, 83; on White, 79.
Strikes called—Off McCormick, 7; off White, 13.
Double play—Barnes and McVey.
Passed balls—Holbert, 1; Kelly, 4.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 1; White, 2.
Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes.
Umpire—Wilbur.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., June 5.—A heavy rain caused a small attendance this afternoon. The game was a brilliant one, and the victors won by their good batting and Troy's poor base-running. Especially was the latter noticeable in the ninth inning, when three men reached first base. These Clubs play to-morrow the game announced for Tuesday last. Everybody is waiting to see the Chicagos next week, who, it is anticipated, will draw the largest crowds.

THE SCORE.

Troy.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Hall, c. f	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Caskins, s. s	4	0	2	3	1	3	0
Mansell, l. f	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Bradley, p	4	1	1	1	2	6	1
Clapp, 1b	4	1	2	2	14	1	1
Doescher, 3 b	3	0	1	1	2	6	0
Evans, r. f	4	1	2	4	0	0	1
Hawkes, 2 b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Reilly, c	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total	35	2	8	12	27	22	5
Cleveland.							
Phillips, c	5	0	1	2	8	1	3
Eden, r. f	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Glasscock, 2 b	4	1	1	1	0	4	0
Carey, s. s	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Warner, 3 b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Strief, c. f	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick, 1 b	4	1	1	1	11	0	0
Mitchell, p	4	1	1	1	0	5	1
Riley, l. f	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	37	4	9	11	27	17	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—4

Runs earned—Cleveland, 3; Troy, 2.
Two-base hits—Phillips, Eden, Caskins, Clapp.
Three-base hit—Evans.
First base on balls—Doescher.
First base on errors—Troy, 3; Cleveland, 3.
Struck out—Troy, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Balls called—On Bradley, 62; on Mitchell, 137.
Strikes called—Off Bradley, 17; off Mitchell, 23.
Passed balls—Phillips, 1; Reilly, 2.
Wild pitches—Mitchell, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Scofield, of Troy.

THREE INNINGS AT BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 5.—The Bostons have at last met a pitcher whom they can hit. In the game with the Buffalos to-day, which was interrupted by the rain on the half of the fourth inning, the Boston had a splendid time, making ten base-hits and scoring seven runs. Richardson was the only man who hit Bond safely. The Chicago-Providence games are watched with great interest here, and betting is 9 to 6 in favor of Chicago.

THE SCORE OF THE BOSTON GAME

Boston.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Jones, l. f	3	3	2	2	0	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Morrill, 1 b	3	1	3	3	1	0	0
Houck, s. s	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Hawes, r. f	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sutton, 3 b	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Burdock, 2 b	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bond, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Snyder, c	2	2	2	4	2	0	0
Total	22	7	10	12	9	0	2
Buffalo.							
Crowley, r. f	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Force, s. s	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Clapp, c	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Richardson, 3 b	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Eggler, c. f	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Walker, 1 b	1	0	0	0	5	2	1
Falmer, 2 b	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
Hornung, l. f	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galvin, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	11	0	1	1	12	10	6

Innings—	1	2	3	
Boston	3	2	2	—7
Buffalo	0	0	0	—0

OTHER GAMES.

SPRINGFIELD, June 5.—Albanys, 4; Springfields, 0. Championship.

WORCESTER, June 5.—Worcesters, 11; Uticas, 4.

LOWELL, June 5.—Hop Bitters, 5; Manchesters, 1.

NEW BEDFORD, June 5.—Nationals, 5; New Bedfords, 4.

THE TURF.

CINCINNATI RACES.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—On this, the third day of the Queen City Jockey Club meeting, the attendance was the best of the week. The weather is splendid, and the track in fine condition.

The first race, mile dash, starters—Grigsby (who sold in the pool for 50), Juniata (37), Glendalia (28), Enterprise (16), Gen. Jackson (16), Crosslet (10), Just Over (10). The horses were started at the first attempt, with Glendalia in the lead, with Crosslet second; the others close up. She increased the lead three lengths during the first half mile, and was never headed. Coming in on the home-stretch, Enterprise gave her a hard push for first place, but Glendalia won by half a length, Juniata third. Time, 1:46¼.

The second race was in mile heats. Previous to the race, pools sold as follows: Ben Hill, 80; Miss Hardaway, 60; Buckshot and War Banner, field, at 21. The horses were off at the first attempt, with Hardaway in the lead, a position which she held under a strong pull, and increased to two lengths, but on the home-stretch Hill crowded her closely and was only beaten by half a length, in 1:46, Hill second, Buckshot third, War Banner fourth. Hardaway was now the favorite in the pools, selling at 40, Hill at 17, and the field at 6. The horses got a bad start, Buckshot leading, Ben Hill second, War Banner third, and Hardaway far in the rear. Buckshot held his lead until coming on to the lower turn, where he bolted and took to the fence. Ben Hill and Hardaway thus had the race to themselves, the former winning by a head, Banner third, and Buckshot fourth. Time, 1:46¼. In the third heat, Ben Hill and Miss Hardaway were the only starters, with the latter selling at 60 and the former at 50 in the pools. The horses got a good start, but Hill took a lead of a length, and hung to it for the first half mile, and in the last the lady dropped back twenty lengths, while Ben took the heat and race almost in a walk at 1:41¼.

The third race was a dash of two miles. Essilah, Bill Dillon, Dunkirk, Tolema, and Frank Short started, and were off at first attempt, Dunkirk leading, Essilah second, Frank Short third, Tolema fourth, and Dillon last. At the first half mile Essilah was leading, and led to the close, winning easily in 3:39¼; Frank Short second, Tolema third, Dunkirk fourth, and Dillon a bad fifth.

Pools on to-morrow's races sold as follows: First race, mile and a quarter dash—Buckner, 50; Mary Walton, 25; Buckshot, 10; Claudia, 10; Rowdy Boy, Cronin, and Ida Davis, 5 each.

Second race, three-quarter mile dash—Hinkston and Pavissa and McClelland's entries, 35; Tonso, 205; Cottrell's entries, Col. Sprague and Krick, 200; Annie Love, 50; Joe Warnick, 10.

Third race, mile heats—John Harper, 75; Eli, 20; Bettie F., 15; Edwin A., 10; Glendalia, 25; Victim, 15; Enterprise, 15; Ada Lambert, 5; Little Planet, 5.

JEROME PARK.

JEROME PARK, June 5.—The first race was one mile and three furlongs. Won by Bonnie Wood, Danicheff second, Startle third. Time, 2:28.

The next race was for the Belmont Stakes, one mile and a half. The betting was heavy, with Spendthrift the favorite. The starters were Pawnee, Jericho, Rochester, Spendthrift, Harold, and Monitor. The race was won by Spendthrift. Time, 2:42¾. Monitor second, Jericho third, and Harold last.

The greatest excitement prevailed over this race. In passing the grand stand Harold led, with Spendthrift next, then Monitor, and Jericho fourth. When going around the hill Spendthrift and Harold were neck and neck, and cheer on cheer rent the air. Spendthrift suddenly drew away, and on coming into the home stretch led by four lengths, and Monitor had taken Harold's place. All the others were well bunched. A hoarse roar went up as Spendthrift shot by the winning-post with three lengths between him and Monitor, and Jericho a bad third.

Year.	*Time.*	*Second.*
1867—Ruthless	3:05	De Courcey.
1868—Gen. Duke	3:02	Northumberland.
1869—Fenian	3:04¼	Glenelg.
1870—Kingfisher	2:59¼	Foster.
1871—Harry Bassett	2:56	Stockwood.
1872—Joe Daniels	2:58¼	Meteor.
1873—Springbrook	3:01¼	Count D'Orsay.
1874—Saxon	2:39½	Grinstead.
1875—Calvin	2:42¼	Aristides.
1876—Algerine	2:40½	Fiddlestick.
1877—Cloverbrook	2:46	Loiterer.
1878—Duke of Magenta	2:43½	Bramble.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Lou Lanier, George McCullough second, Clifton third. Time, 1:48¼, 1:48¼.

The last race, selling race, mile and a furlong, was won by Una, Simon second, Skylark third. Time, 2:01¾.

COMING TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—A special car containing Mark L., Raven, Lottery, and Sam Purdy, belonging to Henry Schwartz, of California, left here this afternoon for the Chicago races. Mollie McCarty, Experiment, Clara D., Blossom, Glenelg, Reagan, and Judge Fullerton, composing Lucky Baldwin's stable, will follow to-morrow. Blossom will run in the four-mile race at St. Louis next week.

A FIRE AT A RACE.

An affair of the most exciting description occurred at Anteuil (France) race-course last Monday, that being the day on which the Grand Steeplechase de Paris, one of the most important French fixtures, was run, the stands catching fire just after the horses had started, and being entirely consumed. A cablegram to the *New York Herald* tells the story as follows:

> The handicapping had given satisfaction, and, in the words of an English sporting journal, "all the horses seem to have been bidden to the feast with equal cordiality." The Liberator took the lead of the grand field and made the jumps in such form the cheering was intense. While greatly excited and every eye strained to note the horses as they took the next leap, which was at the turn of the course, a thin puff of smoke was seen issuing from the bottom of the front of the right-hand pavilion. The roars of applause increased as the horses made jump after jump, and the intense interest in the race prevented the least attention to the increasing smoke save by a few persons in its immediate vicinity.
>
> Before the horses had again made the circuit of the course and come well in view of the crowd on the stands the smoke had become quite dense, and a small ribbon of fire was seen. This attracted the instant attention of those seated in the lower rows. Their cries of alarm were soon caught up by their neighbors, and the crowds below began shouting to the people on the roof of the pavilion, which was packed to the very edge.
>
> A wild and maddening rush was now made for the stairs by the hundreds on the roof. Fortunately the stairways were wide, which permitted a rapid egress, and, though the flames were spreading with terrible rapidity, enveloping tier after tier of chairs and licking up everything that was in their path, all reached the ground and escaped. The race was still being contested, but in the greater excitement and alarm caused by the fire it was forgotten.
>
> Finally the fire died a natural death amid the frantic gesticulations and cries of the thousands and the spasmodic efforts of the pompiers. No lives were lost, but several persons were badly trampled upon in the early stage of the conflagration. It was a narrow escape from being a great catastrophe.
>
> After order had been somewhat restored and the handsome stands were in ruins, the crowd began to inquire regarding the race, which the excitement had not interrupted. It was found that the Marquis de Saint Sauveur's Wild Monarch was the winner, but he had passed the judicial chair almost unnoticed.

LOCAL NOTES.

A stable of running horses, including Mollie Merrill, America, and three others not so well known, reached town yesterday, and are at the Jockey Club track.

Charles Lewis, the young man who was kicked out of a sulky and seriously injured last Monday at the Jockey Club track, by Mambrino M., is improving. He was removed to the St. Denis Hotel yesterday.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale to Chicago parties of the gray gelding Billy Bateder, by McKisson's Gray Eagle. He has a record of 2:32, but was driven a mile at the track Wednesday morning in 2:25¼.

John Splan and his stable of trotters, consisting of Rarus, Col. Lewis, Adelaide, Brigadier, etc., will reach Chicago via the Northwestern Road to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, en route to Jackson, Mich., where the flyers will be prepared for the summer campaign. The horses are all doing well, and great things are expected of Rarus this season.

Two Blue Bull colts, Ramie and Western Sportsman, were the only ones in the lot entered for the 3-year-old stakes, to be trotted here July 4, that made good their final payment, and in consequence a rather curious complication has arisen. It was stipulated in the conditions of the race that three should start, and, as but two have paid the final installment of entrance-money, the race is off. What to do with the money paid in by the other nominations is the question. It cannot be paid back, because it was forfeited. The Jockey Club cannot keep it, as the owners of the two colts that have so far complied with all the conditions would in such case naturally object. Their entries cannot trot for the money, as three starters are required to make a race, and there are but two. There can be no walk-over, as two horses cannot walk over for the same event. As the matter now stands, there is a chance for some able expositor of turf law to get in his work.

THE OAR.

HANLAN'S TRAINING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, June 5.—A leading member of the Hanlan Club, now with Hanlan, sends an interesting communication, in which he says:

> Hanlan is steadily at work, taking daily exercise on the Tyne, preparatory to the great race. Elliott is hard at work "experimenting." He has had his hands full of new notions in the way of rig and slide; and some of the papers are beginning to scold about his cutting and trying business. However, the old story of the boy who smiled when the squirrel sought a new position is in order. The boy felt sure that his rifle was about right in range when the game began to seek new quarters on a loftier limb. So with Hanlan. He can make up his mind that Englishmen are nervous when they copy his style. It is a new thing for English scullers to be so sharp at experimenting; but necessity is the mother of new ideas, and just now the English champion is in for it in a sense. He has been speeded, and timed, and coached, of late, in quite a new fashion for a champion of England; and all this was very amusing to Canadians. The one point, clear and undeniable, is conceded by all, viz.: that, if Hanlan wins, no one will claim that he stole any tricks from Elliott. If beaten, however, he can justly say: "You copied my style, and have in part to thank me for your victory." There is no doubt but that the coming race will be a close and sharp one. Elliott's friends have hopes, but the keenest of the lot are not deadsure. Like the Universalist who, on hearing a comforting sermon on the ultimate salvation of all men, was asked if he believed it all, replied, "Yes, of course I do," but, after a little reflection, added, "I'd give my best team if I only knew it was!"—so with the Elliott party. They think he can beat Hanlan, but they would give considerable to know that he can. Hanlan is very confident of being able to outrow Elliott; and many share his views.
>
> Ross has concluded to go back to St. Johns, and see what he can do there. His spring is broke, so far as England is concerned. I think English scullers will be glad to have him leave, as his large shadow was a constant menace over them. Higgins' days as a great rower are ended. Fast living has prematurely aged him, and the glories of the past are of the past, so far as sculling, in his case, is concerned. Hawdon is yet unmatched for anything. Poor fellow! His flag went down suddenly, and the fall stunned him.
>
> I have a sort of fancy that Hanlan means to let out a link in his next great contest. He grumbles about the slow time in the last race, and evidently intends to make it shorter next time. But we shall see. He has a large margin in hand in any event, and Elliott must row the course much faster than he ever has before, to win. The Canadians have the thing figured fine, and know exactly the best time that Elliott ever has accomplished the distance in; and, knowing this, they abate not one iota of their faith in their representative.

If Hanlan defeats Elliott on the 16th inst., he will throw out a challenge to the whole world, and offer any man liberal expenses to row in Toronto. If anybody disputes his supremacy during the summer, it is just possible he may make an excursion to the Antipodes in the fall, and get up a match with Trickett.

THE RING.

DONOVAN AND M'CLELLAN.

Considerable talk has been made throughout the East by the match to be arranged between Mike Donovan and Billy McClellan. It looks now as though McClellan was trying to make capital out of the affair. It will be remembered that McClellan was defeated by Donovan in April and May, 1878, since which time Mac has been seemingly anxious to meet Donovan in the ring again. Knowing that Donovan was about to leave California for the East, McClellan started for the West, and passed through Chicago Tuesday week. It is claimed by Donovan's friends that he did not try to find Donovan in this city, although he knew he (Donovan) was here. On arriving at San Francisco, Mac caused the following dispatch to be sent to Donovan:

> SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—*To Mike Donovan, Chicago:* Will you fight Mac here? Thousand dollar purse secured. He is willing.
>
> J. J. STAPLES,
> WILLIAM RILEY.

This was answered by Donovan to the effect that he would fight McClellan in California for the above amount, provided he was allowed $500 for expenses. In conversation with Mr. Donovan last evening, THE TRIBUNE reporter learned that he (Donovan) had waited in 'Frisco six weeks over time to meet McClellan, and he did not come; but, as he started for the East, Mac prepared to go West, and passed through this city without seeing Donovan, although he knew he was here. Donovan expressed his doubts about Mac's willingness to fight. Donovan takes a benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre Saturday evening of this week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL SHOT.

There will be sweepstakes shooting at Abe Kleinman's grounds, Grand Crossing, to-day, in which all are invited to take part.

Several members of the Audubon Club put in yesterday afternoon very pleasantly at Tom Stagg's grounds practicing for the coming shoot for the Club medal, recently won by John Kleinman.

THE IDLER.

Mr. Archie Fisher's yacht, the Idler, passed Detroit yesterday on her way to this city. As soon as she arrives an opportunity will be given to test her speed with the Frolic and Greyhound.

BILLIARDS.

"Yank" Adams will give an exhibition of finger-billiards this evening in Tom Foley's, No. 145 Dearborn street.

DOCTORS.

Proceedings of the Eclectics in Session at Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—The second day's session of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society developed little of general interest. The attendance included only about thirty members of the Society, and they seemed to lack enthusiasm and business with which to occupy themselves. A number of changes in the constitution and by-laws were suggested by the Committee appointed for the purpose, which were adopted as presented, after considerable discussion.

Dr. Dunn, of Forest City, introduced a patient, whose case was investigated and discussed at some length.

A carefully-prepared paper upon "The Influence of Medicines upon Excretions" was presented by Dr. Rutledge, of St. Louis; and Dr. Henry Olin, of Chicago, discussed at length the subject "Diseases of the Cornea."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. R. F. Bennett, Litchfield; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. D. Wheeler, Raymond, and Dr. Ezra Peters, Bismarck; Treasurer, Dr. W. Hope Davis, Springfield; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. Wohlgemuth, Springfield; Recording Secretary, Dr. A. Simmons, Girard.

Springfield was selected as the place for the next meeting, and the first Wednesday in June, 1880, as the time. The following were elected as delegates to the National Eclectic Medical Convention, which meets at Cleveland, June 17, 18, and 19, next: Drs. A. L. Clark, Henry Olin, Wilson H. Davis, and Milton Jay, of Chicago; Doss, of Manchester; Stratford and Bennett, of Litchfield; H. Wohlgemuth and W. Hope Davis, of Springfield; Houser, of Lincoln; Wheeler, of Raymond; Peters, of Bismarckr Massie, of Fancy Prairie; Mallory, of Riverton; Dunn, of Forest City.

The customary resolution, thanking the local papers for the reports of the meetings, was adopted.

Dr. A. C. Stewart, of Jacksonville, read a paper upon "Unity of Underlying Conditions in Zymotic Diseases," and the Society adjourned.

Mustaches a Bar to Credit.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following story of his experience in that city in 1847 or 1848: "I was then a young man just entering business, and had the impudence to allow what little beard nature had blessed me with to grow, not excepting the upper lip. (I do not think there were more than two or three men in Boston who dared to wear a mustache, and they were foreigners.) One day I had applied to the Washington Bank for a discount. The President was the father of J. Charles Baldwin, whose residence was at or near the corner of Essex street. The notes were returned with word that 'nothing was done.' As I had never been refused before, I thought it strange, and I interviewed the Cashier, who referred me to the President. I found him in his room, and, approaching him, I asked why the notes could not be discounted. Raising his eyes and scanning my face, he replied: 'We cannot discount notes for a person who wears a shoe-brush on his face.' Argument was useless, and rather than give up the mustache (which has never been shaved to this day) I removed my account to another bank."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

The famous artists of the Comedie Francaise arrived in London last Sunday. With them came a cloud of Parisians,—friends, relatives, literary men, newspaper correspondents, men and women of fashionable Paris,—all proud to follow in "the trail of golden splendor" of the Comedie Francaise. M. Vitu, of the *Figaro*, and M. Sarcey, of the *Temps*, are among the journalists who arrived with the company, with the intention of giving to the world of Paris their impressions of London life. As the performances of the company are familiar to Parisians, the critics will doubtless turn their merciless lances on the audiences who will assemble to greet their countrymen and countrywomen, and the number of dead and wounded will doubtless be large.

Times have changed since the first visit of the Comedie Francaise in England in 1749, when the old Haymarket Theatre was filled with men who, on account of their hostility to Frenchmen and everything French, assailed the players with a rain of apples, oranges, and other missiles. A fight occurred among the audience, and order was only finally restored by the military and through the efforts of two sturdy Londoners, a brewer and an apothecary, who had fallen desperately in love with two of the charming actresses on the stage.

The New York *Herald* specials, dated June 2, say the opening last Monday night at the Gaiety was a splendid one. "It was the most magnificent 'first night' that London has ever seen, not excepting the grand gatherings that have taken place at the Italian opera-houses to greet the most flattered and favored of Divas. Since the days of Charles Kean's Shakspearean revivals nothing has excited so much dramatic interest in London as this coming of the celebrated French company. For weeks the Paris correspondents have been sending us accounts of the preparations for the trip, English papers have given us columns of personal description of the artists, and one dramatic journal has printed long resumes of each play in which the company is expected to appear. Then there has been the little difficulty with the Lord Chamberlain respecting the permission to perform certain of the most renowned plays, which have been seen in London heretofore only in the weak adaptations specially fitted for the morals and prudery of English audiences. Well, weeks ago all the boxes and stalls of the Gaiety were taken, and to-night the theatre was filled with all persons who are pre-eminently fashionable and literary in London, including nearly all the noble lords and ladies of the land "in town."

The Prince of Wales has taken three boxes for the season. Unfortunately, the Prince himself is absent. The Royal box was occupied by the Duke of Connaught and his bride, the Princess Margherita of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Count and Countess of Gleichen. In the other boxes were Lord and Lady Lonsborough, Lord and Lady Rosebery, Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Ross Winans, W. S. Gilbert, the author, the Duke of Leeds, and Earl and Countess Lindsay. In other parts of the house were the Countess Ormonde, Viscount Grey de Wilton, Earl Westmoreland, Mrs. Langtry, Lord Macduff, and scores of others prominent in the world of fashion.

Soon after 8 o'clock the curtain rose, disclosing the entire company of artists grouped between two pedestals bearing the busts of the great dramatic geniuses of the two countries,—Shakspeare and Moliere. M. Got, the Dean of the historical family of the Comedie Francaise, was in the centre. Mlle Bernhardt, attired in robes of pure white, wearing a golden crown on her head, leaned gracefully against the pedestal bearing the figure of Shakspeare. It was a charming tribute of homage from France to the great dramatist of England. The vast audience arose to its feet, applauded heartily and long, and repeated the welcome for several minutes. Indeed, it seemed as though the applause would never end.

M. Got delivered a prologue in verse, written by Jean Aicard, a poetical apostrophe to the genius of Shakspeare and of Moliere, the speaker turning to the audience and saluting, "Englishmen and England the land of Shakspeare."

After the address Moliere's comedy "Le Misanthrope" was performed, with the following cast: *Alceste*, the Misanthrope, M. Delaunay; *Philinte*, his friend, M. Baillet; *Oronte*, a lover of *Celimone*, M. Coquelin; *Celimene*, Mlle. Croizette; *Eliante*, her cousin, Mlle. E. Broisat; *Arsinoe*, her friend, Mme. Favart; *Acaste* and *Clitandre*, courtiers and lovers of *Celimene's*, M. Prudhon and M. Boucher; *Basque*, *Celimene's* servant; *Dubois*, *Alceste's* servant, M. Coquelin-Cadet.

Then the second act of Racine's five-act tragedy of "Phedre" was given, with the following cast: *Hippolyte*, M. Mounet-Sully; *Theramene*, M. Martel; *Panope*, M. Davrigny; *Thesee*, M. Silvain; *Phedre*, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt; *Aricie*, Mme. Barretta; *Ismene*, Mme. Martin; *Œnone*, Mme. Agar.

The entertainment concluded with Moliere's one-act comedy, "Les Precieuses Ridicules," with the following arrangement: *Mascarille*, M. Coquelin; *Gorgibus*, M. Thiron; *Jodelet*, M. Coquelin-Cadet; *La Grange*, M. Prudhon; *Du Croisy*, M. Boucher; *A Porter*, M. Joliet; *Madelon*, Mme. Dinah-Felix; *Cathos*, Mme. Samary; *Marotte*, Mme. Martin.

The event of the evening was Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's great scene in "Phedre," when for the time she held the audience in breathless suspense. She left the glow of an impression which even the brilliant rendering of the comedy that followed could not efface. The audience was enthusiastic, but it was an aristocratic enthusiasm, and it took the bravos and shouts of the large number of Frenchmen present to endow it with the needed warmth. The company have every reason to be satisfied with the reception and with the welcome given to them this evening. The season promises to be a great success.

THE MESSIAH.

The Apollo Club closed its season last evening with the performance of the "Messiah," given to an immense audience. The Club turned out with full ranks, and was reinforced, or rather retarded, by an orchestra of about thirty-five pieces. The soloists were Miss Fanny Kellogg, who had already been favorably known to our concert-goers; Mr. Courtney, the English tenor, and Mrs. William Hayden, of Milwaukee, both of whom are new comers; and Mr. Whitney, who is always welcome. It will be remembered that in a previous Apollo concert Miss Kellogg made a great success in another work of Handel's, but the "Messiah" has given us the first real test of her ability as a singer, and nobly she sustained it. Her clear, pure voice and admirable style were used with telling effect in all her numbers, but her greatest success was made in the aria, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," which she sang with admirable expression and strong religious fervor. Her method is admirably adapted to oratorio music, especially in the distinctness of her enunciation, and the clearness of her runs, and the correctness and good taste of her phrasing. Mrs. Hayden, the alto, was evidently nervous over her appearance before a large and strange audience. Her voice is uneven in quality, the lower notes being the best, but she sang her music intelligently, and one number, the first part of the aria, "He shall feed His flock," very beautifully. Her great aria, "He was despised," was not so successful, owing to its very slow tempo, which was still further aggravated by the bad work of the orchestra. Mr. Courtney has the genuine oratorio method, and is evidently thoroughly acquainted with Handel's music, as was shown in his phrasing and other effects, but a hoarseness that was manifest from the first note to the last constantly marred his singing. Mr. Whitney was at his best, and has never sung better. His reception was very enthusiastic, and all his numbers were greeted with enthusiastic applause, especially the aria, "Why do the Nations," and the Trumpet aria, though the dreadful obligato in the latter would have broken down any singer who was not a complete master of himself. The chorus did its work excellently, especially on the male side. The tenors and basses were very true and in glorious volume. The sopranos were also excellent, but the altos, though very sure, were weak in numbers and covered up in the full harmony by the din and blare of the brasses which were in front of them. Considering the numbers of the chorus, the "Hallelujah" was given with great power and effect. In accordance with the English custom, the audience stood during its performance. The accompaniments were abominable. The orchestra was out of tune and out of time, and was sadly in need of leading instruments in the principal parts. As a whole, the vocal music was excellent, and we may congratulate the Club and its conductor upon a success which will give them a handsome prestige for next season.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Although "Miss Gwilt," which was produced to-night by Ada Cavendish at Wallack's Theatre, was not an unqualified success, still the impression which it left upon those who were in front was entirely favorable. There were many reasons why the production of this piece created a great deal of interest. In the first place, it was known to be one of the dramas in which Miss Cavendish had made a greater part of the reputation as an actress which qualified her to be a "star." Secondly, the play had never before been done in America, and, lastly, it was generally known that the piece was a dramatization of Wilkie Collins' "Armadale," and that it was prepared for the stage by the author especially for Miss Cavendish's use. It was a very unwise piece of business policy, however, to bring the drama out at this time. Produced at the beginning of the fall season it might have made the mainstay of the young star's repertoire. Now, however, it is utterly lost, so far as value on the road is concerned. By the end of the summer everybody will have forgotten all about it, and its value will have fled. If Miss Cavendish continues much longer to be misled by the tricksters who have guided her destinies since she landed in America, she will retire from the field ere long a broken and disappointed woman. She is wasting her energy, her time, and her material at the fag end of a season, which has been a hard one at best. She made, as I have before stated, an excellent impression on the part of *Miss Gwilt*. But the impression will be ephemeral, because the run of the piece cannot possibly be long enough to leave a trail behind. The cast was weak, save in Joe Wheelock and Frank Hardenbergh, who shone resplendent among the fakirs who filled out the bill. The piece was well set, and the scenery was the subject of much praise.

ITHURIEL.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

There is some talk of a new opera-house at Burlington, Ia.

John T. Raymond closes his season at Bradford, Pa., on the 17th.

T. Harry French has gone to Paris to see what he can get in the way of plays.

M. Zola, author of "L'Assommoir," is dramatizing his novel of "Rougon Marquart."

William Warren, the great comedian, is in the city. He will probably summer at Geneva.

The lessees of the new St. James Theatre, London, will be John Hare and W. H Kendal.

On Wednesday Eugene and John Unsworth, of minstrel fame, sailed from New York for Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence talk of putting the "Mighty Dollar" in circulation in England next year.

The management at the Grand Opera-House at Nashville for next season will be assumed by John Rickaby.

Lyell E. Carr, of this city, a student of Jerome, is painting a life-size full length figure of Miss Annie Pixley as *M'liss*. She is in the first act costume. The picture is for the Exposition.

The Grant Theatre, Bombay, India, was on April 26 opened by John Jack and Charles Wheatleigh. The play was "Our Boys," produced for the first time there. Annie Firmin played *Mary Melrose*.

Clifton W. Tayleure has opened a dramatic agency in New York. In his prospectus he advertises as a specialty "the originating and writing of play-bills and advertisements." Let us hope he will find more money in his coming literary work than he did in his past.

Steele Mackaye reached town yesterday. He will open on Monday evening at Hooley's with his "Won at Last," a piece which has been much praised. The performance will not be a "star" exhibition, but the play, in every part, we are assured, will be competently cast, and a consistent, harmonious dramatic picture presented.

According to the *Clipper*, business in Australia, dramatically, is in a terrible condition. Wybert Reeve, at Sidney, produced "Diplomacy" not long ago "in a style of grandeur seldom or ever attempted." He closed with a $88-house. Miss Augusta Dargon has artistically been a grand success, but financially, like all the rest, a dead failure.

A novel and an interesting project has been started by Mr. John W. Blaisdell. It is to present, perhaps on a Sunday two weeks hence, at one of our city theatres, an old Museum success with the old Museum cast. The play will be "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and the allotment of parts as now contemplated will be as follows: *Green Jones*, John Dillon; *Bob Brierly*, Frank Aiken; *Hawkshaw*, John W. Blaisdell; *Jem Dalton*, J. C. Padget; *Melter Moss*, John Marble; *May Edwards*, Miss Jennie Hight; *Mrs. Willoughby*, Mrs. Perrin or Mrs. Stoneall; *Sam Willoughby*, Miss Alice Holland; *Emily St. Evremond*, Miss Emma Marble.

The enthusiasm which greets the efforts of Miss Annie Pixley, who is giving such a spirited and well-conceived impersonation of Bret Harte's wild flower *M'liss*, stamps her as the "coming actress." The lady came to Chicago unheralded and unknown, and by sheer merit has made a reputation equal to that of any soubrette in America, and one of which Miss Pixley may well be proud of. There are but four more performances in which Miss Pixley appears, and if the lady were to receive the meed of appreciation she certainly deserves the audiences at Haverly's would be quite as large as the capacity of the house will admit of. The drama is racy of mountain and mining life, and is the production of a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the different phases of character he has to deal with in the play.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE we alluded to "the bold piracy of Bronson Howard's 'Banker's Daughter' by Messrs. Herne and Belasco, and its production at Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco, under the title of 'The Millionaire's Daughter.'" The newspaper critics of that city have very properly unmercifully abused the pirates. However, it has made a most decided hit. The correspondent of an exchange gives the following account of it: "The plot is undoubtedly very similar to 'Lilian's Last Love,' but the dialogue is entirely different, and parties who have witnessed 'The Banker's Daughter' freely express the opinion that Herne's play is in every respect superior to its twin sister of New York, and that its humor is more brilliant, its situations more exciting, and its interest more sustained. It is said that a suit will be brought against the authors, and Messrs. Herne and Belasco not only hope, but court, a legal investigation. They claim that their play is an original one, and far stronger than 'The Banker's Daughter.' They are now receiving from Mr. Maguire a royalty of $25 per night during the run of their play, and think the gratuitous advertising a lawsuit would afford would be money in their purse. Manager Maguire endeavored to purchase the right to produce 'The Banker's Daughter,' but the price demanded, $2,500, was more than he felt the play worth. He offered the New York owner of the piece $500 per week for two weeks, and in case the play would run the third week $1,000 more, making $2,000 in all. As this was declined, the Baldwin manager offered to share alike on the gross over $400. This was agreed to if Maguire would give him the total receipts of the performances on Friday evenings and Saturday matinees, which proposition, of course, was declined. Whether the play as produced here is original or pilfered, the public do not care one jot. They like it, and have attended its representations in such large numbers as to warrant the management in announcing its production until further notice. The cast was as follows: *Mortimer Rushton*, an American gentleman, James O'Neil; *Richard Trevellian*, an artist, Lewis Morrison; *Adam Trueman*, a California millionaire, A. D. Bradley; *Stephen Snarley*, 'the brains of the concern,' J. W. Jennings; *Ulysses S. Danripple, N. Y., U. S. A.*, 'business from the word go,' J. A. Herne; *Count Victor De Lascarres*, *Henri Roquefeuilleton*, J. N. Long; *Chevalier Lusignan*, an airy nothing, F. Brooks; *Timothy Tubbs* (Cupid), 'Exactly 63, if you please,' David Belasco; *Zekiah*, a practical colored gent, J. W. Thompson; *Ethel Trueman*, the millionaire's daughter, Rose Wood; *Mabel St. Everard*, Miss Katharine Corcoran; *Aunt Sophia*, Miss Kate Denin; *Betsy*, Miss Nelly Wetherill; *Ray*, a sunbeam, Flora Walsh."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The "Little Duke" is underlined for performance at McVicker's next week.

Mr. Creswold, the director of the Church Choir Pinafore Troupe which commences its season next week at Haverly's Theatre, is devoting himself indefatigably to rehearsals. It is safe to promise already that "Pinafore" will be sung by this company as it has never before been sung in Chicago, and that it will be put on the stage in superb style. The sale of seats is now open at the box office of the theatre.

All Dead.

A grim story of winter has just come through the *Missoulian*, of Fort Missoula, from the wild lands of Montana. Four men, known in Missoula as Jack, Jeff, William, and Miller, all old Californians, and apparently life-long chums, for several winters past shut themselves behind the Cœur de Alene range of mountains for mining, on the Sandwich Island, in Moose Creek. In the spring they would visit Missoula, but having purchased large quantities of tobacco, coffee, and such articles, retire with October to the hills. This spring their non-appearance at the fort was commented upon, and a party decided to go look for them. Two of them were found in the cabin—one lying dead on the floor, and the other lashed to a chair, dead. The graves of Jack and Miller were found a few paces from the door. The cause of their death is unknown. Some think it a case of salmon-poisoning, and others that the winter was too rigorous for flesh and blood to stand.

CANADA.

The Duke of Argyll—Cattle-Transportation—Dr. Corderre's Infant Sirup—The Failure of the Mechanics' Bank.

TORONTO, June 5.—The general elections for the Province of Ontario took place to-day. In this city the excitement was greater than at the Dominion elections last September. Both parties turned out strong and polled a full vote. Toronto and all the cities in the province, except Hamilton, returned Conservative members, but Mr. Mowat's Government has been handsomely sustained by the country. During the last session he could only count on fourteen majority. When the new House meets he will have at least double that number. All the Ministers have been re-elected. The Hon. Mr. Mowat ran for two constituencies, Toronto and North Oxford. He was beaten in the former but returned for the latter by 1,500 majority. Messrs. Meredith and Morris, Conservative leaders, have been returned. As Dominion politics were introduced into the struggle, the result is looked upon as an unmistakable condemnation of the National policy. Sir John McDonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir S. L. Tilley delivered addresses at various places during the campaign on behalf of the Conservative opposition, and intimated to the electors that the policy of the Dominion Government was on trial. The result cannot be at all gratifying to them. At midnight eighty constituencies had been heard from, giving 53 Liberals and 27 Conservatives. There are eight constituencies to hear from, and they are expected to still further augment Mr. Mowat's majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 5.—The Duke of Argyll will meet the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise at Quebec. He is accompanied by two of the Ladies Campbell. The party will remain at the ancient Capital for over a week, after which they will spend several weeks fishing on the Lower St. Lawrence, visiting St. Johns and Halifax. Prior to their visit to Western Ontario they will take a trip to the United States from Quebec.

The workmen employed on the railway-bridge at the Chaudiere have made a demand for an increase of wages. They have been paid 85 cents per diem, and now want $1.10. If their demands are not acceded to, they will go on strike.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The agents of some of the Montreal steamship lines are authorized to make contracts for June to carry cattle to London and Bristol at £3 10s per head. This will have the effect of drawing cattle here from parts of Ontario which were formerly shipped through Boston.

With reference to the death of a child named Bourdeau, which resulted from an overdose of Dr. Corderre's Infant Sirup, the *Evening Post* made some remarks on which Dr. Corderre, by his counsel, entered an action for $30,000 damages. The *Post*, on the 18th of December, called that sirup "a quack"; and, on the 20th of May, on the death of the child Bourdeau, after having warned the people against the medicine, used the following words:

> But, if we denounce Dr. Corderre, he will take an action. Well, we do denounce him, call his remedy an imposture, call him a quack, and now let him come on with his action for libel.

It is said that the policy of the Mechanics' Bank, which failed a few days ago, has been to establish country offices and force its circulation through them; and from this come the consequences of the present difficulty, namely: the loss and suffering entailed upon the patrons of the bank in the country. The farmers have been borrowing money of the bank, which discounted their notes or due-bills, and gave them Mechanics' Bank bills in return. The notes were made payable at the Mechanics' Bank, but did not remain in its possession long, being almost immediately transferred to the Molson's or some other bank as collateral security for the Mechanics' indebtedness to those banks. Now, as the notes become due, the banks holding them demand gold in payment, while the farmers have only Mechanics' bills to pay. Legal proceedings are threatened in consequence. The farmers are coming into town with large quantities of the Mechanics' bills. The other day, a gentleman from Lancaster brought in over $600, and endeavored to pay them into the Molson's Bank, to which a note coming due had been transferred; but they would not be received, gold being demanded. The ground taken by the Molson's is, that the bills receivable of the Mechanics' were transferred to the Molson's as collateral for gold advanced to the former.

A Juvenile Party.

Lord Dudley's children's party, on the 7th of May, in London, is said to have been one of the prettiest sights ever seen. "The Princess of Wales was there with her two pretty little girls, and so were all the pretty women who had a child of any sort to bring." The dance was led by the hostess' eldest boy, Lord Ednam, and the Princess of Wales' daughter Victoria.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, made in accordance with latest medical research, improves the appetite, enriches the blood, and promptly restores nerve power when fatigued from physical or mental strain. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

In changeable climates Caswell's Camphor Ice Lotion for the skin reigns supreme. Sold in Chicago by Buck & Rayner.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded. In forty minutes after taking the first dose it may be detected in the saliva, blood, sweat, and urine, showing that it has entered the blood and been distributed throughout the entire system. In its passage through the circulating fluids it meets with the corrupt particles of matter which foster and maintain disease, with which it chemically unites, destroying and gradually eliminating them from the system.

Hence its power to forever expel Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker Humors, which unchecked fill the body with foul corruptions, and rot out the delicate machinery of life.

CUTICURA, the great external remedy for all Humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, is the most soothing and healing of outward applications. It speedily destroys fungus and parasitic growths, restores the oil glands and tubes to a healthy condition, and cures, when assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, Diseases of the Skin and Scalp which have been the torture of a lifetime.

SKIN DISEASE.

Great Suffering for Sixteen Years. A Wonderful Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me a power of good. I have been afflicted with skin disease for sixteen years. Some days it troubled me more than others, but at night the itching nearly drove me wild. I would scratch until the blood would run down my limbs.

I have had several physicians. Some said they could cure me, but others said not.

I will say that before I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES I was in a fearful state, and had given up all hope of ever having any relief.

But, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, about which I had read so much.

They have performed a wonderful cure for me, and of my own free will and accord I recommend them. Yours truly,
S. A. STEELE.
68 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago, Ill.,
March 7, 1879.

MORE GOOD THAN DOCTORS

In Three Years of Treatment.

Gentlemen—Please find 50 cents to pay for small box of CUTICURA, and direct it to me. The dollar box you sent me has done me more good than all the doctors in three years. The doctors have done me no good. My feet and legs are healing fast. It is indeed CUTICURA. Yours truly,
EVAN MORGAN, P. M.
Moscow, Minn., June 25, 1878.

CUTICURA SOAP

Superior to Any.

CHAS. DENNIN, Druggist,
First-Place, corner Court-st.,
Brooklyn, March 4, 1879.

I can cheerfully speak of the healing qualities of your CUTICURA SOAP, and its perfume is superior to any of the standard soaps now in use.
CHAS. DENNIN.

THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1; Resolvent, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

By instantly affecting the Nervous System, their influence is at once felt at the farthest extremities. Hence Pain, which arises from a disturbance of the Nerve Forces, is cured in every instance as if by magic. Also, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys, Irritation of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Bilious Colic.

LACES.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE
MADISON & PEORIA STS.

LACE DEPART'T.

1,000 Pieces of Black French Laces, in choice patterns, at very low prices.
50 Cartons French Val. Edgings, for trimming Gingham and Lawn Dresses, from 20 to 30 cts. per dozen—about half price.
50,000 Yards Real Torchon Laces of our own importation, from 2 cts. per yard upward—the best value in the city.
3,000 Japanese Tidies, Satin and Lace Trimmed, 15 cts each—regular price, 75 cts.
300 Doz. Ladies' Hem'd Stitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, full size, 12½ cts. each.
100 Doz. Ladies' Extra Fine 5-8 Hem'd Stitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cts. each—cheap at 35 cts.
195 Doz. Gents' Extraordinary Fine Hem'd Stitched Handkerchiefs, 2-inch Hem, large size, at 25 cts.—same goods sold elsewhere for 50 cts. each.
350 Doz. Children's Real Torchon Lace Collars, choice patterns, 10 and 12½ cts. each.
3,000 White Lace Ties from 15 cts. to $1 each—great bargains.
French Batiste Handkerchiefs, Silk Borders, 15 cts. each—price elsewhere 35 cts. for same goods.
RUCHES—The largest and cheapest line in the city.

Same Goods in Our North Side Store, Clark and Erie-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE BABIES. BY A NEW PROCESS we take their pictures instantaneously, and without any trouble.
STEVENS & BEDINGTON, 85 and 87 Madison-st., over Hershey Music-Hall.

BROWN'S TROCHES.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

Requires Immediate Attention.

Any of these ailments, if allowed to continue, cause Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

It is certainly well-established that BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases generally.

Established Twenty-five Years.

BROWN'S

PRICE 25 CTS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

25 CTS. PER BOX.

TROCHES

Prepared and Sold by
JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.

CAUTION!

☞ The popularity of the TROCHES has caused several counterfeit, poor, and worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, with the name of the proprietors on the Government stamp attached to each box. ☞ Sold everywhere, only in boxes, at 25c., 50c. & $1.00, (*The larger cheapest,*) by all Druggists.

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches contain ingredients which also act specially on the organs of the VOICE. They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation. They are particularly recommended to SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and all who are afflicted with *Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat,* or *Hoarseness.*

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External.
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOREIGN.

The Porte Incensed at the Behavior of the Roumelian Ruler.

Declaring that He Shows No Respect for the Turkish Government.

England Joins Germany in the Effort to Curb the Khedive's Ambition.

Another Large Batch of Communists Amnestied by President Grevy.

The European Silk Crop Said to Be Backward and Inferior.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY FAILURE.

LONDON, June 5.—David Stuart & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, engaged in the Eastern trade, have failed. Liabilities believed to be between £100,000 and £200,000. The firm is largely indebted to the Presbyterian Missionary Agency in America, for whom they were agents.

VANDERBILT.

William H. Vanderbilt left to-day for New York.

DEAD.

Rear-Admiral MacKillop Pasha, of the Egyptian navy, is dead.

A THREATENED DISASTER.

The South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners yesterday announced that, owing to a debt of £40,000 on the Tipton district, all the pumping-engines would be stopped last night. The effect of this would be the flooding of hundreds of collieries for miles around. South Staffordshire would never recover from the disaster. A meeting of all the colliery-owners is called for Wednesday next, to consider the situation.

THE SILK CROP.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Times*, in its financial article discussing the price of silver, says: "It seems to be a pretty general expectation that the European silk crop will not only be backward, but inferior. Attention, therefore, is all the more directed to the probable progress and result of the Chinese and Japanese crops, and in these circumstances there is a very strong demand for Mexican dollars, which sold yesterday at 53⅝d., while 53d. was quoted as the closing price."

GERMANY.

NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Prussian Government has offered a site for the new Imperial Parliament House in Berlin.

MARRIAGE PROJECT.

The report is current that a marriage is projected between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Princess Victoria of Baden.

OUT OF DANGER.

The Prince of Orange, heir-apparent to the throne of Holland, is out of danger and improving.

RAILWAY CHARGES.

BERLIN, June 4.—The Special Committee of the Bundesrath reported favorably on the bill reserving to the Emperor the right of fixing rates of carriage on a uniform basis for all German railways, and abolishing the freight rates which were unduly favorable to articles produced abroad.

MINISTER WHITE.

BERLIN, June 5.—Mr. White, the new American Minister, has arrived. The German press welcome him as an appropriate successor to Bayard Taylor.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI.

LONDON, June 5.—A Paris despatch gives currency to a rumour that Gen. Garibaldi is dead, but Menotti Garibaldi, at Rome, telegraphs a contradiction of the report and says that his father has completely recovered from his recent indisposition.

SENTENCED.

FLORENCE, June 5.—Internationalists who threw bombs at the crowd last November have been sentenced, one to imprisonment for life, two for twenty and four for nineteen years.

EGYPT.

ENGLAND JOINS GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—It is stated in official circles here that England has joined Germany in the protest against the arbitrary manner in which the Khedive's decree of April 22 dealt with the creditors of the Egyptian Government. Although solicited by Germany to join in the protest, Russia holds aloof.

TURKEY.

ALEKO PASHA.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has sent a dispatch to the Powers declaring the installation of Aleko Pasha as Governor of Eastern Roumelia without hoisting the Turkish flag and observing other customary formalities constitutes a violation of the Berlin treaty.

FRANCE.

AMNESTIED.

PARIS, June 5.—Two hundred and eighty-eight additional Communists have received amnesty. The amnesty law expires to-day.

BLANQUI.

PARIS, June 5.—It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to pardon Blanqui in a few days.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER.

SIMLA, June 5.—The Ameer of Afghanistan will start for Cabul on the 8th inst. After a tour of inspection throughout his Kingdom, he will visit the Viceroy of India at the end of next winter.

RUSSIA.

FIRE LOSSES.

LONDON, June 5.—The losses to the Russian fire-insurance companies by the great fires in Orenburg last month aggregate 2,087,000 rubles.

AUSTRALIA.

STOPPED PAYMENT.

MELBOURNE, June 5.—The Australian and European Bank has stopped payment.

BY MAIL.

RUSSIAN REVERSE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians have met with a reverse in Central Asia. The *Standard* (London) states that before beginning his march into the steppe Gen. Lomakin collected 3,000 camels about twenty-seven miles northeast from Krasnovodsk. The Tekke Turcomans having closely watched the proceedings of their enemy, on April 15 attacked Burnak, defeated the Russian guard, consisting of nearly 2,000 men, and captured a large number of camels, which they carried away with them. Pursuit being made by reinforcements immediately sent from Krasnovodsk, the Tekke were overtaken. They dismounted, occupied a strong position half-way up a hill, and, making the camels kneel down in front, fired from behind this living wall with the steadiness and rapidity of European sharpshooters. The encounter lasted till night, when the Tekke and the Russians retreated in opposite directions. The Tekke, leaving a dozen dead and some forty camels on the spot, marched east, carrying the rest of their booty with them; the Russians, having buried their dead, retraced their steps to the west, finding it too dangerous to follow an enemy whose strength had suddenly so very much increased.

WHAT THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA SAYS.

The Prince of Bulgaria has been interviewed again in Vienna by a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*. In reply to a question as to the eventual union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, Prince Alexander said: "Whatever I may think in my inmost heart on that subject, I most sincerely intend thwarting any attempt that may be made by my subjects in that direction. In the proclamation I shall issue on my arrival at Varna I shall tell them that all those who are not prepared to rest satisfied with what the Treaty of Berlin has secured for them have not my approbation. I shall discourage them from aspiring to any aggrandizement of the Principality, and endeavor to make them see the expediency of organizing and consolidating all that the treaty has secured for them. That, too, is the sole object of my ambition. I have a hard and laborious task before me, but, with the good will of all the Powers, I hope to accomplish it to the satisfaction of all parties. I shall regard the neighboring province as a distinct and separate State from Bulgaria, and heartily desire it may prosper as such. I am happy that in a few days I shall have the opportunity of expressing personally to your (the English) Government my gratitude for the cordial support it has given me, and which I trust will be continued. I am anxious to tell the English Ministers what my sentiments are on assuming the office they have conferred upon me, and to let them know that the Treaty of Berlin has no more faithful adherent than myself."

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA.

The reign of terror still continues in Russia, even though the Russian official press may call it by another name. News from Kieff represents that town as being still in a disturbed state. A few days ago the large provision market was suddenly surrounded by soldiers in the busiest time of the day, and a number of arrests were made. The panic amongst the peaceable townspeople, occupied in making the daily purchases for their households, was indescribable. Servants, ladies, and peasants, found their bargaining over butter and eggs cut short by the arrival of the Cossacks, by whom they were made prisoners. Several respectable persons, chiefly ladies, not happening to have their pasports about them, and very naturally feeling confused and alarmed at their unexpected and disagreeable adventure, were immediately transferred to the common jail. The military courts of Kieff have just commenced the trial of a number of persons arrested at the time the secret printing press was seized last February. The list of prisoners who are to be tried begins with a Russian subject, and includes four men whose names are unknown, four more who are known to the authorities, four unmarried girls, two married ladies, and a widow. One of the girls is the daughter of a Privy Councillor. The father of another is a Professor at the college; that of a third is a retired Captain of the staff; while the fourth is a daughter of a non-commissioned officer. Of the above list only five persons are accused of having taken part in any active disturbance. The remainder are to be tried for having been found in possession of false passports, having concealed their real names from the authorities, or for having been present at illegal meetings. One poor girl, Vera Vasilievna, after spending nearly three months in prison, is now to be tried by court martial, with the certainty of being condemned to death, for the heinous crime of not having informed the authorities that some of her acquaintances held an illegal meeting. The Governor of Kieff has issued a proclamation stating that during the sittings of the court martial the street round the Court-House will be barricaded. No one will be allowed inside the barricades without a special ticket from the Commandant, and the public are warned that any infringement of such regulations as may be made by the police will incur immediate arrest, to be followed by the severest punishments.

CROP-PROSPECTS.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CLIFTON, Wilson Co., June 5.—Oats will be short. Winter wheat, early sown, fair. Late sown light. Corn plowed twice. Weather too dry for rapid growth. Early winter wheat will be fit to harvest by the 10th inst.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Labette Co., June 5.—Since the first settlement of this county, the crops have never looked better than they do at this time. Wheat is nearly ripe, and will make the heaviest crop for years. Oats are short, but corn is looking well. The farmers are pleased, and the merchants also.

CHERRYVALE, Montgomery Co., June 5.—The heavy rain on Saturday last was just in time. There will be no complaint of poor crops in this locality this year. Wheat harvest commenced May 31, and is the largest crop we have had for years. Several stalks of corn cut this morning measure five feet nine inches in hight.

COFFEYVILLE, Montgomery Co., June 5.—Crops are looking fair in this locality, but wheat is not as good as it has been in some years past. Perhaps a two-third yield will be had. Corn is very good, but the soil here does not stand drought as well as some parts of the State. Several nice rains recently have improved appearances very much. One farmer commenced wheat harvest yesterday.

FREDONIA, Wilson Co., June 5.—Wheat harvest has commenced, and the yield will be larger than for years past. Corn is doing finely. Plenty of rain. No drought here. Some farmers have plowed their corn for the last time. We expect a railroad here this fall, and with large crops and a home market everybody is happy.

YATES CENTRE, Woodson Co., June 5.—There are better prospects for an abundant crop of both wheat and corn in Woodson County than we have had for years. Wheat is headed and nearly ready for harvest, and corn never looked better than now.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., June 5.—The wheat harvest is upon us, and the crop is a large one in acreage, and will be in yield. Corn is looking well, but some fields are quite small yet, and the wheat harvest may compel some fields to be neglected, but the prospect for a large crop never was better.

OSWEGO, Labette Co., June 5.—The outlook for a large yield of wheat is good. We have had plenty of rain, and wheat is headed and some fields ready for the reaper. Corn is doing well. Oats will be a small crop, while grass is larger than for years past at this season.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 5.—Crops are looking better since the late rains, but the yield will be small in this section.

Hay will be a short crop.

Oats are very thin on the ground, as the seed failed to germinate well. Will be about two-thirds crop.

Corn is looking well, but is two weeks late. Replanting is about being concluded. About half of the acreage is being replanted. The early planted corn was an entire failure.

Wheat will be half a crop. It did not germinate well, and is short.

Cherries will be a good crop, but apples and other fruit will be almost a total failure.

Potatoes are doing nicely, and but few bugs have made their appearance.

DWIGHT, Ill., June 5.—Thank God for the beautiful rain which refreshed the parched earth last night. We might have had more, and we might have had none, but we are thankful for what we got. The chinch bugs have made their appearance in full force as a result of the dry weather, and are doing considerable damage to rye and oats. All the corn planted last week is coming up well. Hay will yield from half to three-quarters of a ton to the acre. Flax is very thin and weak. Many are plowing up their flax and oats, and planting corn.

PLEASANT MOUND, Bond Co., June 5.—Many fields of winter wheat will not make more than half a crop. All headed out. Corn came up poorly. Not moisture enough to sprout. Oats will be a failure.

HILLSBORO, Montgomery Co., June 5.—Oats will be almost a failure. Wheat is not filling well. Had a good rain Sunday night, which will help corn and grass.

ALBION, Edwards Co., June 5.—Winter wheat fair, but injured by the drought. Oats below the average. Corn backward on account of moles and excessive drought.

DUBOIS, Washington Co., June 5.—Wheat is thin, but heading well. Oats and grass nearly ruined. Corn fair stand. Fruit cut short, except apples. Had a good rain Sunday.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

FOREST CITY, Meeker Co., June 5.—Spring wheat on old land is injured by the drought. On new land never better. Corn backward. Outlook for all crops equal to last season.

RED WING, Goodhue Co., June 5.—Small grain in A No. 1 condition. More corn than usual planted. No grasshoppers.

COTTAGE GROVE, Washington Co., June 5.—Wheat is rather thin. Last few days have been very favorable for wheat, and is stooling out. More than the usual amount of corn planted.

NICOLLETT, Nicollett Co., June 5.—Small grains are improving, but are very foul with weeds. Wheat is 20 per cent below last year.

ROCHESTER, Olmstead Co., June 5.—Crops have improved within ten days. Small grain is not as good as last year. Some few chinch bugs.

SHAKOPEE, Scott Co., June 5.—Wheat is looking very finely. Barley doing well. Good stand of corn.

HENRY, Nobles Co., June 5.—Hoppers seem to be dying off, and are doing very little damage now. Farmers are encouraged at the improved outlook for the season. Wheat, oats, and barley are looking very fair on old land. New land poor. Excellent stand of corn.

KANDIYOHI, Kandiyohi Co., June 5.—Since my last telegram abundant rains have materially changed crop prospects for the better. Small grains are in fair condition. Weedy and uneven, but doing well. Corn is just coming up.

BURBANK, Kandiyohi Co., June 5.—The drought has injured the late-sown wheat fully 20 per cent. The fields are full of wild buckwheat and weeds. Early-sown wheat never better. Good stand of corn.

WADENA, Wadena Co., June 5.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley never gave better prospects of a fine crop than at the present time. The excessively wet and cold weather has retarded the growth of corn.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

OSKALOOSA, Mahaska Co., June 5.—The ground is now well soaked with rain. Spring wheat short straw. Oats good. Winter wheat and rye heading out well. Larger crop of corn planted than last year. Good stand. No bugs yet.

VEGA, Jefferson Co., June 5.—The prospect for crops of all kinds of grain have been seriously changed within the last six days. A most terrific hail-storm passed over this region on Friday evening. Spring grain was beaten flat to the ground. Rye and wheat were headed out well; cannot make more than half a crop. Some fields ruined.

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., June 5.—Great change lately in the crop prospects for the better. Corn is six inches high, and clear. Chinch bugs have just made their appearance. Winter wheat not headed yet.

IRVING, Tama Co., June 5.—Chinch bugs doing some damage. The heavy rains the past week are pushing wheat, oats, and barley on finely.

WEST TROY, Iowa Co., June 5.—Within the last few days have had good rains, sufficient to start the wheat. Corn is just coming up. Some complaint of chinch bugs, also of cut worms in the corn.

WEBSTER CITY, Hamilton Co., June 5.—Our small grains are all looking finely. Large acreage of corn planted; came up well, and the stand is good.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

STEELE CITY, Jefferson Co., June 5.—Friday heavy shower, and rain all day Saturday. All crops are greatly benefited by these rains. Corn is being worked the second time.

KENNARD, Washington Co., June 5.—All spring grain looking finely. No insects of any kind have made their appearance. Corn all up, and a good stand.

CENTRAL CITY, Merrick Co., June 5.—The fine rains of the past week have put wheat, oats, and barley in fine condition. Good stand of corn; no replanting.

PONCA, Dixon Co., June 5.—Grasshoppers have done some damage. Small grain looking finely. Corn all up, and good stand.

PERU, Nemaha Co., June 5.—Some chinch-bugs working in the wheat. Have had abundant rain within the last two weeks. Cultivating corn; some are going through the second time.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

JACKSON, Washington Co., June 5.—Late rains came in time to save the crops of small grain. On the hillsides poor and past recovery. Winter wheat an average crop. Just heading out. Nearly one-half the corn had to be replanted.

PRESCOTT, Pierce Co., June 5.—Most of the wheat was sown during the drought. Came up thin. Corn is not up. Much damaged by rain storms.

CASUALTIES.

SIXTEEN LIVES IMPERILED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., June 5.—The yacht Myra Belle capsized off Lime Kiln Point this morning at 1 o'clock. The entire party remained in the water some three-quarters of an hour, when they were rescued by the yacht Mermaid. Will Price, an estimable young man, died soon after his rescue from congestive chills. It was a narrow escape for the entire party, which numbered sixteen.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—By the explosion of a boiler at Bryan's brick-yard at Freedom to-day John Bryan and Frank Mathany were instantly killed, and John Powell and Frank Bryan fatally, and D. Grim, W. Erwin, and Joseph McDermott seriously injured. Low water caused the accident.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEADWOOD, June 5.—Al Davis, a miner working in the Father DeSmet mine, was killed to-day by the discharge of a blast which he had set, but failed to explode. He started to examine it, when an explosion occurred with terrific force, killing him instantly.

BAPTISED IN BLOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 5.—William Zemmel, a well-to-do farmer, left home to have an infant child baptised, and, while preparing to return, was kicked by one of the horses and instantly killed. His skull was completely crushed.

STEAMER SUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 5.—The steamer Yellowstone was sunk in the Yellowstone River by striking a rock in crossing over Buffalo Rapids. The loss on boat and cargo is $50,000. The owner is Dr. Lamme, of Bozeman, Montana.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 5.—Robert Powell, aged 16, was drowned in Dickson's mill-pond, near this city, at noon to-day. While washing sheep he accidentally stepped into a deep hole.

FATALLY MULED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 5.—Philip Bush, aged 19, was thrown from a mule to-day in Johnson Township, and dragged to death.

LATE CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Sarah Horton made love to John Pickler in his saloon at the corner of Desplaines and Meridian streets, and last evening she robbed him of $27 cash, which he had in his vest-pocket. She was arrested and locked up at the West Madison Street Station.

Last Wednesday night burglars entered the cigar-factory of Anguish & Romney, at Nos. 17 and 19 State street, and carried away about 2,000 cigars, valued at $60. Entrance was effected by breaking a glass door in the basement, thereby gaining access to the stairway leading up into the store.

The police are looking for Dr. H. D. Palmer, who was notorious months ago for nefarious schemes of different characters, and who is now wanted for swindling Mrs. Mary Arthur, of Henderson County, Ky., out of $66. She saw Dr. Palmer's circulars, and needing medical treatment, corresponded with him. The Doctor had an office at No. 127 Clark street, where he was at one time connected with the notorious "Pathfinder" swindle, but he has not been seen around there for some days past.

William, alias "Bid," Houlihan, arrested upon suspicion for the Larney robbery at Brighton, was yesterday identified by Hugh Cosgrove, a young man, who says he saw him twice at Brighton the night previous to the robbery. It will be an impossibility for the Larneys to identify him, owing to his features having been concealed by a mask. The police, however, hope to find some new evidence against him, and also expect to capture the other members of his gang.

Detectives Shea and Keating yesterday arrested three well-known confidence men who, along with some scores of others, have been recently working the railroad trains to and from the city in a most energetic manner. They registered as John and Michael Connelley and Dell Scott. The former two were booked for vagrancy; the latter is wanted for jumping a bond at Justice Wallace's Court some weeks ago, he having been caught in a good case by a man named Grey, from Michigan, whom he beat out of $68, and then cruelly beat in a saloon at the corner of Lake and Franklin streets.

Minor arrests: George Walsh, 63 years of age, charged with stealing about 300 pounds of iron from the railroad; William Curtis, a "pal" of James Quinn in robbing Thomas Mason of a small sum of cash and watch, while out upon a spree a few nights ago; Annie Holmes, aged 14 years, Jennie Peterson, aged 13 years, Frank H. West, aged 17 years, and William and John Robinson, aged 16 and 18 years, arrested at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets for frequenting houses of bad reputation; John Gallagher, a partner of Frank Weston in robbing Michael Sheehan of a watch a few nights ago at the corner of Clark and Taylor streets.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Peter Swingler Swung at Chambersburg, Pa., Yesterday.

A Tramp, at Millertown, N. Y., Frightens an Old Lady to Death.

A Mob in Pursuit of the Tramp with Hopes of Catching Him.

Trial of Parsons, the Defaulter, at Burlington, Ia.—Tye.

BURLINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 5.—During the past four days the District Court of this county has been occupied in hearing the case of the State against A. W. Parsons, the former Assistant Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank and Treasurer of the School Board, for the embezzlement of $36,000 of school funds. The testimony thus far submitted has been confined to a description of the manner of keeping the accounts of the bank, and as to sundry manipulations of the books by the accused, to cover up the shortage in accounts. The bookkeeper of the testified that the accused, on the 20th of June, 1877, handed him a check for $30,000, drawn against the School Fund, and told him to enter it on the books under date of the 19th, and then, on the same day, he had the School Fund credited with $30,000, but that money played no part in this transaction. On that day the Bank Examiner examined the books of the bank, and these entries were probably made to satisfy him of the correctness of the accounts. County Treasurer Hutchinson testified to having paid Parsons, from April 2 to April 6, 1877, school money to the amount of $35,738.30. K. C. Kaiser, salesman at the Orchard City Mills, testified that the day before the accused disappeared he saw in his possession a large roll of bank-bills. The general impression has prevailed that Parsons took no money with him when he left for parts unknown. The case will hardly be concluded this week.

A young man who registered at the Barrett House last Monday as George A. Reed last evening handed the clerk a check for $42.50 on the First National Bank, and signed by W. W. Baldwin. The check turned out to be a forgery, and the young man was arrested and placed in jail in default of $1,000 bail. Subsequently he said his real name was James Roberts, that his people live at Maysville, Ky., in comfortable circumstances, and that he lost all his money out West, and resorted to the forgery business because he didn't wish to return home broke.

HANGED.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 5.—Peter, alias "Peachy," Swingler (colored), who murdered John Anderson (colored) at a ball here on the night of Dec. 17 last, was hanged in the jail-yard to-day. Upon reaching the scaffold Swinger himself placed the rope around his neck. The Sheriff had him remove it to allow him to make any remarks he wished. He then said whisky and bad company brought him there, and advised all to abstain from all; thanked the Sheriff and attendants for kindness; said he was ready, and again placed the rope around his neck, which the Sheriff again had removed. After prayer, the cap was placed over his head, the rope adjusted, the trap sprung at 11:05, and at 11:15 he was pronounced dead.

The crime for which the condemned suffered was committed on the night of Dec. 17 last. There had been a dance at the house of John Anderson, and during the evening Swingler became involved in a quarrel with Anderson, and subsequently with the latter's wife. Swingler pulled off his coat and made hostile demonstrations toward Mrs. Anderson, who defended herself with an ax. The husband interfered and pushed Swingler out of the house. In an hour the ejected negro returned, walked up to Anderson while he was dancing, placed the muzzle of a gun to his abdomen and fired, causing the death of Anderson in fifteen minutes. This was the second hanging in Franklin County in seventy years, Shaffer, the wife-murderer, having been executed in April last.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—The Jennings County election cases went to the jury about 11 o'clock, after a somewhat lengthy charge by Judge Gresham, which is held to be quite fair and impartial. At its conclusion the Court urged the jury not to consider cases from a political point of view, and endeavored strongly to raise their minds above political bias. It is conceded by all fair-minded men that the Government has made out a strong and complete case as to four or five of the defendants at least, but a verdict is scarcely expected. The trial started wrongly by the extraordinary action of the Court in dismissing the jury when impaneled and ordering one at the request of Gov. Hendricks equally divided as to political opinions. This action gave the case a political twist from the beginning, and it is not expected to have a different ending.

The State in the Guetig murder trial concluded its evidence direct and the defense began with the opening statement by Maj. Gordon and the examination of a number of witnesses. The defense is that the prisoner was unaccountable because of a weakened mind from epileptic fits, to which, it is claimed, he is subject.

At midnight the jury in the conspiracy trial had failed to agree upon a verdict, with no likelihood of doing so. If one is found to-night it will be returned sealed and read in the morning.

THREE WIVES AND SEVEN YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.—Rufus Pope, alias R. Danforth Chase, alias D. R. Polk, convicted of bigamy, was to-day sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary, the full extent of the law. There was no mitigating circumstance in the case. In 1866 Pope married Miss Sarah Eikenbreck, of Woodstock, living with her until the fall of 1876, deserting her, leaving four children, one boy. After he left here he was supposed by his wife to be dead. Two years ago he married Jessie Norris at Quincy, Ill., deserting her after a few weeks. Last spring he married a fine young lady here, deserting her after two months, going to Sedalia, where there was a prospect of his being married again, when he was captured and brought back. His Quincy wife and Lincoln wife were present at the trial as the most important witnesses. The jury was out only twenty minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. Pope was transferred to the Penitentiary to-day, and not one person has the least spark of sympathy for him.

THE RED MEN.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 5.—Quiet has been restored at Littleton, Wetzel County. The nine Red Men of the gang of outlaws who have been infesting that county, and who were arrested, waived an examination and gave bond for their appearance at Court.

A special dispatch from Littleton this evening says: A woman living on Big Fishing Creek arrived at that town to-day and asserted her intention of turning State's evidence against a gang of twenty-eight of the Red Men, who visited her house a few nights ago, blackened their faces, and went out on the raid, and returning, washed their faces and told her where they had been, and who they had visited. The woman is staying for the present with friends at Littleton, and will not return home until after the Court meets, for fear of being murdered by the Red Men.

BRIBERY.

HARRISBURG, June 5.—In the House a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to commence criminal proceedings against W. H. Kemble, Charles B. Salter, J. R. Crawford, A. M. Leisenring, Chris Long, E. J. McCune, and D. L. Shoemaker, or any of the above-named. The Committee are satisfied there is sufficient evidence against them for corrupt solicitations of members of the Assembly in connection with the Riot bill.

A BURGLARIOUS DOCTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—This afternoon one Hermann Roese, a German physician, who has been located here eight months, was arrested on a charge of burglary. An examination of effects in his room brought to light a large number of stolen articles, nearly all of which have been claimed. Roese, it appears, is the man who committed a series of petty burglaries during the past few months that baffled the efforts of the police at detection. A complete outfit of skeleton-keys was found on his person. The arrest was brought about through the identification of Roese by two German domestics as the man suspected of having committed a burglary in the house where they are employed, several weeks since. They followed him on the street, and asked that he be apprehended. The prisoner is about 30 years of age, and a graduate of a medical college in Germany.

TYE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—The trial of Tye, for the murder of his father-in-law, Sparks, began to-day. Sparks and Tye had been in business together and separated in anger. Spark's slaughter-pen was sold under mortgage, and Tye rented it from the purchaser. He went out to take possession. When he met Sparks a quarrel ensued. Tye says that Sparks drew a knife and advanced on him, and that he shot him in self-defense. The ball entered Sparks' back, which will go against the prisoner. This killing took place during the trial of Cox for killing Alston. The jury was impaneled to-day, and the case will be opened to-morrow. The appeal for a new trial in the case of Cox has been postponed for ten days.

GHOULS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—The jury in the case of the State of Ohio vs. The Faculty of the Homeopathic Hospital College of this city et al., for removing a body from its grave for surgical study, brought in a verdict this evening against Dr. Schneider, Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Smith, one of the demonstrators, and Sumner, janitor of the College, the men who did the work of disinterring. The other members of the Faculty were cleared of the charge.

THE CHEYENNES.

DEADWOOD, D. T., June 5.—Three renegade Cheyennes, who shot and killed Private Bader and wounded Signal-Sergt. Kennedy while en route to Fort Keogh, Montana, and who were turned over to the civil authorities at Miles City, Mont., to answer the charge of murder, were on Wednesday last sentenced to be hanged the 7th of July. The same evening two of them committed suicide by hanging in the cells of the guard-house at Fort Keogh.

A "FAIR SWINDLER."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., June 5.—Tuesday morning Gracie St. John Clemence broke jail in the police-station in this city. She had been in custody on a charge of embezzling $6,000 from J. E. Sering, of Sacramento, Cal., and forging a note on Senator Sharon, of California, for $10,500, which she failed to get cashed. She also got $50 from Dr. Sweat, of Brownfield.

INDIANS TO HANG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, June 5.—Four Cheyenne Indians were sentenced yesterday by the Miles City Court of Montana to be hanged on the 7th of July. There were the Reds who killed a private soldier and wounded Sergt. Kennedy of the Signal Service last April. The hanging bee is a new departure in Indian affairs in this section.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—At Rohrersville, Washington County, Md., yesterday, Lewis S. Miller, aged 15, shot and killed Charles Norris, about the same age. Miller had been teased, by the boys, who called him nicknames. He procured a musket, loaded it, followed the boys, and shot Norris, who died instantly.

THE MOONSHINERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 5.—United States Revenue Collector Woodcock to-day received a letter dated at McMinnville, yesterday, from United States Deputy Marshal James M. Davis, stating that they were fired upon Tuesday while destroying Cantrill's illicit distillery near Smithville, DeKalb County, but no one was hurt.

THE MANHATTAN ROBBERS.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Patrick Shevelin, watchman of the Manhattan Bank, and William Kelley, charged with the burglary of that institution, were arraigned to-day. Shevelin pleaded guilty. Kelley entered a plea of not guilty. Both were remanded for trial without bail.

IN PURSUIT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.—A tramp attacked the widow of Farmer Winegar, near Millerton, Dutchess County, yesterday. She was so frightened that she died instantly. She was between 60 and 70 years of age. A lynching party is in pursuit.

REPRIEVED.

LEBANON, Pa., June 5.—Nimrod Spattenhower, sentenced to be executed to-day, has been granted a reprieve of thirty days, that his case may be brought before the Board of Pardons.

THE BREWERS.

Proceedings in the Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The Brewers' Convention resumed its session this morning, with President Reuter in the chair.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, The advocates of prohibition continue to wage indiscriminate war against the manufacture, sale, and consumption of all alcoholic beverages, distilled and fermented; and

WHEREAS, Any law imposing the same restriction or prohibition on both classes of drinks will be found to operate against fermented malt beverages, which are bulky and perishable, much more harshly than against distilled liquors which readily evade the law, because neither bulky nor perishable; and

WHEREAS, It is a fact established by general experience that by the popular use of fermented malt beverages in place of distilled liquors the cause of temperance is advanced; therefore,

Resolved, That members of this Association make every effort, individually and jointly, to disprove and repel the unfounded and malignant accusations of so-called temperance reformers, and to disabuse the public mind of all misconception regarding the popular use of fermented malt beverages.

Resolved, That members of this Association use every means in their power, especially by the support of proper candidates for Representatives only, to secure a just discrimination between distilled and fermented liquors in legislative enactments of their respective States.

The following was also reported:

WHEREAS, The near future may bring issues gravely affecting the welfare of the brewing business in this country, requiring united action and strenuous exertion; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of this Association, by persistent personal effort, to extend its membership and influence as far as possible. And that it is a matter of duty and self-interest for every one directly and indirectly connected with the brewing trade to join its ranks and to labor for the advancement of its aims and objects.

Report adopted.

Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was introduced and made a brief speech, in which he congratulated the brewers on the success of their Association, bore testimony to the fact that they had always manifested a desire to aid the Government in the collection of its revenue and to have its laws and regulations properly observed, and said he would be glad to consider any suggestions which might be made to him touching any plan they might devise to prevent the re-use of beer stamps.

William J. Lemp, of St. Louis, then stepped forward and in a very feeling and highly complimentary manner presented President Reuter with a very elaborately and artistically wrought silver epergne as a token of the individual respect and esteem of every member of the Association, and in recognition of the eminent services rendered the brewing interest.

Mr. Reuter accepted the gift in an elegant little speech. The epergne is emblematically designed to represent the craft, weighs about 300 ounces, and cost $1,500.

The Convention then took a recess, during which the members visited the Merchants' Exchange in a body, where they were cordially received by the members. Brief speeches were made by President Wahl and Vice-President Lemp, of the Exchange, which were responded to in fitting words by President Reuter. Commissioner Raum also made a few remarks.

At the afternoon session of the Convention, the reports of several Committees were presented and adopted. A proposition was made by the local Association of New York to reduce the assessment on active members one-half and on honorary members one-third. Adopted.

A proposition to establish a Brewers' Academy was adopted, and a motion to appoint a committee of five to devise a plan for such school, the Committee to report at the next annual meeting. Carried.

President Rueter and the present Board of Trustees were elected by acclamation, and after the passage of the usual resolutions of thanks, the Convention adjourned to meet in Buffalo, N. Y., the first Wednesday in June next.

To-night an elegant banquet was given to members of the Convention at the Germania Club Hall in which some 300 delegates and invited guests participated. Among the more prominent gentlemen present were Lieut.-Gov. Broekmeyer, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Johnson, ex-Congressmen Finkelnburg and Kehr, Mayor Overstolz, Postmaster Hayes and several other Federal officials, and Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Among the toasts were: "The Brewers of America," responded to by Henry H. Rueter, President of the Brewers' Association; "Beer the True National Drink," responded to by ex-Lieut.-Gov. Johnson; "The Commerce of the Mississippi Valley," response by John Wahl, President of the Merchants' Exchange; "The German-American Citizen," response by R. Katzenmayer, Secretary of the Brewers' Association; "Temperance," responded to by Fred Lauer, Honorary President of the Brewers' Association; "The Press," response by Col. George Knapp, of the *Missouri Republican*.

The affair was of the most recherche character, and was enjoyed to the highest degree by all.

OBITUARY.

Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.

New York Times, June 4.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, the head of the London branch of the world-famous banking-house of Messrs. Rothschild & Co., died in London yesterday, in the 71st year of his age. He was the son of the late Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild—who founded the London branch in 1808, and who died June 28, 1836, leaving his title and his position as head of the house to Lionel—and grandson of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the original founder of the house at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Baron Lionel was born in London, Nov. 22, 1808, just after his father had established the London branch of the banking business of the Rothschilds. He was married in 1836, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. His father had come to the conclusion that in order to perpetuate the fame and power of the Rothschilds, which had already become world-wide, it was necessary that the family be kept together and devoted to the common cause. In order to do this, he proposed that they should intermarry, and form no marital unions outside the family. A council of the heads of the house was called at Frankfort in 1826, and the views of Baron Nathan were approved. As the beginning of this policy, Lionel, the eldest son of the Baron, was at once united in marriage to his cousin Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Charles Rothschild. Lionel at this time had not passed his 18th year, and his father died within a month after the celebration of his son's nuptials. In August, 1847, Baron Lionel, who had shown the same financial ability as the other members of his house, and maintained the credit of his bank as ably as his father, was elected to the House of Commons from the City of London. He refused to take the oath of office, however, unless the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," were eliminated, and therefore did not take his seat. He was re-elected in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, but on each occasion was excluded from his seat for the same reason. At this time, the agitation in favor of according full political rights to the Jews was at its hight, and in 1858 the House of Lords was forced to give way, and Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild took his seat for the first time, after an eleven-years struggle, in the House of Commons, taking the oath of office with the objectionable phrase stricken out. He retained his position as a member of Parliament until the general election of February, 1874, when he was defeated by the opposing candidate for the City of London. Since then he has devoted his attention strictly to managing the vast banking business of which he was the head. Like his father and all the members of the Rothschilds' firm, he is said to have been very charitable, giving freely to such as he believed worthy of his benefactions, but giving in such a secret manner that often the beneficiaries themselves knew not the source of their good fortune.

Baron Lionel had two brothers. Sir Anthony was born in 1810, and in 1846 was created an English Baron by the Queen. In 1858 he was appointed Consul-General of Austria at London. In 1861 he was made High Sheriff of Bucks. Sir Anthony chose as the inheritor of his rank and estates his nephew, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the eldest son of Baron Lionel. The other brother, Baron Meyer Rothschild, was born in 1818. He has acted as Deputy Lieutenant of Buckingham, and for several years represented the Town of Hythe in the House of Commons, always acting with the Liberal party.

THE OLD STORY.

Attempted Suicide by One Who Loved Well but Not Wisely.

The particulars of a case of seduction and the attempted suicide of the young woman came to the surface yesterday owing to the arrest of Silas La Berge, the alleged betrayer, the matter having been kept quiet since Saturday for fear he would get beyond the limits of the State. The victim is Miss Helena Schwartz, a seamstress, aged 20, who boards with Mr. Cloke, at No. 287 Groveland Park avenue. Her parents live on a farm near Blue Island. She came to this city a month or so ago, and somehow met La Berge, who began paying her attention. He had an object, and accomplished it in a very short time. After the girl's fall, however, he did not cool toward her, but visited her very frequently. The result of her indiscretion soon became manifest, and she began to talk of marriage. He said he lived with his mother, and was not able to marry at present. It is not definitely known, but rumor hath it that they were engaged. La Berge, it is alleged, had told Miss Schwartz that his name was Slayton, and that he was employed as a detective at police headquarters. As she had seen in the papers the names of Slayton and Scott often associated as "partners," La Berge's story was plausible, and was believed. When he desired to remain away two or three nights, the excuse he gave was that he had to go out of town to work on cases; but, he would add, "as soon as I get back I'll come." He had promised to call Friday evening, but failed to do so. A day or two previous he and Miss Schwartz had had the conversation about marriage. She learned from some one, it is understood, Friday, that he was married, and on that evening she swallowed something while in the kitchen, and was taken sick.

DR. E. B. GRISWOLD WAS CALLED IN, and prepared an emetic. She refused to take it. Her hands were held, and the stuff forced into her mouth. She spit it out. More was given her, but she wouldn't swallow it until forced to do so. "You can do no good, Doctor," she said; "I shall kill myself." The disgrace consequent upon her condition was the motive. She refused to tell what she had taken, but said the wrapper had "poison" printed on it. Her symptoms indicated arsenic. While the Doctor was temporarily absent Miss Schwartz was seen to put something into her mouth, and, as some yellow powder was found on her dress, it was easy to get at the material. It proved to be insect poison—harmless to a human being, and the doctor so told her. Whether she had taken the same before she would not say. He finally got enough medicine down her throat to make her vomit, and watched her closely nearly all night. She was in bed Saturday and Sunday, and by Monday was completely restored, and promised faithfully **NOT TO MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT** on her life. When she was in the Doctor's hands Friday night, Mr. Cloke and a friend went over to the home of La Berge to tell him what had occurred, and to induce him if possible to carry out his agreement with the girl. They didn't find him, but saw his mother, who told them that he had gone to Leadville. They thought she seemed to know all about Miss Schwartz's situation, and said "it" was not Silas'. When the girl learned this she said, "If he says it isn't his, I'll shoot him." Subsequently Mrs. La Berge called at Cloke's, and, it is alleged by the girl's friends, made her a suggestion, which the latter refused, and said, "If I have got to live, I'll live and take care of my child." As it was evident that "Slayton," as he called himself, had run off, Cloke reported the matter at the Central Station Saturday, and there learned that the man he supposed to be Slayton was an imposter. Detective Slayton was angry at the fellow for using his name, and, with other officers, set to work in earnest to capture him. They got a description of him from Miss Schwartz, and arrested him, as stated yesterday.

The prisoner was visited by a reporter in his cell at Central Station, and after a short preliminary talk he concluded to tell the whole truth of the affair and nothing but the truth. His full name is Silas W. La Berge, and he lives with his parents at No. 832 Michigan avenue. The first week of last April he first met Miss Schwartz, and she called frequently at the home of his parents. Then he called upon her, and their love and final intimacy grew apace until the 27th of the month. During this term of courtship he is positive that Lena knew him by his real name. She was also acquainted with Hugh Scott, an elderly man in the employ of the Citizens' League in procuring evidence against saloon-keepers who sell liquor to minors, and a detective of twenty-five years' experience,—indeed, it was by him that young La Berge was first introduced to her. The manner in which she began calling him Slayton is thus set forth by the prisoner: One day she asked who it was that she had so frequently seen in Mr. Scott's company in the streets, and he laughingly replied that it must have been him, as he had for a time been working with Mr. Scott. He was ashamed of the work, however, and said there was no credit in a young man under 20 years of age earning his bread and butter in such a way. Detective Scott and Slayton, of Central Station, always work together and their names are always printed together, hence she began calling him Slayton. Mr. Scott never went out walking with them, and one evening a week ago last Wednesday, when they were to meet by appointment, Miss Schwartz said a lady friend would be with her that evening, and that he might bring a gentleman friend with him. He brought Policeman Vincent Carroll, of the Twenty-second Street Station, whom he had known for years. Carroll said he did not like to meet her as a policeman, and then La Berge proposed to introduce him as Detective McDonald. But that officer had been written up for some of his doings in THE TRIBUNE of the previous Sunday, and the name of Detective Shea was selected. They went out walking. While standing near the crossing of Thirty-first street and the Michigan Central Railroad, the girl threw herself forward, and was only **PREVENTED FROM COMMITTING SUICIDE** by main strength. This because La Berge kept delaying the subject of marriage, and had announced his intention of going to Dundee, Ill., to get work from his uncle. He strongly denies having made any endeavor to compromise the character of Detective Slayton, says he never wore a star nor showed one, and that she knew perfectly well that Slayton was only a nickname given him because he traveled so much with Hugh Scott. He also allows that he promised to marry Lena, and avows his intention of doing so as soon as possible. So far as he knows she is a good, industrious girl, for which he likes her, and he honestly thinks she would make him a good wife. From this it appears quite probable that a marriage license will patch up the present difficulty.

Detective Slayton, upon arresting his double at Dundee, brought him yesterday to police headquarters, where the full details of the case leaked out. Officer Carroll for his conduct was summarily dismissed from the force.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Arrival of His Grace and Family on the Scythia—His First "Impressions" of America, and His Present Intentions.

New York Herald, June 4.

The Cunard steamship Scythia arrived yesterday afternoon with a notable party of passengers, comprising his Grace the Duke of Argyll, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary, the Duke's daughters; Lord Walter Campbell, his son; E. H. Stoughton, Minister to Russia, his wife and daughter; John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria; ex-Mayor H. L. Pierce, of Boston; the Rt. Rev. Mr. Lean, Bishop of Saskatchewan; Brig.-Gen. Hardin; and Mrs. P. T. Barnum. The Ducal party was accompanied by the Duke's valet and his daughters' maid. A quieter or more unassuming family of strangers never arrived on these shores than that of the Duke of Argyll. As he walked down the gangway carrying his own sachel and helping down his daughters he looked like some plain, modest, well-to-do gentleman, rather than one removed only one step from Royalty itself. There is something very studious and contemplative about the Duke's finely chiseled countenance and his grave and placid mien, together with his extremely plain, dark dress, giving his Grace very much the air of some high-bred clergyman of the Church of England.

The Duke is of medium stature, rather stout, and with a head of a severely intellectual cast, sharp features, blue, observant eyes, and a profusion of hair and beard so decidedly auburn as to have an unmistakably reddish tinge. He carried himself entirely *sans gene* on board ship and on shore. He seemed to be very glad to chat with the more prominent of the American passengers, and conversed very freely with Ministers Stoughton and Kasson, who were also his neighbors at the table. To Mr. Kasson the Duke expressed his pleasurable anticipations of his trip in this country, and particularly avowed a great desire to see Mr. Longfellow. The Duke, whose attainments as a scientist and savan are well known, studied with profound interest during the trip all the features—novel to him—of an ocean voyage, the various kinds of fishes which rose to view, the meteorological conditions of the ocean, and he made many inquiries as to the geology, flora, horticulture, and other natural and scientific features of the country. During the entire trip the Duke evinced also a curiosity, greatly mingled with horror, as to another feature of American life, which he evidently regarded as not the least phenomenal,—namely, the New York reporter,—and he expressed a firm and apparently unalterable determination not to be interviewed, which he unflinchingly adhered to.

When the delegation of reporters approached in formidable array on board the Scythia, his Grace immediately disappeared behind Lady Elizabeth, Lady Mary, Lord Campbell, and his numerous trunks and sachels, and the phalanx surrounded him so well that all interviewing attempts were completely baffled. It was impossible to get at the Duke on deck, and in passing out he wedged himself so securely between the members of his family that his decided intention of eluding the interviewing process became painfully manifest. The Duke's daughters appeared to enjoy all this novel experience as a rather good joke, and one of them smiled perceptibly over the agonized expressions of the baffled representatives of the press. Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary, who are small, slightly built, rather pale and delicate, but prepossessing young ladies of a decidedly distinguished air, were dressed in the plainest black, and one of them wore a fur cape round her neck. There was not the faintest attempt of anything like style or fashionable elegance in their entire dress. And yet there was something strikingly aristocratic in the very delicate cast of their features, their slender but graceful figures, bright and gentle mien, and pleasant and unassuming expression. Lord Campbell is a good-looking young man, apparently about 20, rather small in stature, but with a very honest, fresh, rosy face, and bright blue eyes. His dress was rather more fashionable, but still the hight of simplicity,—a blue-checked shirt, dark clothes, low silk hat,—and great neatness in his general appearance.

Mr. J. R. Busk, a yachtsman, who is an acquaintance of the Duke, had, with kindly forethought, ordered a carriage for the Ducal party, and also arranged for the examination of their baggage, so that they might not be delayed on the dock, but be driven at once to their hotel. The Duke was so anxious that his seclusion should not be broken that none of his traveling companions on board the Scythia even knew to what hotel he was going. If his Grace desired to travel unnoticed through this country his reception certainly must have pleased him. No Scotch-American committee came to welcome him, and, indeed, no more attention seemed to be paid to him than to any other of the prominent passengers, except that as he stepped on shore one solitary voice from the pier broke out with a lonely "Hurrah," which the Duke civilly acknowledged with a slight touch of his hat, and then His Grace rapidly passed on to the carriage which stood in waiting for him, and, after shaking hands with Mr. Bush and thanking him for his courtesy, the Ducal party were rapidly driven to the Windsor Hotel, where the apartments occupied at one time by Dom Pedro had been engaged for the Duke's family. Their first impressions of New York must have been of the most disagreeable character. They had arrived at Quarantine in a drizzling rain and mist which shrouded the city from their view. As the ship neared her pier the dull, leaden sky cleared up somewhat, but still a misty rain descended and the streets and avenues through which they were driven were dirty, slushy, and muddy, and about equal to London at its nastiest pitch.

It appears that next to paying his son (the Marquis of Lorne) a paternal visit in Canada his Grace has his greatest desire fixed upon two points in this country—to see Niagara Falls and to see Longfellow. In other respects the Duke's plans with reference to his tour are not definitely formed. The Duke did not miss some of the first delightful sensations of a distinguished visitor. As the shadowy outlines of Quarantine issued from the foggy veil which had concealed them from view his Grace was asked by a smiling lady: "Well, Duke, now tell me, how do you like this country?" To which his Grace, with grave politeness, imperturbably replied, "Very well, indeed, madam, so far." Other fellow-passengers also sought his "first impressions" of this country before he had hardly set eyes upon it, but the Duke received all these inquiries with perfect good-nature and replied to them with admirable patience. Much of the conversation on board ship was of a political character, but the Duke's views, as expressed by him, were substantially those of his recent speech in opposition to the Disraeli Government, reported by cable some time ago, in which he sharply criticised the present Ministry. His Grace's book on the Eastern question, in which the Duke takes the deepest personal interest, was also a topic of much animated discussion.

The Ducal party will start by the half-past 10 train this morning for Niagara Falls, and from there will go by boat down the St. Lawrence River to Quebec, where they are to meet the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. During their stay in Canada, which is to be brief, they are to visit Quebec, and by the 16th of July they are to be in New York, to sail again for Europe on the steamer Scythia.

Nobody but a gump neglects a cough. Take some of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pikes Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE COURTS.

The New Judges Expected to Begin on the 16th.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

Nothing new transpired yesterday concerning the time when the new Judges will take their places, but it is more than probable that the change will be made on the 16th inst., the first day of the June term. Mr. Gross, the Clerk, is anxious that this should be the time, as it will save considerable trouble and perplexity in the making up of the court records. Judge Williams has also signified a desire to abdicate in favor of his successor at that date. Mr. Moran was seen yesterday afternoon, and he stated that he should prefer to have a rather longer time to close up his private business, but he was ready to accommodate the Clerk and the Bar if there was any difference. Mr. Barnum was of the same opinion, and Mr. Tuley said he could take his place as Judge whenever desired. The only delay, then, will be due to the County Clerk, who has to make up the election returns and certify them to the Governor, or to the Governor in not making out the commissions. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that the commissions can be made out and sent here by Thursday or Friday of next week, so as to give the newly elected time to file their bonds Saturday, and take their places the Monday following. Judges Farwell and Williams are busy cleaning up their dockets. Judge McAllister goes to the Criminal Court to-day, and Judge Booth will then probably have an opportunity to close up his unfinished business in the Circuit Court.

DIVORCES.

Emily L. Gillard filed a bill against her husband, John Gillard, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Alexander Kawales also charges his wife Catherine with unfaithfulness, as a ground for divorce.

About six weeks ago Stephen S. Davis filed a bill for divorce from his wife Harriet on the ground of desertion. Yesterday Mrs. Davis filed her cross bill, in which she denies vigorously the charge made against her. She also states that her husband is a carpenter by trade, but that some years ago he began manufacturing certain oils and quack medicines, and now holds himself out as a physician. He has also been in the habit of receiving women at his rooms and committing adultery there, and has also performed abortions for patients. The only reason Mrs. Davis thinks why he abused her until she was obliged to leave him was because she would not join him in his nefarious practice. And she in turn asks for a divorce and the care of her children.

Judge Williams yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Oswald L. E. Kleine from Emilie Kleine, cause, desertion; Edwin H. Hovey from Sarah A. Hovey, same cause; Maria Ritter from August Ritter, for drunkenness; Helen A. Gates from Fordys Gates, for drunkenness and adultery; Alexander Brown from Mattie E. Brown, cause, adultery; Frederick W. Koenig from Christina Koenig, on the ground of cruelty; Sophia Fisher from Ernst L. Fisher, for adultery; Fannie B. Mosness from Ole Mosness, for adultery; and Abiather Power from Sarah J. Power, on the ground of desertion, the complainant to have the care of his children.

ITEMS.

The case of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company was on trial all day yesterday before Judges Harlan and Drummond, and it attracted a large number of lawyers and others anxious to see the distinguished counsel. Judge Southmaid, of New York, opened the argument in the morning, and the remainder of the day was occupied by ex-Senator Stanley Matthews. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

The application of the defendant in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Sidney W. Sea for a supersedeas was heard yesterday before Judge Harlan and taken under advisement. This was the test case in which a judgment by confession in forcible entry and detainer was entered against Sea for non-payment of rent, and an appeal was taken on the ground that there was no warrant of law for a confession in forcible detainer.

Judge Blodgett was not in court yesterday.

To-morrow will be the last day of service to the June term of the Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Louis Sues and Theodore Karls filed a petition for mechanics' lien against R. M. Hooley, Simon Quinlin, and others, to compel payment of $370 for a patent smoke-escape furnished by them to Hooley's Theatre.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William H. Harris commenced a suit in trespass against John B. Stetson, John Hoffman, P. P. Clark, George H. Clark, Eliza F. Clark, and W. H. Courtney, claiming $5,000 damages. He also began a replevin suit against the same parties to recover the stock of hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc., at No. 86 Madison street, valued at $1,500.

Anna Felbert sued the Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company for $1,500.

The American Powder Company sued H. B. Rice and F. D. Leonard for $1,000.

James Morony began a suit to recover $5,000 damages from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

E. S. Jaffray & Co. began a suit for $3,000 against Oscar L. American.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The arguments on the petition of A. C. Badger for leave to file an information in the nature of a writ of quo warranto to test the validity of the International Bank charter were heard by Judge Booth yesterday. Mr. Burgess appeared for the relator and Mr. Penn for the bank, and the Court will give a decision at some future date.

The will be no call in the Criminal Court today or to-morrow. The recently indicted prisoners will be arraigned to plead on Saturday.

COUNTY COURT.

Yesterday Thomas Taylor, S. L. Arthurson, and Mary Johnson were adjudged insane.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Samuel O. Evans, deceased, letters of administration to Enoch W. Evans were issued, and bond of $6,000 approved.

The will of Frederick Kleinke, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary issued to Albert Kleinke. Bond of $3,700 approved.

In the estate of James B. Tyrrell, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Augustus H. Burley, and bond of $5,000 approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HARLAN—Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company on trial, and probably good for all day. The next case is 1,427, Ryan vs. Young.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE DYER—Closing arguments in the Custom-House cases.

JUDGE GARY—422, 556, and 565 to 708, inclusive, except 635. No. 561, McCaller vs. Blanchard, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72,854, City vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Defaults, and motions of course.

JUDGE ROGERS—281, 283, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293. No. 286, Amberg vs. Fitzgerald, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No. 6,536, Deitz vs. Race, on trial. No other case will be tried before June 16, when the set cases will be tried in their order.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 24, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 176, 177, 178½, 179, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, and 187.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Theodore Maas, executor, etc., vs. Gottfried and Caroline Rohr, $105.

JUDGE GARY—John B. Stetson vs. Richard H. Hennegan, $777.—Marshall Field et al. vs. Samuel Engel, $3,514.31.—John Covert vs. Ethan R. and Cornelia D. Paul, $668.74.—William McGregor et al. vs. Peter Downey, $361.98.—August Clemens vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; verdict, $187.95.—Anne Hansen vs. Daniel Brobston and James Flagg, $251.15.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Antonetta M. Kelley vs. Mary and William McNeill, $1,320.

JUDGE ROGERS—J. Y. Scammon, use, etc., vs. John W. Lowell, $345.10.

A Magnetized Watch.

Springfield (Mass.) Union.

A lady in Madrid, Me., who carried a valuable gold watch, was in a house last summer when it was struck by lightning. The watch stopped at the time, and, although jewelers have repeatedly examined it and pronounced it perfect in every particular, it cannot be made to move. It is so magnetized that watchmakers say no part of it could ever be made to do duty if taken out and put into another set of works.

A Big Chance for a Fisherman.

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.

Passengers on the down trains yesterday morning had an opportunity to witness a novel sight at the mouth of the creek north of Dutchess Junction. The water there on the west side of the railroad track is very shallow and was filled with thousands of catfish and goldfish swimming close to the surface. The low tide having receded rapidly after they came out of the mouth of the creek, it left them almost land-locked, and they seemed to be panic-stricken. Many of them, especially the goldfish, apparently weighed a pound or more. It was a big take for some lone fisherman; but, as usual, you never find a fisherman where there are fish. Probably not a half mile from them some benighted individual was roasting himself in the sun with a fishing rod, getting a bite once every three hours, and the chances are that some farmer's dog was stealing his bait from his basket behind him. Everything fishermen do is wrong.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

As compared with Wednesday, grain-freights were quiet yesterday, but the late excitement continued to be the talk among vessel men, and all of them deplored the stupidity that seemed to prevail at a critical moment; for, had they held off a few hours longer, the shippers would have had to come to their rates or settle the storage bill for the next ten days. It was painfully apparent to the vessel-owners and agents that a golden opportunity had been lost, and they had been placed at the mercy of a shrewd shipper when there was no necessity for it. The Captain of the steam-barge Graves was a subject for considerable unfavorable comment during the day.

The following charters for Buffalo were reported yesterday: Steam-barges Morley and Ketchum and schrs Richard Winslow and Delaware, corn, at 1¾c per bu; schrs Michigan, Niagara, Charles Foster, Coyne, and Gardner, wheat, at 2c per bu; and prop St. Louis, wheat, through. Capacity 200,000 bu corn and 260,000 bu wheat.

The loading of so many vessels made things lively at the elevators and along the river yesterday. The water was low, and vessels of deep draught, such as the steam barge Inter-Ocean and consort Argonaut, steam-barge Ketchum, steam-barge Alcona and consort, and the schrs Michigan, John M. Hutchinson, Moonlight, and Masten, dragged on the bottom on their way down from the elevators, but no serious detentions occurred up to quite a late hour last evening.

A few lumber charters were made yesterday at card rates. There were but few vessels on the Lumber-Market last night.

The schr Pensaukee will probably go to Escanaba for a cargo of iron-ore for Cleveland, at 60c, free on board.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 5.—Down—Props Victoria, St. Paul, L. Gilbert, Ontario, Newburg, Tempest and barges, N. K. Fairbank and schr Southwest; tug Torrent and raft; schrs Falmouth, Charlie Crawford, C. B. Jones, M. E. Perew, Clara.

Up—Props Starucca, Fountain City, P. C. Chamberlain, Buffalo, Alaska, Salina and barges, V. Swaine and consort, E. B. Hale and tow, S. E. Sheldon and consort, Superior and consort; schrs Unadilla, H. Moore, Nellie Reddington, Constitution, Alva Bradley, S. J. Tilden, David Stewart, Escanaba, F. W. Gifford, One, Ida, Cortez, M. W. Page, J. W. Deane, H. A. Kent.

Wind—North, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 5—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Props Jay Gould, Lowell, Enterprise with Sweepstakes and Azov; schrs Cortez, C. G. Houghton, Ontario, Shandon, St. Clair, H. A. Kent, M. W. Paige, J. W. Doane, Mont Blanc, Montcalm, M. F. Merrick, Montgomery, Montmorency.

Down—Props Arctic, Potomac, Gordon Campbell, Mary Pringle and barges, Delaware with Thomas A. Scott and Weeks, D. M. Wilson and consort, Fletcher and consort, Forest City and consort.

Wind—Northeast, gentle; weather cloudy.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Late this afternoon the schr Comanche was chartered for corn to Kingston on through rate to Montreal; also the prop Lincoln with barges Lisgar and Gibraltar at 4⅗c for wheat to Kingston. The schr Collins lost her jibboom and a dredge a smokestack in the river this afternoon by collision.

Arrived—Steam barge C. J. Kershaw, schr Mineral State.

Cleared—Schrs Trimble, Foster, Polly Rogers, Norris, Porter, and Breed, the two last for Escanaba to load iron ore.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Fred Edmonds has purchased the half-interest of Charles Wicksham in the scow Nellie Winlack for $200.

The tug John Gregory touched here this morning en route from Chicago to Green Bay.

Up to noon to-day the only charter reported was the schr Georger, 55,000 bu wheat at 2c to Buffalo.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 5.—Passed Down—Nothing.

Up—Barge Lesgar, Kingston to Chicago, light; Gibraltar, Kingston to Chicago, light; steam barge Lincoln, Kingston to Chicago, light.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

It is said that the Nyack is the fastest propeller on the lakes.

The schr Ashtabula had her jibboom carried away in Allen's slip the other day by collision with another vessel.

The new vessel being built at Oswego for M. J. Cummings is almost planked. An extra large force of men are at work upon her.

The new Western Transportation prop Milwaukee, being built at Cleveland, will be launched June 25. She will be commanded by Capt. Rounds, many years ago in the employ of the line.

Capts. James Carter and Alexander Leonard have chartered the tugs Kitty Smoke and Willie Richards from Capt. Jonas Richards, and they will run in the Independent Line hereafter.

The wind was light from the northeast yesterday. The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening included thirty sail and eleven steam vessels, and the departures thirty-eight sail and nineteen steam crafts.

The schrs Niagara and Hutchinson, bound out, grounded hard abreast the Illinois Central slips, requiring the united efforts of several tugs to drag them out.

A large number of grain carriers sailed for below. See list of actual sailings.

The Bismarck and tow will be in port to-day.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Charles Hibbard, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, sundries, Market.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Marietta, South Chicago, gravel, Rush street.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, wood, Twelfth street.
Schr Craftsman, Kincardine, salt, Ganges.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, ties, R. I. R. R.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr Jones, White Lake, wood, N. B. R. Mill.
Schr Telegraph, White Lake, lumber, South Halsted street.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.
Schr Ketchum, Europe Bay, poles, Main street.
Prop Lawrence, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine Slip.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Market.
Schr Granger, Packard's Pier, bark, North Halsted street.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr. J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jones, Holland, light.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Cascade, Sheboygan, light.
Schr Emma L. Coyne, Buffalo, grain.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clara, Muskegon, light.
Schr Geo. D. Russell, Buffalo, grain.
Schr O. M. Neelan, Kingston, grain.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Sophia J. Luff, Manistee, light.
Schr Radical, Muskegon, light.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr John M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Peoria, Green Bay, light.
Schr Moonlight, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Gracie M. Filer, Ludington, light.
Prop Mike Groh, White Lake, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, light.
Schr Reciprocity, Green Bay, light.
Schr Lookout, Escanaba, light.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Europe, Collingwood, light.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Niagara, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Maj. Ferry, White Lake, light.
Schr J. R. Benson, Collingwood, grain.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr A. Rust, Ludington, light.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, light.
Schr Joseph G. Masten, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Alcona, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, grain.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, grain.
Schr Nellie Gardner, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Ludington, light.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BAPTISTS.

The third day's session of the annual Convention of the Lakeside Baptist Association convened at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Rev. E. K. Cressey, as temporary Moderator, in the absence of the Rev. R. P. Allison.

The Rev. Mr. Cressey, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered a series of resolutions, as follows:

1. That we gratefully recognize the mercy of God in the events and progress of the year, and find therein new reasons for increasing devotion to His service.

2. The troubles which teach a wise economy do not justify nor excuse parsimony towards the Lord's work.

3. We express anew our deep interest in the great denominational societies and their work,—the missions among the nations, required by the great Commission; the Home Mission, which has rendered such important service to this region for nearly fifty years, and whose value has grown with all the years; and the Publication Society, the far-reaching arm of our power; and we commend each of them to the churches for that substantial support without which words are vain.

4. That State missions and church extension, having no constituency outside of ourselves, are fully as important as the other objects of public interest immediately pressing upon us.

5. That we heartily indorse the women's societies for both the Foreign and Home Mission work.

6. Believing in the supremacy of God's holy word, we rejoice in all efforts to secure an accurate version of it and to give it the widest circulation.

7. Believing with the fathers that an educated ministry and constituency are essential to denominational growth and power, we commend to our brethren for essential aid the University of Chicago and the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, and pledge to those brethren who have these interests in charge our sympathy, prayers, and support.

8. That we regard work in the temperance cause as an important and legitimate department of Christian service; and that we urge upon the pastors and membership of the churches the duty to sustain the efforts made to enforce the observance of the Sunday laws.

9. That the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of our State are inviting and promising fields of personal religious effort, and afford occasions for Bible-reading and direct spiritual counsels upon which the blessing of God, we cannot doubt, would be abundantly betowed.

10. That we hereby extend our hearty thanks to the First Church of Chicago for their generous hospitality.

11. That the Clerk be instructed to print such number of the minutes as can be done in good order with the money furnished or that may be furnished by the churches; that he distribute them pro rata according to the money paid by the several churches, after furnishing two copies to each of our national societies and a copy to each of our denominational papers generally inculcated within our borders.

12. That the associational year close with the first Sunday of May, and that the churches be requested to send their statistics to the Clerk immediately thereafter.

The resolutions were taken up separately, and each was discussed at length, particularly the seventh and eighth. A resolution to the effect that people should be influenced to attend the church that was nearest to their homes was voted down, on the ground that it was coercion.

Mr. H. R. Clissold offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the Board of the General Association of Illinois to devise some plan by which the work of Home and State Missions may be under the care of one agency, believing that in this way expenses may be saved without decreasing the amount of contributions, and that the Clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the next meeting of the State Association.

Art. 8 of the constitution was so changed, by a two-thirds vote, as to have the annual meeting occur on the first Tuesday in June at 10 o'clock a. m., instead of at 2 p. m.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read and adopted.

The Rev. C. Perrin, of the Committee on Obituaries, read his annual report, showing that there had been twenty-five deaths in the Association during the past year.

The Rev. Mr. Perrin offered a resolution to the effect that the churches of the Association should respect the discipline of sister churches, and not take anybody therefrom who has been reproved without first endeavoring to work a reconciliation.

The Rev. Mr. Cressey, Chairman of the Committee on the Next Session, reported that the place had not been decided upon by the Committee, but submitted the following outline of programme: Introductory sermon, by the Rev. R. P. Allison; doctrinal sermon, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D.; alternates, introductory, the Rev. E. B. Hulbert, D. D., and doctrinal, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed.

Dr. Jackson moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Moderator to consider the question of revising the programme, with a view of making the meetings of the Association more interesting.

The motion was amended so as to add Dr. Jackson and the Rev. C. Perrin to the original Committee on Next Session, and with this amendment the motion was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned sine die without prayer.

The church was elaborately decorated with flowers, during the Convention, by the ladies, who also served ample lunches in the parlors.

LUTHERANS.

The Illinois District of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States met again yesterday morning, the Rev. H. Wunder presiding. The attendance was quite large, and the exercises were opened with singing and prayer. The morning session was given up to a discussion of "The Certainty of the State of Grace," in which the Rev. Mr. Gross, of Addison, Ill., Profs. Craemer and Wynecken, of Springfield; the Rev. E. A. Brauer, of Crete; and the Rev. H. H. Succop, of this city, participated. In the afternoon the Committee on Home Missions reported that since September, 1877, to date, $1,065 had been collected and appropriated for Freeport, Rockford, Washburn, and South Chicago. The election of a new Professor or Sub-Director for the College at Fort Wayne was then discussed at some length, but no conclusion was reached. The Synod will meet again this morning, and, beside the usual day session, there will be preaching in the evening by the Rev. L. Winter, of Rock Island.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—The closing day of the Women's International Christian Association was largely attended. Mrs. G. T. Perry, of Cincinnati, read a paper on "Mothers' Meetings"; and Mrs. Van Buren, of New York, on "Social Entertainments"; Mrs. McDougal, of Montreal, on "What Ground Should Our Associations Take in Regard to the Raising of Funds for Their Work?"

This evening a farewell meeting was held, at which the city pastors made addresses.

The Conference adjourned to meet in St. Louis, October, 1881.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 5.—The forty-second annual Convention of the Episcopalians of the Indiana Diocese adjourned this evening to meet the first week next June at St. Paul's Church, Evansville. The Convention sat three days, and transacted a large amount of business, the most important of which was the adoption of a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to female communicants of 21 years and over. A grand reception was given to-night at ex-Mayor Randall's house in honor of Bishop Talbott.

PASTORAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—The Rev. H. C. Mabie, of Brookline, Mass., is called to the First Baptist Church of this city. The vote stood 90 to 3.

"The Persistent Questioner Grows Wise."

Paris Register.

A correspondent reports this incident of a visit to Pompeii: "We were about half-way through the interesting old city when one of our party, an American, stopped short and said, 'Hold on a minute, who the devil was this Pompey, anyhow?' Now this is true, and my ears heard it."

THE ERUPTIONS OF ETNA

The Present Outbreak Doing Great Damage and the People Compelled to Flee.

An Account by Prof. Silliman of a Visit to the Volcano in 1851.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—*To the Editor of the New York World:* What Rome is to Italian history Etna is to the story of active volcanoes. From the seventh century before the Christian era Etna has a record of activity longer and more authentic than that of any other volcano on the globe. And yet geologically this historic mountain has few claims to respect for its antiquity, since it has been thrown up from the sea in one of the most recent of geological epochs.

The vigorous eruption which the daily dispatches are now announcing is the first since that of 1865, which in January of that year burst out at a point about five miles northeast of the main cone of Etna, at a place now known as Monte Frumento, about 6,500 feet above the sea. From this new mouth lava flowed at the rate of about a mile a day, dividing first into two streams, and by March 10 this eruption had opened seven mouths along a line of several miles to the southeast.

The present eruption (or more properly series of eruptions), so far as we can determine from the imperfect data at present available, promises to be

MUCH MORE EXTENDED AND DISASTROUS

than that of 1865. Already it is announced as having opened mouths above Randazzo, a town not less than fifteen miles north by west of the main cone of Etna, situated in the zone of fertility upon the Alcantara River, where that stream descending from the mountains at the north turns at a right angle to the east and forms for many miles the boundary of Etna. How far above Randazzo the new crater is we have yet to learn. Biancarilla, which is also threatened, is about as far to the southwest of the main cone of Etna as Randazzo is to the north, while Castiglione is also on the Alcantara, in a line northeast of the Etna cone, at the third angle of a scaline triangle of which Randazzo is the second angle. Piedmonte, which is said to be so obscured by volcanic dust as to be in darkness by day, is a town directly in the line of Castiglione, to the northeast from the main cone and over fifteen miles from it. If it is true, as stated, that the roads to Catania and Aci Reale are blocked, then there must be two additional mouths open in the southeast towards the Mediterranean. In other words, the points named, considered as a whole, would show active eruptions on the four quarters of the compass all at once and on a scale of magnitude which has probably not been equaled in the present century. The full data for such a conclusion are wanting as yet. But it seems reasonable, allowing a considerable abatement for inaccuracy of telegraphic communications of foreign geographical names and something for the almost unavoidable tendency to overstate the magnitude and extent of such very remarkable phenomena, that the present eruption is one of

A VERY WONDERFUL CHARACTER.

The development and details of its progress will be watched with the greatest interest. If it is indeed what there seems only too much reason to fear, there will be ample time to gather details from correspondence, and a large staff of very competent observers will soon be on the ground to record and report the progress of events.

Few people who have not made a study of the history of Etna (and fewer still have visited and explored its wonders) have any adequate notion of what it is in its vast extent and engrossing interest. That it is about 10,870 feet high, and forms the one great conspicuous feature of the Island of Sicily every schoolboy knows. In all classical literature, both Greek and Roman, Etna is a frequent theme for poets and mythology. Four hundred and seventy years B. C., Pindar, in his Rythian ode, for Heiro of Etna, winner in the chariot race, says: "He [Enceladus] is fast bound by a pillar of the sky even by snowy Etna, nursing the whole year her dazzling snow, whereout pure springs of unapproachable fire are vomited from the inmost depth. In the daytime the lava streams pour forth a lurid cloud of smoke, but in the darkness a red rolling flame sweepeth rocks with uproar to the wide deep sea."

This vivid language is none too strong to describe the devastation which Etna has at intervals during over 2,500 years of recorded eruptions spread over her fertile plains and wooded slopes. Again and again have Catania, Aci Reale, and other Sicilian towns been

OVERWHELMED AND DESTROYED

by the vast discharges of molten lavas which have encroached even upon the sea, with great destruction of marine life. Not less than 300,000 people dwell in the forty towns upon the flanks of Etna in an area of about 500 square miles.

Few districts of Europe are more populous, and none more productive in a variety of the most valuable fruits of the soil. The line of the base, marked throughout a large part if its circuit by the rivers Alcantara and Simeto, measures nearly ninety miles, and this area is sharply divided into three zones,—the fertile, the wooded, and the desert, each characterized by features suggested by these names.

The general aspect of the snowy Etna has been made quite familiar to lovers of art in America by the well-known picture of its cone and snow-clad flanks painted by our lamented countryman, Thomas Cole,—a picture now preserved in the Wadsworth Gallery at Hartford. I have stood on the spot where Cole took his sketch for this picture,—on the edge of the ancient Greek theatre at Taurmana, distant as the bee flies probably twenty-five miles from the cone. The scene is one not to be forgotten, with the blue waters of the Mediterranean on the left and this sublime cone piercing the skyline in the middle distance.

I was then fresh from an excursion to Etna in company with my father, whose life-dream had been that he might see "the snowy Etna" of which he had so often told the eloquent story. His age did not permit him to ascend to the great summit cone, but he had zealously explored the minor cones about Nicolosi and Zafarana, and these marvelous engulfments known at the Val del Bove and the Val del Lione.

I attempted the cone with a companion, and the following account of this experience has now, by reason of its age, acquired the charm of novelty—for the present generation—and the picture it gives of a portion of the remarkable phenomena of Etna acquires a fresh interest in consequence of the present activity of

THE BRAVE OLD MOUNTAIN

which is not exhausted however often it turns itself inside out:

"It was 9 o'clock at night when, in May, 1851, we were summoned by our guide Matteo to mount our mules and follow his lead from Nicolosi towards the great cone of Mount Etna. Besides Matteo we had also Antonio, another experienced guide, judging it unsafe from the possibility of accidents to go up with one man only. Our party was, therefore, four men altogether, Mr. B. and myself riding between the two guides. Our path lay for nearly or quite two hours over an unbroken waste of ancient lava, unwooded, and with not a plant or vine to mark our course. About 12 o'clock we came upon a little hut, the Casa del Bosco, where our guides dismounted, and, motioning to us to do the same, we found it was their purpose to feed the animals, which example we also followed by a resort to our provision basket. The mules being fed, we were again on our way. Our path became very rough and precipitous, now requiring us to grasp the mane of the mule and then to throw all our weight back to avoid sliding over his neck. But the patient, cautious creatures toiled on, pausing occasionally for an instant as if to reassure themselves, and then carefully advancing. Our guide, too, excited constant wonder. It was impossible to see a path—immense gulfs of rugged lava surrounded us; we found ourselves standing on the brink of precipices over which the course seemed to lead us, but a sudden turn carried us away just as the sense of danger was coming over us. There were to us no visible landmarks, and on every side in the dim distance of night we saw only an unending sameness of lava currents, ridges, gulfs, billows and windings.

ABOVE US THE SNOWY HEAD OF ETNA

floated like a cloud against the dark blue sky, and the constellations moved with our ascent, rising or falling as if with a more rapid revolution of the earth. Meteors flashed across the sky adding to the charm of the night the beauty of motion. It was now very cold, and we could distinctly trace at no great distance from us the snow in the deep gulleys of the mountain like white streamers from the great mass above. A few minutes brought us upon the lower patches, and from that instant the naked black rocks began to disappear, being replaced by the glistening snow. Our guide had several times shouted in a peculiar tone towards the west as if to arouse the echoes of the mountain. To our surprise his cry was answered, and we were in some amazement to guess who should be in that lonely spot at such an hour to return his salutation. The enigma was soon explained by the appearance of another guide to take charge of the mules. We had now reached the limits of our riding; we had been five hours in the saddle and were on the present confines of the snow. We dismounted, refreshed ourselves with some hard eggs and wine, took our mountain staffs and followed the guides, who struck out immediately upon the snow. The wind now blew fiercely from the northwest, an ominous cloud was in the east, a heavy haze hung over the island, and I told Mr. B. of my fears that we had no bright sunrise awaiting us. Still large portions of the sky were clear, and we had good courage to go on. I pointed Matteo to the cloud, when I found he had my fears, for he shook his head despondingly, looking to the cone, 'Molto Vento.'

"It was about 2:15 when we made our first halt at the pillar of stone erected at the base of the minor peak of Etna, which is called Montagnuola. While stopping here over our basket of provisions we observed in a striking manner the deceptive nature of distance, where objects are viewed from a great hight, and especially at night. We saw two lights, one of which we supposed to be the man with the mules (who had no light), and the other we did not so clearly make out. On inquiry of Matteo he told us that one (the first) was a light-house on the coast at Catania, twenty-five miles off the southeast, the other the signal at Bronte, a lesser distance on the western side of the mountain.

NEVER WAS I SO DECEIVED

by a physical phenomena. I could have answered with the greatest confidence that both lights were within hailing distance. We now turned our course more northerly, the angle of ascent increased, and our exertions were arduous. We saw, as we thought, the ridge of the mountain just before us, however, and over it the naked cone of Etna rising like an immense dome from the naked waste. We pushed on to gain the ridge, and as it faded away another more distant presented itself. We looked back on the path we had come and forward, in hopes that the comparison would encourage us by showing that we had passed over the longer distance. No such comfortable assurance, however, was ours, and we would throw ourselves flat on our backs on the snow to regain freedom of respiration, and then push on anew. The wind was now fiercely keen, and so powerful that had it been in our faces I am persuaded we could not have made the ascent. Our prospects were bad, and worst of all the apex of the cone was now invisible, while heavy masses of white vapor were constantly precipitated on it from the fresh portions of air which the wind brought in contact with the whole mountain side. We gained the 'Casa Inglese,' English House, just before 4 o'clock, and were glad to find a shelter from the fierce wind under its gable—the only portion which was not buried in the snow. There was the cone immediately before us and at our feet—should we go up? pride said 'yes'—discretion and the guide said 'no.' If the wind at the base would hardly allow us to keep our feet, what would it be on the unprotected summit 1,300 feet higher and at an angle of 30 degrees to 40 degrees?

WE CONCLUDED TO WAIT,

for if we left our present position and gained the clouds we should not see the sun rise at all, nor anything else. The whole horizon over Catania and Calabria was so hung with the mist that we could see nothing distinctly. So we had no alternative but to wait where we were, in the hope that the rising sun would dispel the clouds and vapors and then ascend. At 4:25 the sun appeared. It was a glorious sight. The dull clouds over the horizon were of a lovely purple and gold while a faint rosy light tinged the wastes of snow about us with an illusive warmth. But the glory was transient, the envious clouds shrouded his too brilliant glories, while the mists over Etna seemed every instant to thicken. We tried the temperature of the air and snow and found it to be —7 degrees C.—19.40 degrees F. At Catania on Thursday it had been 94 degrees. We had in fact, by an ascent of 9,500 feet, made a difference of near 70 degrees of temperature in a few hours.

"There was, therefore, no alternative: we must abandon the idea of ascending the cone,—it was useless and a mere waste of time and strength. Our guide, whose experience was great, decidedly opposed it, and so we turned to see the Val del Bove from above. Our path lay before the wind, which was so violent that it was easy to keep up a full run, and the loose snow kicked up by our feet was driven before us quite like a snow-storm. It was near a mile to the edge of the precipice. I had been advised by Dr. Gemmellaro to keep my eyes shut until the guide placed me in a position to see the gulf, and then to look suddenly, as the best way to obtain a vivid impression. This I did; on raising my eyes

A SCENE OF AWFUL GRANDEUR

was before me, and the story it told was as plain in the history of past changes in the mountain as in a written record of human action. From this point the Val del Bove was somewhat quadrangular in form, and even more grand in its ruins than when seen on its bare plain. Here was a yawning chasm so deep and so wide that Vesuvius might be set down in it and have room to spare on either side, while its summit cone would hardly reach up to our feet!

"The position of the sun, as it shone in our eyes, was not favorable for a good view of the valley; yet under the disadvantages its bold crags, sharp wall-like dikes projecting from the sides, with a frigid yet tumultuous ocean of lava currents below us, were remarkably grand and impressive.

"From the Val del Bove we turned our steps down the mountain in the general direction in which we had ascended. And now in the bright light of day the weary wastes of unbroken snow seemed more extensive than on our ascent. We had been nearly or quite six miles over the snow, but it was in the dark, and we could not see its extent. Now on every side we saw only an Arctic winter, while below us and almost in sight were standing fields with vines, figs, and olives and lemons, besides grain all yellow to the harvest. It was about 6:30 when we at last reached our mules and took our breakfast. The descent we found more arduous than the ascent, not only because we were fatigued, but also on account of the great strain on the knees in holding back against the stirrup. As we went down the contrast of temperature again struck us very much. Our Etna

CLOTHING BECAME OPPRESSIVE,

and one by one we cast off all our superfluous garments. On entering the wooded region we were enchanted with its beauty. The most beautiful features of this region are the ancient cones whose slopes are grassed and also wooded. They retain perfectly their form, inside and out; the trees upon them are not thick enough to hide their forms, while they give life and beauty in a surprising manner.

"It was excessively hot, mules and men were all thoroughly fagged, and I noticed as we rode along that our guide slept quite continuously on his mule. For myself I had not the least feeling of sleepiness. It was 9:45 a. m. before we reached the hotel, to the surprise of all, who were not looking for us until 11 o'clock. They were all amazed to hear of the wind we had experienced on the mountain, as it had been perfectly calm below, and they had thought we were entirely successful in our ascent. Yet, unsuccessful as we certainly were in not reaching the summit, we had enough to repay us for the toil and exposure. The spirit of adventure alone is sufficient to satisfy most people who have confined their mountain rambles to the day. The snow, also, in its extent and massiveness entirely exceeded any expectations I had formed of it; and above all the Val del Bove, had we seen nothing else, would have rewarded us for the labor we had undergone. It is not merely for a sight of the rising sun that it is worth while to ascend in the night. The distance is such that the time consumed is necessarily from twelve to fifteen hours, and to do all this under a bright sun is

A GREAT EXPOSURE OF HEALTH.

It is far safer to descend from the climate of midwinter to summer than heated and moist with perspiration to plunge from summer into winter. The effect of a full sun, also, on the snow, as reflected in the eyes, is too much for an unprotected vision with the brilliant splendor of an Italian atmosphere. I think it, then, a wise course to go up at night, and no one need fear being overcome with sleep; the excitement of the occasion is too great. In summer—that is in July or August—the English house is free from snow, and then adventurers may carry up their mattresses and sleep there. This reduces the labor very much, since, when the snow is off, mules may go quite to the Casa Inglese, and thence the adventurer may engage with comfort and strength in his explorations."

Since the date of this visit the Casa Inglese has been rebuilt in 1862, on occasion of the visit of Prince Humbert, now King of Italy. It stands 9,652 feet above the sea, and 1,200 feet below the summit cone. Owing to the remarkable clearness of the air in these upper regions, it has lately been proposed to establish an astronomical station on Mount Etna. This suggestion comes from Tacchini, Astronomer Royal at Palermo, who, in his memoirs on this subject, —"On the Convenience and Utility of Erecting an Astronomico-Meteorological Station on Etna,"—dwells on the remarkable blueness of the sky as seen from the higher regions of Etna, "the whiteness and tranquillity of the sun," as seen through a telescope, and the wonderful distinctness of the spectroscopic lines in his atmosphere.

B. SILLIMAN.

JUNE 2.—The latest advices speak of an "extensive flood of lava streaming towards the river Alcantara, and devastating the village of Mio."

THE TOWN OF MOJO

is probably the place indicated in the dispatch, and this is situated on the north bank of the Alcantara, midway between Randazzo and Castiglione. Mojo lies at the foot of a cone of the same name,—Mount Mojo,—from which one of the most disastrous eruptions of which we have any knowledge poured out at the time when this mountain, or cone, was raised from the plain, as is it believed, about the year 396 before our era. Von Waltershausen doubts the accuracy of this date,—given by Dr. G. Gemmellaro,—but the vastness and antiquity of the eruption is beyond all dispute. It is the extreme northern outburst of Etna, and is, as the bird flies, about seventeen miles from the summit cone. Thus it seems that, after an interval of probably over 2,200 years, old Enceladus is about to kindle the fires in this long-neglected forge, distant over forty miles from Catania, which, it appears, is likewise threatened again with destruction.

It may be well to add that the three eruptions of Etna which have been most remarkable for the vast volumes of lava poured out and the changes effected in the contour of the mountain are, first, that of Mojo above named, B. C. 396 (!); second, of Nicolosi, in 1669, when Catania and many other towns were destroyed, and Monte Rossi, the most considerable of all the minor cones, was raised; and third, that of 1852–'53, which so completely changed the aspect of the Val del Bove, by filling up that vast ancient amphitheatre, that Sir Charles Lyde, when he revisited Etna in 1857, could hardly recognize the remarkable valley he had so vividly described in 1828. This eruption commenced Aug. 20, 1852, with terrible commotion of the central cone (of this no mention is made in the accounts of the present eruption so far), and the lava flowed until May, 1853, a period of nine months. Yet only two months were active, while now we are led to believe that there are not less than five, scattered over an area of remarkable extent.

B. S.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

The Rev. Mr. Applebee and the Fourth Unitarian Church Have a Lively War.

The Fourth Unitarian Church is again without a pastor. The Rev. James Kay Applebee came to the congregation in October last, but it appears, from the statements of one side, imbued with ideas which have not tended to promote the greatest harmony in the society. It is said of him that he has an ideal church in his mind, and has been striving to lift the Fourth Church to that plane, the central principle with him being that in Church as well as State a person should say what he means and do what he says. That church has not met his ideas somehow, it appears, but, like most other churches nowadays, has been prolific in its promises, and not always prompt in fulfilling them. This has worried him, kept him in a fret, and led to considerable unpleasantness, though the sequel shows that much of his trouble has been borrowed, for where the church owes him cents other pastors are owed dollars—that is, if the church records exhibit the facts. Some weeks ago, it is said, he insisted upon denouncing his congregation from the pulpit because they were slightly in arrears to him, but he was persuaded not to, but last Sunday came, and he could stand his wrongs no longer, so in order to have an understanding he called the church Trustees to his house in the evening for a talk. His ministration was talked over, and

WHEN THE SUBJECT OF MONEY WAS BROACHED

a quarrel ensued, and some very harsh language was used. As a part of the history of his connection with that people, some were cruel enough to charge that a "thin cloud" was over him when he came among them, but be this as it may,—it is doubtless untrue,—the quarrel over money brought to light the fact, which was not generally known, that some of the Trustees agreed to become responsible for a bill of furniture he purchased with which to go to housekeeping when he first came, and it was agreed that of the $125 per month he was to be paid that the Treasurer should reserve $50 to pay for his purchases, etc. Here was the quarrel, for while it was contended on the one hand that the $50 had been paid from month to month, it was emphatically asserted on the other that it had not been, and the good brethren got to calling one another names, Mr. Applebee, in his fervor, applying the word "thieves" to the Trustees. The battle is reported to have been very warm, to have lasted some time, and it is known to have resulted in the Trustees then and there resigning, and declaring that they would have no more to do with the church. Matters did not end here, however, and the feeling was at such a high pitch that they could not. The point had been reached where, if Mr. Applebee did not resign, he would be expelled, and, whether he knew this or not, he sat down next morning and

WROTE OUT HIS RESIGNATION,

to take effect July 1, which was couched in such language as to add insult to insult, though it was evidently intended in a Christian spirit, for it was full of apologies for what he had said the evening before, except as to Firman Church, who he said was at the bottom of the whole trouble, and but for whom the Rev. Mr. Sunderland would yet be pastor and the church in a highly flourishing condition.

As soon as the resignation was received, a meeting of the Society was called to be held last evening at the church to consider it, and in answer to the call the church parlors were well filled. Without the formality of prayer, the gathering was called to order and proceeded to business. The Trustees withdrew their resignations, and the letter was read, and no sooner had the last sentence been completed than a member arose and moved that the resignation be not received. Receiving no second to his motion, he again arose and said he had made the motion with a view to making another, which was to expel him.

A lady in the Amen corner was opposed to expelling him, and, after some discussion, a motion was put to accept the resignation.

Several members objected on the ground that if it was accepted as tendered, Mr. Applebee would be allowed to preach in the church the rest of the month.

The motion was then amended so that the resignation should be

ACCEPTED TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE.

No one seemed to object to it, but several said they would double their subscription for June if it was passed as amended.

Others expressed themselves on this subject, among others, Mr. Church, who said he had no feeling against Mr. Applebee, and could not conceive how he had learned to think so ill of him, and finally the motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

The financial outlook was then discussed, in which it appeared that the church owed Mr. Applebee only $31 the 1st of the month. The furniture transaction was referred to in the course of the talk, and the Treasurer expressed a desire to have a committee appointed to investigate his accounts, and to have his successor elected, giving as a reason for the latter remark that some of the members objected to paying their dues to him.

Mr. Church's conduct in connection with the church had in the meantime been indorsed by the meeting, and he came to the relief of the Treasurer, saying that he knew his accounts to be all right, and that it was nonsense to talk about investigating them. The whole trouble, he said, was the work of two men (referring to Messrs. Collins and Ingledew, it was learned) who had surrounded Mr. Applebee.

This phase of the squabble was dropped, and the question of

THE FUTURE OF THE SOCIETY

was taken up. A proposition to keep the church open and allow Mr. Applebee to preach until July 1 only found two friends, and they ladies, so great was the feeling against him, and finally it was agreed to keep it open and supply the pulpit as best they could, with the distinct understanding, however, that Mr. Applebee should not be allowed to again preach.

The settling with Mr. Applebee was the next question reached, which provoked a lengthy discussion, and at one time threatened to lead to fighting the Sunday night battle over again. One member said that Mr. Applebee's least fault was his untruthfulness, and that he would only consent to paying anything toward his salary on the condition that it should be applied by the Trustees to paying his debts. This brought a good sister to the pastor's defense, who explained that he had not meant to call the Trustees thieves or dishonest, but simply that if they had promised to do something they had not done that they had been untruthful, etc. The result of the squabble was, it was agreed to pay Mr. Applebee for June, since they had engaged him for that period, but not allow him to preach any more.

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees was then instructed to inform Mr. Applebee of the action of the Society at once, and the Trustees were instructed to draft and forward him a reply to his letter of resignation, and the meeting adjourned.

Notwithstanding this trouble, which is said to be the result of a jealous fight which has been going on between certain members, the church is in better condition than it has been for years, and the congregations are larger. Mr. Applebee is regarded as the ablest, though the most peculiar and indiscreet, pastor the congregation ever had, and, while affairs are as they are, there is a universal regret that they are not otherwise. Who will be called to take his place is not known, but there appears to be a sentiment in favor of the Rev. Mr. Herbert, who is thought very well of.

A Petition to Royalty.

We find in a German paper the following petition, which has been addressed by a bootmaker of Potsdam to Prince Battenberg, the newly-elected Sovereign of Bulgaria: "Illustrious Prince: I once had the signal honor of making for your Highness, with my own hands (on the occasion of the races of Hoppelgarten), a pair of top-boots. You deigned on that occasion to pronounce the following memorable words, which have become the motto of my family: 'They fit me to a T.' Since then I have not had the happiness of working for your Majesty, but the echo of your august words give me the courage to beg the Prince of Bulgaria, Alexander I., to award to me the honor of being the bootmaker to his Court. (Signed), L. M., artist in coverings for the feet." The paper in question was unable before going to press to give the answer to this touching appeal.

LITTLE ROCK.

The Arkansas Editors Give an Opinion Regarding Oklahoma—The Schuetzers.

LITTLE ROCK, June 5.—The Press Association adjourned sine die.

Following are extracts from the report of the Special Committee on Oklahoma: "Lying along our entire western border, in a country of great beauty and fertility, it ought to be the home of thousands of happy families, the site of growing and busy cities, the theatre of intellectual and material progress. Instead, it stands as the barrier of progress and the monument of the Government's folly. Fugitives and lawless men have crossed the borders, to the injury of the Indians and the reproach of the whites. Where they have been in contact with the best of the whites the relation has been pleasant and profitable. This is strikingly illustrated by the result of the action of Secretary Schurz, in August, 1877, based upon law and treaties, allowing the people of Oklahoma to employ white skilled labor. The consequence is that vast tracts have been brought under cultivation, school-houses built, and a new era of progress inaugurated. We believe that the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma by Congress a necessity growing out of progressive cultivation, and an act of mercy, owing to the exposed and unprotected condition of the Indians. We therefore recommend that the members of this Association strive in every way, lawful, honorable, and consistent with treaty stipulations, to effect this end."

The Fort Smith Schutzeverein have arrived, and been engaged all day in competitive trial of skill with the rifle with the Little Rock Schutzenegeld. Last night a brilliant reception was given the Fort Smithers. Mayor Fletcher delivered an address of welcome.

LA PORTE CAMP-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 5.—The syndicate of business men who have in charge the "Great Temperance Jubilee" have made a contract with Dr. S. B. Collins, on whose grounds the "camp-meeting" is to be held, to erect a tabernacle capable of holding 10,000 people. The Doctor has agreed to put this up, properly seat it, and give the use of it, with the beautiful grounds, for three years, and take the subscription made for procuring the tent for his pay. The necessary papers were "signed, sealed, and delivered" this morning to this effect. The meeting will commence Tuesday, July 15, just five weeks from next Tuesday. Everything is progressing finely for a grand success. Next week the list of speakers arranged for, together with a complete programme, will be published. Among those who have been positively engaged, in addition to the ones reported, are Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. Frothingham, of New York; Dr. De La Matyr, of Indianapolis; the Rev. Isaac Erritt, of Cincinnati; and the Rev. A. L. Hobbs, of Illinois.

From all that can be ascertained at this meeting the crowd will excel all previous calculations, but provisions are being made to feed and properly entertain all that will be here.

Secretary Stanton on State-Rights.

The following anecdote of Secretary Stanton is told by a correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*:

"At the commencement of the War about one hundred men of Cincinnati, O., organized a company of cavalry, and, as Ohio was not enlisting soldiers at that time in that branch of the service, they were attached to a New York regiment. They made good soldiers, and everything went on well for about a year, when they became dissatisfied, and dispatched an officer to Columbus, O., to confer with Gov. Tod about having the company transferred to an Ohio regiment. The case was laid before the Governor, who went to work to bring about the change. He wrote letters to Secretary Edwin M. Stanton and Benjamin F. Wade, giving them to the officer, who went to Washington, and, in company with Mr. Wade, called upon the venerable Secretary. Mr. Wade delivered Governor Tod's letter, and laid the case before the Secretary of War, with an eloquent appeal that the company might be transferred to a regiment from their own State. He told him that they had a natural pride for their native State, and wished her to receive the honor of their success in arms, etc. After hearing Mr. Wade patiently, Mr. Stanton said: 'State troops, State pride, State credit, State rights—I tell you, Mr. Wade, we have had entirely too much of that kind of nonsense already, and I can't grant your request. That company can serve the country just as well where it is.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.
THE ART CUISINE.
Interesting and Instructive to all, and especially Ladies.
MISS MATILDA LEES DODS,
Late of the Edinburg School of Cookery, and a graduate holding a first-class diploma from South Kensington, London, will give six of her very popular LECTURES AND LESSONS IN THE ART OF COOKERY at the Hershey Music Hall, 83 Madison-st. (opposite McVicker's Theatre), on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 9, 10, and 11. Day Lectures at 2:30 p. m., and Evening Lectures at 8 o'clock of each day.
Tickets can be had at any time at the office of the Hall. One ticket good for any three Lectures, $1.00. Single tickets, 50 cts.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY........Manager and Proprietor.
LAST NIGHTS OF
McDonough & Fulford Combination.
MISS ANNIE PIXLEY,
In the highly popular play, in 4 acts,
M'LISS, Child of the Sierras!
With New Scenery and Attractive Effects.
Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH as.................. YUBA BILL.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.
Monday—Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
A Success Unequaled by all Previous Attempts!
The New York Juvenile Pinafore Co.,
60 - Talented Musical Children - 60
IN
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Every Evening and GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY. Matinee Prices, 25c and 50c.
Monday, June 9, STEELE & MACKAY's famous New York Madison-Square Theatre Company in their great New York success—WON AT LAST. Box Sheet now open.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST MATINEE!
PINAFORE,
COX and BOX,
By the New York Standard Theatre Company.
Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Monday, June 9, first production in this city in a correct manner of Lecocq's Comic Opera,
THE LITTLE DUKE.

NORTH-AV. PIER (Lincoln Park).
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, June 6, at 3:30 p. m., and every afternoon this week.
Capt. PAUL BOYTON
THE GREAT WATER-HERO,
Who enjoys all comforts of life in the water, as other people do on dry land.

PARK-PLACE PAVILION,
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Tuesday and Friday during the summer season.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF
MIKE AND JERRY DONOVAN.
A host of sparrers, including Taylor, Dalton, Saunders, Duplisse, Dorney, Chandler, and Chas. Perkins. Also, Geo. Brown, the colored champion.
Admission, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

HERSHEY HALL.
WM. H. SHERWOOD,
TO-NIGHT,
And Saturday Afternoon. Last two Piano Recitals.
Tickets, 50 cents.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

D. L. King, Akron, O., is at the Sherman.

Col. J. L. Howler, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

C. C. Davidson, of Denver, is at the Gardner.

E. W. Keyes, Madison, Wis., is a guest of the Pacific.

The Hon. E. Henly, Syracuse, N. Y., is at the Gardner.

J. F. Heckman, Pittsburg, is stopping at the Tremont.

George Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ia., is at the Tremont.

R. J. Chase, Sioux City, is stopping at the Sherman.

Milton Barnes, Columbus, O., is registered at the Palmer.

Judge P. Phillips, Washington, is sojourning at the Pacific.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Thayer, of Bloomington, is at the Gardner.

H. H. Cross, the New York artist, is domiciled at the Pacific.

B. B. Mitchell, General Manager of the Blue Line, is at the Pacific.

Steele Mackaye, the actor and playwright, is a guest of the Sherman.

J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General of Illinois, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

H. M. Bateman, proprietor Phœnix Hotel, Bloomington, is at the Gardner.

T. F. Oakes, General Manager of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is a guest of the Palmer.

B. H. Morgan, President of the Peoria, Ill., Board of Trade, is a guest of the Tremont.

Judge Moore has so far recovered from his recent illness that he will be able to be in court to-day.

H. M. Teller, of Colorado, with his family, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington, and is registered at the Pacific.

Yesterday evening a child of Peter Wesser fell down a coal-hole near the corner of Union and Ohio streets, and was seriously injured.

Levi Z. Leiter has bought the lot on Washington street, 120 feet west of State street, north front, 40x180 feet, with improvements, for $75,000, from Rudolph Wehrli.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 57 degrees; 10 a. m., 56; 12 m., 57; 3 p. m., 57; 8 p. m., 52. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.44; 8 p. m., 29.43.

Lieut. Madison Beadell, of the Deering Street Police Station, was last evening presented with a handsome sword-belt and scabbard by his many friends and citizens. The pleasant affair occurred at his home, No. 1024 Halsted street.

The South Park phaetons will commence running to-morrow at 9 o'clock a. m., from the corner of Oakwood boulevard and Grove parkway, leaving every twenty minutes thereafter during week days, and every fifteen minutes during Sundays.

Julius Wadsworth, Vice-President, S. S. Merrill, General Manager, A. R. Van Nest, S. Chamberlain, Peter Geddes, F. White, H. Villard, J. Millbank, A. P. Wilcox, and Thomas J. Owen, Directors, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Palmer.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held at the Home, corner Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, Wednesday at 2 p. m. The collections by Mrs. Parkes, Solicitor, were: Cash, $435; merchandise, $10.50; other sources, $191.10.

About thirty members of the graduating class of the Union College of Law held a banquet last evening at the Palmer House. The usual toasts and speeches were indulged in, and a general good time was the result. The regular graduating exercises will take place to-night at the Methodist Church Block.

Col. Edward D. Swain, of this city, and Maj. W. H. Watson, Col. Coulter, of Aurora, and Col. Haskell, of Amboy, met yesterday as the Executive Committee of the "Soldiers' Reunion Association of the Northwest" to perfect arrangements for the second annual encampment, to be held at Aurora August 20, 21, 22, 1879.

Master Kallman Cowen will Saturday celebrate his Bar Mitzvah at Bnai Sholom Temple, Michigan avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth. The word "Bar Mitzvah," being interpreted, signifies confirmation, and is conferred at the age of 13. The young confirmed will on this occasion read the "portion of the law" in Hebrew, recite a chapter from the prophets, and deliver a sermon in English.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club held its semi-annual meeting Wednesday evening at Lochner's Hall. Some discussion was had, without result, with reference to avoiding frauds at the primaries, and the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows: President, John Baumgarten; Secretary, Edward Thompson; Treasurer, Fred Voltz. The Vice-Presidents were selected by precincts, as was also the Executive Committee, each precinct being given representation.

About noon yesterday a team belonging to the Calvary Cemetery Company took fright on Canal street, and, running north, left the wagon at Madison street, and collided with a wagon loaded with pickles at the corner of Randolph. Two of the wagon-wheels were smashed, one of the runaway horses was thrown into the air and sprained a hip in the fall, and the other came in contact with John Boyle, an expressman, and the bystanders could not tell which got the worst of it. It is thought that the injured horse will have to be shot.

Capt. Boyton resumed his exhibition off North Avenue Pier, Lincoln Park, yesterday afternoon, and, although the lake was very rough, amused a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen with his full performance. He performs to-day, Saturday, and Sunday, and, if the weather should settle, will doubtless have increased attendance. A scene not down in the bills was enacted yesterday. A fool-hardy lad, John Miller, living on Centre street, attempted to pass the surf in a yawl, which overturned. Capt. Boyton, who had doffed his rubber suit, went out in another boat and rescued the youngster, who was more frightened than hurt.

The Board of Regents of the University of the West, an institution of learning under the patronage of the Reformed Episcopal Church, but which is at present in the embryotic stage, met yesterday forenoon in one of the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were ten of the Regents present. Bishop S. Fallows, the Rev. E. Wilson, D. D., D. O. Strong, H. H. Belding, G. H. Ward, and W. A. Fuller were elected Regents to fill vacancies. James L. Morgan, of New York, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas H. Powers, of Philadelphia. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President, Charles E. Cheney; Secretary, G. H. Ward; Treasurer, E. G. Keith; Financial Agent, J. W. Bennett.

The annual Commencement exercises of the Union College of Law of the two Universities for the year 1879 will be held this afternoon and evening. The exercises of the afternoon consist in the reading of the prize essays, and will be held at the College lecture-rooms, No. 95 Washington street, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. The formal exercises of the evening will be held at the Methodist Church Block, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. The address to the graduating class will be pronounced by the Hon. James R. Doolittle upon "The Office and Duty of the Supreme Court of the United States in Holding the Tribunitian or Great Veto Power in Our Republic." The Horton prize of $50 for the best legal essay, and the Callaghan prize of $100 for the best examination in law, will be awarded, and the exercises will conclude with the awarding of diplomas. An attractive musical programme will be presented by the Oriental Quartette, and it is expected that the exercises will prove of unusual interest.

The Executive Committee of the State Industrial School for Girls held their monthly meeting yesterday morning, Mrs. G. B. Marsh in the chair. The Matron's report showed that the school contained thirty-six scholars, and the Treasurer's report that the receipts for the past month had been $667, about $600 of which was from the proceeds of the late carnival. Considerable routine business was then attended to, including the appointment of Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wilce, Mrs. McGilvray, and Mrs. Haskins as a Finance Committee, and a Publication Committee composed of the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, the Secretaries of the Auxiliary Associations, and the State Lecturer. It was agreed to send delegates to the American Conference of Charities, which convenes in this city Tuesday, and Mrs. Gov. Beveridge and Mrs. Tisdale were appointed as said delegates. It was also agreed to print quarterly reports for circulation in the country places, and the matter of disposing of an artist's album by lottery, which has been donated and is valued at $1,000, was talked over without any conclusion being reached.

Col. Edward Hatch, of the Ninth Cavalry, reports to Gen. Sheridan from Santa Fe, New Mexico, that he made a visit to the Agency of the Mescalero Indians May 12. He found there the bands of the Hot Spring Apaches under Nana and Tomas, who came to that Agency more than a year ago. They were contented, and willingly planting small crops of corn. Believing that they might induce Victoria and his band, who escaped from Ojo Caliente, to come in, he dispatched Tomas with five Indian runners. Capt. Hooker, at Ojo Caliente, reports that these runners were met with in the San Mater Mountains looking for Victoria and his people, but probably too late to find them. The troops have followed these escaped Indians into Arizona, and thence south towards Mexico, where they have probably joined other renegade Apaches as reported by Maj. Morrow, of the Ninth Cavalry. Col. Hatch reports that there is great danger of raids from these Indians, which will give considerable annoyance to the settlements. It is presumed that there are about 100 bucks in the party, but fortunately they have with them many women and children, some of whom they brought from San Carlos, Arizona, and the fact that the troops will make it so insecure for their families may induce them to listen to the runners who wish them to come into the Mescalero Agency, where they can be assured that the troops will not follow them. In case they can be induced to return, the great expense of a long pursuit will be saved to the Government.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The annual reception of the lady managers of the Home for the Friendless was given yesterday at the Home, No. 911 Wabash avenue, and was a great success. The house was decorated throughout with flowers contributed by friends of the Home, and the parlors presented a tasteful appearance. Visitors thronged the premises all day, and were loud in their expressions of admiration at the exquisite neatness and good management evidenced on every hand. During the afternoon Miss Zoe Swisshelm, Miss Bangs, and Miss Howard favored the visitors with instrumental music, and Mrs. Enoch Root gave some recitations which were greatly appreciated. The Rev. Arthur Little, Elder E. M. Boring, and Dr. Thomas looked in during the afternoon, and each made brief addresses.

A pleasant feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation to Col. Hammond, President of the Home, of a beautiful basket of flowers, the gift of the Managers. This was intended as commemorative of Col. Hammond's 75th birthday. A lunch was served all day by the ladies, and in the evening strawberries and cream were in great demand. There was also plenty of good music, recitations by Miss Jessie Couthoui and other volunteers, and a general good time. The Home is one of the most deserving charities in Chicago, is dependent almost entirely upon voluntary contributions, and is non-sectarian both in its management and the scope of its usefulness.

THE ART SALE.

The attendance at the second evening's sale of the Gale collection of fine paintings was larger and more animation was exhibited than on the opening evening, probably owing to the fact that some of the most important works in the collection were brought under the hammer. Thirty-two pictures out of the 150 offered were sold, as follows: "Parisians in the Country" (70 and 71), by Tassaret, $16; "View in Kent" (72), by Williams, $37.50; "Italian Coast Scene" (73), by Arnold, $40; "Traveling in Egypt" (77), by De Sylva, $40; "View on the Moselle" (78), by Carabain, $100; "The Sylvan Reverie" (85), by Philips, $72.50; two winter scenes (86 and 87), by Richter, $28 each; two flower pieces (83 and 84), by Lambdin, $50 each; "The Little Shrimpers," a view on the English coast (88), by Cole, $50; "Stable Interior and horses" (89), by Verschuur, deceased,—a fine example of his school,—was bought by Mr. J. N. Jewett for $285 after a sharp competition. Two little sheep pictures (91 and 92), by Leemputten, brought $30 each; "View Near Cleves" (93), by Morel, $45; "View in Italy" (94), by Kensala, $32.50; "Marguerite in Church" (95), a very important picture by Dumont, of Brussels, was purchased by Mr. W. K. Ackerman for $195. He also bought "The Market Stall" (98), a candle-light effect by Rosieres, for $222.50; two "Alpine Hamlets" by the younger Kuwassey, both very good examples (96 and 97), brought $50; "The Pet Rabbit" (105), by De Buel, a charming piece of color, realized $147.50. Two dog pieces by Simon, of Philadelphia (106 and 107), sold for $35 each. A large "Street Scene in Berlin" (110) from the easel of Joeckel brought $230. A couple of little cattle pieces (111 and 112) by Cortez, a pupil of Troyon, were bid off at $35 each. Two wood interiors, summer and winter (116 and 117), by Wimmer, who has closely studied the manner of Corot, sold at $50 each; "Fishing Boats" (138), by Burrell, $37.50; "Winter Traveling in Russia" (140), by De la Roche, a pupil of Schreyer, and painted very much in his manner, was sold for $235 after a sharp competition. This was one of the most important features in the collection. "Cattle and Landscape" (143), by Van Lier, realized $52.50; "Mamma's Come Home," a charming study of a mother and child (148), was knocked down at $60. The sale will be resumed this evening, beginning with 151, and running through to the end of the catalogue.

ACCIDENTS.

Thomas Deitz, 6 years of age, was run down at the corner of Harrison and Clark streets by a wagon owned and driven by James McMurty. A doctor who attended the boy at his home, No. 22 Charles place, did not consider his injuries dangerous.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Marie Finkelstein, the 2-year-old daughter of Sarah Finkelstein, of No. 576 Canal street, who died of enteritis caused by drinking some kerosene from a tin measure that had been left on the floor of a grocery store next door.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon William Peegee, employed by Bell & Porter, grocers and butchers at No. 636 Cottage Grove avenue, while employed in hitching a team to a delivery wagon, was kicked by one of the animals. The blow broke his right leg in two places below the knee.

Christian Peterson, 25 years of age, employed at A. H. Andrews' school-furniture factory, at the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets, had his left leg broken at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a pile of lumber falling upon him. He was taken to the residence of his brother, No. 58 West Ohio street.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Henry Kenney, a bell-boy at the Barnes House, was dozing in the balcony of that establishment, suffering somewhat from an overdose of common whisky, and by some means or another managed to fall to the sidewalk below. The hotel clerk says he was not very drunk, and that was about all he pretended to know of the affair, except that he was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

George Anders, 7 years of age, living with his parents at No. 563 Loomis street, was accidentally run over by a grocery wagon owned by Joseph Peters, of No. 364 Blue Island avenue, and driven by William Eckhart, at the corner of Fourteenth and Loomis streets, at 1:25 yesterday afternoon. The driver took the boy to his home, and the physicians who there attended him stated that his injuries were not serious. The affair was purely accidental.

Julia Smith, a colored woman 79 years of age, while walking along the Alton Railroad tracks near Quarry street at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, was knocked down and run over by a train of cars being backed up by switch-engine No. 26 of the Great Eastern Road. She was taken to her home, No. 27 Hickory street, where she was attended by two doctors in the employ of the railroad, and by Dr. Bidwell. It is thought her injuries will prove fatal, as it was deemed necessary to amputate both legs.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $300.

Three cases of scarlet fever were reported to the Health authorities.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office, $6,451.45; Collector, $426; Comptroller, $1,564.23. Total, $8,441.68. He paid out $1,000.

Lysander Flagg, who put up the gates at the approaches to Clark street bridge, was ordered by the Commissioner of Public Works to remove them within five days.

Ald. Tuley doesn't know when he will take a seat on the Bench, but he says he will resign the Aldermanship just before he does so. This will necessitate a special election to fill the vacancy, and D. J. Lyon is already in the field.

The Trustees of the Policemen and Firemen's Benevolent Fund met in the afternoon. Ex-Comptroller Farwell resigned the position of Secretary, and Comptroller Gurney was elected to fill the vacancy. The Mayor is now a member of the Board, and Treasurer Seipp the Treasurer.

Among the building-permits issued were the following: J. N. Jewett, two-story brick stable, rear of No. 412 Dearborn street, $2,500; C. Huscher, two-story brick dwelling, No. 134 Bremer street, $2,500; M. S. Bradshaw, two-story and basement brick dwelling, Monroe street, near Laflin, $7,000.

The case of Obendorf, Mayer & Co., the stink-makers, who were arrested by the Health officers, has been compromised. Mayor Harrison told them they could run their place until Saturday night, but not after, without a license, and then only in such way as to give no offense. If they do not, their establishment will be closed up for keeps.

Another call for scrip has been issued, and all up to the mentioned numbers will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office: Sewerage fund, 7,284; Department of Public Works appropriation fund, 15,781; street-lamps (new issue), 5,209; contingent fund, all; City-Hall fund, all; sewerage tax, 47,616; Public Library, 16,455; Building Inspection Department, 11,408; City cemetery, 17,780; cost collecting city taxes, all; election expenses, 9,377; Health Department, 7,049; House of Correction, 7,040; legal expense, 3,008; Police Courts, 38,894; pounds, 10,267; printing and stationery, 18,346; salaries, 17,695; special assessment, city property, 49,880; judgment account, all.

The Mayor proposes to throw the responsibility of appointments on the heads of departments; that is, he will turn over to them all the applications, and let them make selections for subordinates. A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at this course, and the number of his Honor's opponents in the Democratic party is apt to be increased.

The 2 per cent limitation for city purposes does not seem to annoy the city authorities much; they have as yet not looked into the matter, considering it too remote. Mayor Harrison said, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and Comptroller Gurney, That if the assessment wasn't large enough to yield what was needed for expenses, it would have to be increased.

The judicial election being over, the workers are receiving their reward, four getting positions in the Department of Public Works yesterday,—Capt. Dan Gleason as Inspector of Sewers, vice Hallanin; ex-Ald. Mike Ryan, Superintendent of Metres, vice Charles Brown; J. B. Miller, Assistant-Engineer of Dock Lines, vice W. L. S. Bailey, who didn't resign; and Andrew Dunne, Foreman of South Division streets, vice George N. Houghton, who handed in his resignation. These appointments were made by Commissioner Waller at the suggestion, it is understood, of the Mayor.

The bill limiting the issue of scrip to 75 per cent of the tax-levy has been turned over to the Corporation-Counsel for an opinion, not as to its validity, but on the point whether it is applicable to the present year, and, if so, whether it covers the whole year, or only the expenses to be incurred after July 1, when the law goes into effect. The Mayor and Comptroller are loth to talk until they understand the exact nature of the law. The cash is about gone, and preparations are making to print the paper. If only 75 per cent of the levy can be made available by issuing scrip after July 1, the expenses will have to be cut down nearly 25 per cent, if the present salaries are retained, and this will necessitate the discharge of many men. Otherwise, the employes will have to be satisfied with three-quarters of their pay now, and wait a year or two for the rest to be collected. The outlook is certainly embarrassing, and the Mayor and Comptroller are exceedingly vexed at the situation of affairs.

THE LAKE WATER.

The last report of the Commissioner of Public Works, which is now going through the press, contains an article by B. W. Thomas, giving a few of the principal results of microscopic examinations of Lake Michigan water as delivered from the city hydrants. As a general thing, the forms of animal and vegetable organisms found in the lake water are perfectly unobjectionable, being found in the clear, pure water of all the great Northern Lakes, and most of them fully as abundant in the water supply of Cleveland, Milwaukee, Detroit, etc., as in that of Chicago. Occasionally, however, organisms are found which have been carried out to the lake crib by the lake or river currents from the breakwater or shore, where, at certain seasons, they are found in great numbers, especially near the river or sewer outlets. Storms scatter them in the waters of the lake for a considerable distance from the shore, and, when once taken into the tunnels and mains, they continue to multiply, and a few can be found in the water supply at almost all seasons of the year. Nearly all the real impurities in the hydrant water come directly or indirectly from the sewage and river water discharged into the lake. The purity of the hydrant water was undoubtedly largely increased by the reversal of the course of the Chicago River, and it can only be maintained by preventing the discharge of all impurities into the lake or extending the tunnels so far from shore as to be beyond their influence. The paper shows quite plainly that the water supply of this city is excellent.

COUNTY BUILDING.

Once more the Carey murder case goes over. It will be tried Monday (Deo volente).

Tuesday the Committee on Roads and Bridges will take a trip to Riverdale to inspect matters and things in that suburb.

The Committee on Public Service and the Committee on Printing and Stationery considered some bills yesterday. To-day the Committee on Town Accounts will meet, and to-morrow the "High-Joints" will foregather.

Ebenezer Wakeley, an attorney with an office in the Otis Block, was yesterday arrested by Deputy-Sheriff Burke on a bench-warrant from Fulton County. It is alleged that Wakeley erased a mortgage from the records there and sold the property, after which the mortgagee foreclosed.

Jailer Currier and Deputy-Sheriff Healey took the crowd down to Joliet yesterday as per advertisement. The eighteen convicts have fifty-six years to serve amongst them, and Harris, the self-convicted embezzler, takes one-eighth of the whole dose. His wife and mother bade him farewell in the jail-yard, and Harris howled like a baby. A scheme for getting him pardoned out has already been started.

A SPELLING-REFORMER.

The following astounding specimen of orthography was received by the State's-Attorney yesterday. It bore this address: "For Mr. Mills, Prossequtin a turney Cook Countey Jaile." Here is the document:

THURSDAY June 5th 1879.

Mr. Mills, DEARE SIR, I teake the liberty of a Dressing a few lines to you, sir, in hopes of your doing something For me as I am confinde In Jaile 2 mos and 3 days for pety larseny And I was but leaking in to Cort but wonst for trile but theare bean no prosquter i was Sent Backe to Jaile and bean told Nothing i asked my councel and he told Me i would be teaking into low Corte on last Thursday but not been teaking i feel Very bad Abouc it as i have a wife and famely to supporte And the onley time i have to earning Something it in the Sumer as my treade is very little good in the winter as i Ame a geardner by tread And all i can Earning is neadit to the support of my Wife and 3 children. I most umble beg of you Sir to not To slite those fewe linese, please sir Have pitey on my poor wife and children an Let me go Home and work for them, and As long as i live I will Bless you. Remein yours,

Mr. Mills says he will see about it. He thinks a man who can spell as bad as this ought to be let go anyhow.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $28,735. Of this amount, $21,216 was for taxes on distilled spirits.

The United States Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday amounted to $84,000, a considerable portion of which went to pay pensions.

At the new Custom-House the work of putting in the furring and iron lathing in the attic is about finished. The contractors were ready to go on with the work in the east court-rooms, but certain changes in the plan have necessitated a temporary stoppage while the contractors go to Washington to get the details of the changes.

Collector Smith received a circular from Washington yesterday directing Collectors of Customs, keepers of lighthouses, and other officers of the Treasury Department to render all the aid in their power, without interfering with their regular duties, to the assistants of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, in their inquiries as to the number and character of the vessels engaged in the fisheries, their crews, the field of their operations, and the extent of their "fishermen's luck," etc.

Michael Cassius McDonald, of the "Store," and the Democratic party of the First Ward, is in trouble. The allegation which is brought against him, and it came to a head yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, is that for some time past his ways have been dark in the matter of his relations with certain distillers of this city,—in short, that his scheme was to defraud the common uncle out of a portion of his revenues. The Government, to protect itself and keep in check the wholesale liquor-dealer, has provided what is known as "Form 52," in which the dealer is required to enter up all goods of a spirituous character which he sells. Michael is now charged with having, in the early part of last February, received about forty-six casks of the fiery which he failed to make a note of in the aforesaid prescribed form, and with having sold nineteen casks which he also failed to enter on the blank provided for the purpose. The testimony on which the Government is prepared to substantiate its charges will be laid before Commissioner Hoyne this morning at 10 o'clock, to which hour the case was continued. A patriot by the name of Simons went Michael's bail in the sum of $1,000, and this morning the headlight of Democracy in the First Ward will have a chance to show how much there is in his claim that it was all the fault of a clerk whom he had often "punched up" on the same thing before.

The Internal-Revenue folks "nipped" an illicit still—or rather two of them—yesterday over on the North Side. A man named Luedke, the proprietor of a vinegar-factory on Walton place, two blocks north of the Water-Works, has for some time past been suspected of making something besides vinegar. The officers have been quietly accumulating their proof, and yesterday they swooped down upon the establishment. Luedke was away, however, and couldn't entertain his visitors, as he no doubt would have done had he been present to receive them. But they got along very well without him for the time being, for they discovered a "plant" which they immediately proceeded to seize for and in behalf of the Government. Under his barn they found a twenty-five gallon still, admirably constructed for illicit purposes. Luedke had simply taken up the planks, dug out a hole, put in the little distillery, and, when not working, the whole thing was closed up, the planks replaced, and no one would have suspected the presence of anything but a stable, where the proprietor's horses were wont to enjoy themselves. The officers also found a larger still, a 200-gallon arrangement, constructed probably in accordance with the new amendment to the Revenue law, which permits a vinegar-manufacturer to have such a still for certain purposes and under certain conditions. The still had not been registered, however, and the officers accordingly laid hands on it and seized it. A custodian was put in possession, and Luedke will be received in becoming style when he puts in an appearance.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Brayton yesterday discharged B. F. Schwartz, who had been charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

William Littledale was charged with perjury before Justice Prindiville yesterday, and was held in $500 bail until this morning.

Kate Ryan alleges that Michael Ryan has been guilty of subornation of perjury in a case pending in the Circuit Court. Mike will explain to Justice Meech on the 13th inst.

James Rogers was charged before Justice Wallace yesterday with being drunk and disorderly. Rogers owns a couple of feed-stores and earns considerable money, but he will get drunk and stay so. When drunk he thrashes his wife and children and raises Cain generally. He was fined $100, and instead of being asked to cash up was sent to the Washingtonian Home for thirty days to straighten up.

James L. Jones, the colored man who once upon a time slaughtered his brother in an express office on Cottage Grove avenue, is accused of homicidal attentions towards a surviving brother, bearing the euphonious name of Prince Albert Jones. He was arrested yesterday by Constable Phil Koehler, took a change of venue from Justice Prindiville to Justice Meech, and will have a hearing on the 13th inst.

John Johnson, a Swedish sailor from Buffalo, yesterday reported at the Armory that, while in some saloon on Clark street, he had been assaulted by some three or four men, one of whom knocked him down, and after beating him severely bit his chin in a cruel manner. As he was drunk he does not know the exact location of the saloon, nor was he able to describe the assailant. He was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

Justice Hudson yesterday discharged John Barman, who had been charged with assault and battery. Barman was immediately rearrested for making threats to kill John Leckler, and the case was continued until the 13th inst. Charles Von Keenan and his wife were held to bail for an assault with intent to kill Joseph Spellacy some time in April last. Albert Schunerich, who is also complained of as one of the assailants, has not yet been arrested.

John O'Neill made complaint yesterday before Justice Eberhardt against Mary Harkinson and daughter, charging them with threats to kill. The defendants gave bail in the sum of $300 to the 14th instant. A warrant was also issued on the complaint of Francis Hranickova for the arrest of Kate Noonan, charging her with assault and battery. In the case of George Hand, charged with assault and battery, there was a hearing and dismissal.

Policeman J. C. Gunderson last evening arrested upon the Indiana street viaduct two young men named William Murphy and Charles Hubbard, whom he found in possession of a horse and buggy stolen at 3 o'clock in the afternoon from a barn in the rear of No. 19 Hubbard street, owned by John Nelson, of 194½ Milwaukee avenue. The horse was taken out of the barn, which they had forced open, and was hitched up to a buggy left standing in the alley.

There is every possibility of plenty of work in the criminal line. Wednesday last the following were released from the Penitentiary at Joliet, after having served their respective sentences: Thomas Buckley and Edward O'Neil, burglars; George O'Brien, James Sommerville, Max Howard, Thomas Williams, Frank Mead, George Millville, John Fitzpatrick, and James McCarthy. Not a few of the above are desperate and notorious villains, and experience teaches the public to expect but little reformation in such a crowd.

King's music hall, at No. 265 Clark street, has seen some pretty hard fights. Last evening the tables were turned, and the bar-tender of the place, Michael Monohan, who has a reputation for being able to do some pretty good fighting, was himself badly beaten by a young man from Bridgeport, whose name was not ascertained. The row was caused by jealousy over a female who frequents the place, named Maggie O'Grady, alias "Pants." Dr. Jones, who attended Monohan, stitched up a couple of bad wounds over the temples, but did not consider them serious.

At noon yesterday Frank Brownson, while under the influence of liquor, was enticed by three young men from a Clark street saloon to Lincoln Park, and while looking at the animals in the park they knocked him down with a slung-shot and robbed him of $20 cash. One of them left behind him a handkerchief bearing the name of George W. Young. Brownson can describe the men exactly, but the police have no idea as to who they are. Brownson was badly but not dangerously hurt. He arrived in the city only a few days ago from New Orleans, in order to secure a situation on the Goodrich steamers.

Some of these reckless drivers ought to be heavily fined, in order to warn others to be more careful. A good one to begin with is Peter Kremble, a driver of one of Sugg & Beirsdorf's furniture-wagons, who yesterday afternoon did his best to injure both life and property at the corner of Canal and Madison streets. The bridge had been open, and there were wagons, street-cars, and light buggies in line, and he in his passion wanted to drive his rig over and ahead of all the rest. And then when Policeman John Riordan remonstrated he became noisy and defiant. He was arrested, and booked at the West Madison Street Station for disorderly conduct and for resisting a police officer.

Louis Wheelock, 50 years of age, arrived in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning over the Alton Railroad from Earlville, Delaware County, Ia. As he left the train he was met in the depot by a man whom he is well able to describe, who induced him to walk west with him on Monroe street, and, when near Clinton street, another man met them, and of course had a tale of financial difficulty to relate. They gave him four spell-marks of the size of $10 gold pieces for $35 of his hard-earned cash. This is the third case of the kind reported during the present week from that depot. A policeman, George P. Dewey, paid by the honest citizens of this city, is supposed to be on duty at that point, and at no other. It is pretty nearly time that he was catching somebody for this sort of swindling.

Justice Walsh: Michael Crimmins, endeavoring to cut with a razor a bar-tender in the Star Saloon on Madison street, who aroused him from sleeping in the saloon, $25; Henry Moore, a 13-year-old boy, caught stealing iron from the railroads, sent to the Catholic Reform School, as his parents could do nothing with him; Eliza Fisher, another of the disorderly and drunken old hags from Kinzie street, $100 fine; Christina Oleson, another disreputable, who spends half time in the House of Correction, $100 fine; Johanna McGraw and Thomas Martin, disorderly conduct in an alley near Harrison street, $50 fine; John Miller, larceny of boots and clothing from D. C. McClellan, a Californian, who was found naked and drunk in the streets, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Flanagan, making threats to kill his poor old mother, $500 to keep the peace for one year; Bridget Sullivan, $100 fine for drunkenness; James McDonald, larceny of a pocketbook containing some papers and railroad-passes from Samuel Bradley, of Kensington, by whom he was employed as switchman in the yard of the Michigan Central Railroad, $500 to the Criminal Court; Louis Art, Frank Hill, and James Duane, three small boys who burglarized the notion store of Edward Cotter, at No. 269 West Madison street, $100 to the Criminal Court; J. H. McGrath, drunk and disorderly, $50 fine. Justice Summerfield: David Tiernan, accessory to the theft of $100 from Charles Eskstramer given to Tiernan's brother for the purpose of buying refunding-certificates, $100 fine; Walter Harding, larceny of music scores valued at $1,000 from H. C. Eddy, organist, $700 to the 11th; Benjamin Dillon, who gave himself up for firing one shot to scare off F. Webber, a saloon-keeper at No. 370 State street, who was assaulting him, discharged for lack of prosecution; Kate Krache, selling mortgaged property, upon complaint of George Poppers, the pawnbroker, $300 to the 12th; Michael Fanning and Joseph Gleason, young pickpockets, $50 fine each; John Henry, vagrancy, $25 fine; one dozen dirty-looking tramps, $5 a head; George Ticker and "Slender Tom," charged with attempting to burglarise a vacant house at No. 34 Sixteenth street, $5 fine each; John Shea, a notorious character and highwayman, charged with robbing Philip Zehrback, of No. 1061 West Lake street. The complainant while passing a saloon near the corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, a few nights ago, was assaulted by three men, who helped themselves to all he had in his possession, and then beat and threatened him because he did not have more than $10. Justice Kaufmann: John Jawinski, assaulting a fellow workman named Gustave Funk in Page's candy factory, $100 to the 12th; John Walpole, 14 years of age, striking a 3-year-old child of M. Reinhardt, of No. 130 North Market street, on the head with a shovel, $500 to the 7th.

RUTH THE GLEANER.

The examination of Mrs. Katharine L. Quinn on the charge of arson was continued before Justice Wilson yesterday morning, and the prosecution closed their case, after putting on the stand A. H. Darrow, the agent of the Agricultural, who testified that, to his knowledge, Mrs. Baldwin had not been promised any reward or immunity. On the cross he said that Kinney, the adjuster, said to him that she was the key to the fire, and the first interview Kinney had with her was in witness' private office. He went with Kinney to see Mrs. Quinn on Michigan avenue.

Mr. King desired to draw out that the Company had used false pretenses to get her into the State to arrest her, saying that this showed bad faith on the part of the prosecution, and affected the witness' credibility.

A long talk followed, and the Court ruled against the defense.

On the redirect witness said an appointment was made with Mrs. Quinn to come to his office to meet Kinney with reference to the proof of loss, but she did not come. The warrant was then sworn out.

The defense wanted to further cross-examine Mrs. Baldwin,—ask her some questions in regard to statements made by her about the fire different from those she testified to.

Mr. Van Arman promised to have her present at the next session.

Mr. King applied for a continuance for ten days, in order to get his witnesses, as some of them had to be brought from a distance.

A week was granted.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

C. B. Raine, Petersb'gWV
W. P. Adams, San Fran.
W. B. Armstrong, N.Y.
J. J. Flynn, Dubuque.
H. A. Bullers, Leadville.
M. B. Sanger, San Antonio
S. A. Kimball, Milw.
Dr. E. W. Jenks, Detroit.
James G. Ewer, St. Louis.
C. F. Parkhurst, London.

PALMER HOUSE.

E. O. Wheeler, AustinMin
W. F. Kelso, Belfast, Ire.
John Olney, Hartford.
Chas. H. Palmer, Jackson
H. B. Houston, Phila.
G. W. Edwards, Marsh'ltn
R. Drant, N. Y.
Edw. Eddy, Leadville.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

M. P. Mason, Carthage, O.
N. M. Uri, Paducah, Ky.
C. W. Harris, Jackson.
S. B. Jones, N. Y.
L. Brownell, Waseca.
Joseph Bales, Oshkosh.
J. Van Pelt, Cincinnati.
P. J. Barr, Erie, Pa.
J. I. Booge, Sioux City.
Thomas Hodson, Buffalo.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

W. S. Dennison, Baltim'r
D. A. Hopkins, ParkR'd'g
T. Penfield, Hannibal.
C. V. Hickox, Springfield
G. E. Stevens, Omaha.
J. L. Ramsay, Canada.
G. W. Rhodes, Columbus.
J. M. Hayes, St. Louis.
A. Hoffman, Chip'wa Falls
C. L. Morse, Kansas City.

GARDNER HOUSE.

H. Southerland, Syracuse
S. A. Perry, Fond Du Lac
W. Evenson, Janesville.
M. P. Cargell, La Crosse.
J. B. Meserve, Roberts.
M. F. Case, Green Bay.
W. Lindsley, Green Bay.
T. G. Case, Green Bay.
J. Gardner, Elgin.
W. Harris, Green Bay.

THE STABBED THIEF.

HIS CONDITION DANGEROUS.

Hennessy, the young man who was stabbed at the corner of Robey and Illinois streets Wednesday night by Keenan, is still lying at the saloon No. 831 West Indiana street, where he was carried after receiving his injuries, instead of the County Hospital, where it was erroneously reported that he had been taken. A reporter went to the place last evening, but the proprietor said the order of the physicians was that he should not be seen, as any excitement would be apt to result disastrously. He said there were three doctors attending him, but he could not tell the names of any of them. Hennessy was lying in a back room, and he was reported as being very low and his recovery doubtful. He could speak with great difficulty. He has one wound in the left breast, one lower down, in the upper region of his bowels, a slight cut below this, and three or four gashes in his left leg. He was not cut in the head, as was at first supposed. The wounds were probably inflicted with a pocket-knife, and the one in the region of his bowels is considered the most dangerous. Several rough-looking men were sitting in the saloon, and one volunteered the assertion that Hennessy was "just as fine a gentleman as there was in the neighborhood"; he had lived in the Thirteenth Ward six or seven years, had lots of friends, and had never been arrested but three or four times, and then all they could find against him was vagrancy, and one of these times he was working. All present appeared to assent to the excellent character given by the speaker to the wounded man. They said he had no relatives in this city that anybody knew of. Keenan nobody seemed to know, but they believed that his parents lived "over back there somewhere," though exactly where they either did not know or would not tell. One young man said Keenan was just out of the Penitentiary; but, being called upon to repeat his remark by the reporter, the youth evidently repented his indiscretion, and qualified his assertion by saying that he had heard somebody say so. Keenan had not been arrested at that time. The men said the police were down on Hennessy "for nothing at all," and they gave him a hard name.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The village trustees held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. The Directors of the Public Library showed expenditures during the year of $1,130.25; receipts, $1,153.35, leaving a balance of $23.10. Charles F. Grey was elected Treasurer, he kindly volunteering to act in that capacity for no compensation. The appropriation formerly made of $300 for Treasurer was thereupon rescinded. Annual appropriations were made as follows: Public buildings, $585; village officers, $1,250; public department, $1,600; Fire Department, $500; street improvement, $2,500; lighting streets, $1,009; legal contingent expenses, $700; general contingent expenses, $2,350; maintenance of Water-Works, $3,498; interest on water loan sinking bonds, $8,859.34; interest on sewerage bonds, $2,400; miscellaneous improvements, including judgment of Miss Gunn for damages of $7,883.55, and improvements, $8,833.55; improvements on park and lake shore, $1,000; total, $34,884.55; less Water-Works receipts, $4,100; total, $30,784.55.

It was decided to accept a plan for a brick house for the engineer at cost of $1,200.

Mr. Jones Patrick, of Chicago, was elected First Engineer of the Water-Works. Adjourned.

HYDE PARK.

An informal meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Village-Hall last evening; all present except Mr. Beck.

Mr. Bennett, on taking the chair, stated that the meeting was informal and was to consider the subject of fines, and perhaps afterwards to consider the Appropriation bill. The Captains of the various fire companies stated what they needed. It was also stated that Hyde Park needed a separate fire-wire, and it would be advisable to take the boxes off State street and put them on Wabash avenue. There was too much talking over the lines, for which Lake was partialy to blame. The lines, as far as fire was concerned, were worthless in wet weather.

Mr. Plum, of the Western Union, said that he had examined the line, and found it apparently worthless. It ran through trees, which made it imperfect. The estimate on a telephone line to South Chicago would be $360. The village would require four telephones, which would cost $25 each. The instruments in use at present could be sold. As a total cost of building a wire to South Chicago, of repairing the present line, and for putting in telephones at the Village-Hall at South Chicago and the Water-Works, Mr. Plum put his figures at $600.

Mr. Bennett suggested that it was possible the Board might want to modify the ordinance so that they might appoint the Fire Marshal and require bonds from him, and it was also possible that they would give him a salary.

Col. Foster, the Superintendent of the joint water-works, stated that the town of Lake wires were in first-class condition, and there had been no injury inflicted to the Hyde Park wires by the Town of Lake authorities. They had a telephone line which was very valuable to the town. Mr. Bennett then stated that if all communications were in the Board would go into private session, and outsiders other than officers of the village would leave. For two hours they discussed the matter, which they will report on to-night at the regular meeting of the Board.

MORGAN PARK.

The annual Commencement-exercises of the Chicago Female College at Morgan Park took place at the College hall last evening in the presence of a large audience from the city and the suburbs. The programme was made up of choice musical selections, vocal and instrumental, and the reading of essays, in which the Misses Anna Burton, Addie Bunn, Eleanor Grose, Minnie Cottle, Alice S. Nuttar, Ella H. Martin, Minnie H. Jack, Margaret A. Weddell, Minnie E. Carpenter, Emma L. Martin, and Ida T. Chamblin took part, Miss Millar's performance of the Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2 eliciting special applause. Seven young ladies received diplomas, Miss Millar being a graduate in music.

"TRUCK."

Gov. Cullom Vetoes the Bill to Partially Protect Laborers.

The Laborer Should Not Lose His Right to Get Scooped.

If His Employer Did Not Do It, Some Jew Man Would.

Or, Perhaps, the Jew Man Would Say Nay, and the Laborer Starve.

Therefore the Bill Is Vetoed that the Laborer May Live in Peace.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—Following is the Governor's message vetoing the so-called "Truck bill":

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, June 4, 1879.—*The Hon. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State*—SIR: I transmit to you herewith House Bill No. 751 for "An act to protect laborers, miners, mechanics, and merchants," to be filed in your office without my approval. My objections to this bill are as follows:

This bill provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to pay as wages, in lieu of lawful money of the United States, to any laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman, employed by such person, firm, or corporation, goods or supplies, or any order, check, scrip, or other device or consideration representing goods or supplies, or charge on the books of account or pay-roll of such person, firm, or corporation, any amount on account of goods or supplies furnished in any manner to such laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman, against any wages due, unless such laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman, of his own accord, without compulsion or from fear of loss of employment, desires to or does enter into a written contract with the person, firm, or corporation employing him, to receive as wages a given amount of goods or supplies, the kind, price, and amount thereof to be specifically described in such contract at the time or prior to his engaging in such employment." There is a proviso in a subsequent section of the bill that nothing in the act contained shall apply to

FARM OR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

A violation of the act by any person, firm, or corporation is declared a misdemeanor, and subjects the offender to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100. The evil, or supposed evil, sought to be remedied by this bill no doubt is the alleged practice or habit of overcharging on the part of employers for goods or supplies furnished by them to their employes or laborers whose necessities may oblige them to purchase supplies upon the credit of their labor or wages. It will be seen that the section of the bill quoted can have no practical operation upon any other class of employes than such as may need or require supplies in anticipation of their wages. The laborer who has the money in hand to buy his goods or supplies has no occasion for credit, nor occasion to be charged with anything against his wages to become due. It is, therefore, only the employe who stands in need of credit for supplies or goods who can be affected by this section of the act. The act declares that no employer, under pains and penalties, shall be permitted to furnish to such employe needed supplies upon the credit of his labor or wages. It is true there is a proviso that such supplies may be furnished if at the time or prior to the employment a written contract be entered into, specifying the kind, price, and amount of goods or supplies to be furnished; but when it is borne in mind that the periods for which employments run are many of them indefinite in point of time,—many for twelve months and many by the month,—it will be at once perceived that in most cases it would be

UTTERLY IMPRACTICABLE FOR AN EMPLOYE OR LABORER

to know in advance and be able to specify the exact amount and kind of supplies he might need for all this period, nor would any laborer willingly so restrict himself; and, upon the other hand, it would be equally impracticable for the seller to foresee and to be able to specify in advance for such periods the prices at which such articles of supplies could be furnished. The prices of all necessary supplies are subject to market variations which cannot be foreseen or known, so that practically there could be no compliance with the terms of the proviso by either party, and the practical effect and operation of the section will be the same as though no such proviso were attached. The effect, therefore, of this section remains as stated, a provision declaring it unlawful for an employer to furnish to an employe supplies upon the credit of his wages or labor. The consequences and effects of such a provision are far reaching, and will be better understood and appreciated if we state it according to its legal effect and operation in a different form, namely, as a provision which forbids an employe or laborer to receive from his employer goods or supplies upon the credit of his labor or wages. In this light we can the better understand

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACT.

It is a recognized fact that the larger employments throughout the State are based upon a system of payments to employers monthly. This custom has grown out of the necessities of business, and cannot be overthrown by legislation without greatly disturbing business. In this condition of affairs, when it is remembered how considerable a proportion of employes receive their wages only by the month, and the frequency with which it occurs that a laborer must, in order to live himself or support his family, anticipate his wages by providing necessary supplies upon their credit, it cannot possibly be to the advantage of such a laborer to cut him off from any source of supply for his needs that may be open to him. If he has personal credit independent of the pledge of his wages, he should have the right and liberty of dealing wherever and with whomsoever his personal credit entitles him to deal, whether with his employer or anybody else. All markets and competitors for his trade should be open to him.

WHY SHUT OFF ANY ONE OF THEM,

and attempt thus to restrict his right of selection? If he has not personal credit, and can only supply his needs by pledging his wages, does not the same reason apply for allowing him the right of selection among all? Under the free principles of the common law, as it exists in this State, if he has no other security to offer for his needed supplies, he may pledge his wages or earnings to whomsoever will trust such security for advances thus to be made. To cut him of from any market or source of supply on the credit of this security is to restrict him in his choice, and diminish his chances for a cheap supply. If his employer will trust to the security he offers and supply him as cheaply as others, why not leave to the laborer the choice of dealing with him?

If the employer will trust his security and supply him more cheaply than others, why deprive the laborer of this benefit? There may be such a condition of the laborer that no one but his employer will trust him for his supplies on the credit of his wages. It must occur to every one that the employer, having the security of his wages in hand, knowing better than anybody else his right to the wages and the amount of them, is in a position to deal more safely, and therefore more cheaply, with the employe than other dealers, who must deal upon uncertainties as to the security, and who, if the laborer is without other or personal credit, will

NECESSARILY CHARGE MORE

for the additional risk. If, in consequence of these risks as to the security, other dealers will not trust supplies to the employe or cannot supply him so cheaply as his employer, ought he not to have the liberty of dealing with his employer? And if nobody but his employer will trust him, under such circumstances common humanity would protest against any law which would deprive the laborer of this only resource to which he is left. It is undoubtedly the fact that thousands of laborers are now employed in this State to whom needful supplies are from time to time afforded by their employers, solely upon the credit of their wages, when nobody else would furnish such supplies upon the same credit, and a necessary result of the strict enforcement of this act would be to deprive a very large number of employes of the means of subsistence and employment.

That there may be instances in which

EMPLOYERS ABUSE THE POWER

thus arising out of the dependent condition of this class of employes, by overcharges for supplies thus afforded, is true, and I would gladly approve of any act which would afford more effectual remedies for such abuses, or make unlawful any action of employers or their agents to prevent employes from buying goods or supplies to the best advantage. The remedy, however, should not be worse than the disease. We ought not, under the guise of a remedy for such evils, inflict yet greater evils upon those proposed to be benefited. It must be apparent that this bill, if permitted to become a law, will deprive many needy laborers of employment, and that thousands already employed will be driven to hard and oppressive expedients to obtain needed supplies, which, but for such a law, could be conveniently and safely afforded them upon the credit of their wages. If the laborer is debarred from credit with his employer, he will be forced to seek that credit elsewhere at greater disadvantages, and under no circumstances should a laborer be deprived of his right to dispose of his labor or his wages as he may deem best for his own interest. Why farm and domestic employes are to be exempted from the operation of this act would be difficult to explain. They greatly outnumber all other classes of laborers in the State, and, if the bill were devised in the interest alone of the laboring class, it cannot be said that this large element of that class is more independent and capable of self-protection than other laborers.

THIS EXCEPTION

of a majority of the laborers in the State from "an act to protect laborers" exposes the bill to constitutional objections, which I think may be well taken, but which I do not think it necessary to discuss. If this exception were not made it would only increase the number who would be injuriously affected if the bill were suffered to become a law.

The broad mantle and protection afforded by the common law, the law everywhere recognized, everywhere understood, is after all a better shield for the protection of the rights of all classes than any attempts at special legislation are apt to give. The Legislature may properly exercise its power in affording to employes of all classes prompt remedies under general laws for all their common law rights under contracts, but the free right of contract, as enjoyed under the common law by all alike, should not be restricted or trammeled but upon the gravest necessity.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

STOPPED WORK.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—The Druid Duck Mills, near this city, will stop work to-day, owing to a rise in the price of cotton and the approaching end of the cotton year. Three hundred to 400 hands will be thrown out of employment.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Rare Sport at Blue Fishing.

Martha's Vineyard Letter.

We are tempted, at the expense of being charged with telling a "fish story," to report the fact that at the South Bench, on Monday night, a thousand bluefish were caught at a single tide, and of these two men caught 400. One man threw his line sixty times and took a fish every time, making his catch alone, with hook and line, sixty handsome fish.

Marrying Under Difficulties.

It is related that a young fellow in Iowa was married under some difficulties the other day. The parents of the young woman refusing to allow him to see her, he had himself arrested for breaking into a building, and then subpœned the girl as a witness. By this means he secured access long enough to accomplish his object, by the friendly help of a minister.

"Forget-Me-Not" 5-cent cigar, Havana filled, at Dawson's, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

PUTNAM—At Camp Douglas, June 4, Louis, son of P. H. and Ellen E. Putnam, aged 11 years 10 months and 3 days.

☞ New York and Eastern papers please copy.

ROBINSON—June 4, after a long, painful, and lingering sickness for three years, Capt. Elias Robinson, aged 61 years.

ROONEY—The funeral services for Josephine, the beloved daughter of William and Julia Rooney, will take place Friday, June 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Name, and thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ California and New York papers please copy.

WETHERELL—In Freetown, Mass., June 1, 1879, Capt. Hiram B. Wetherell, father of Mrs. N. R. Stone, of Chicago, aged 67 years 7 months and 22 days.

PORTCH—At his home, near Beloit, on the morning of the 3d inst., Capt. E. M. Portch, in the 55th year of his age.

Mr. Portch was a resident of this city for over thirty years, having come to Chicago in 1840 and residing here until the great fire of 1871, when he removed with his family to a farm in Boone County, where he since resided. He was for a long time interested in our lake marine, and as a vessel-owner was widely known.

DOOLEY—On the 5th inst., Katie, daughter of John and the late Mary Jane Dooley, and niece of R. C. Gannon, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL ON THE SOUTH SIDE, LADIES AS WELL as gentlemen, are invited to attend a meeting at the First Presbyterian Church this evening and hear the report of the Committee in reference to the Twenty-second Street Club—the turning of Meisner's Hall into a decent resort for young people.

A MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF WILLIAMS College will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is expected. Practical business of great importance.

MAJ. WHITTLE WILL GIVE A BIBLE READING, and Mr. and Mrs. McGrannahan will sing, at the Grant Place Church at 4 o'clock to-day. All seats free.

THE LADIES OF THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB will continue their floral and fancy fair at 147 Wabash-av. this afternoon and evening from 2 until 10 o'clock, and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tickets of admission, 10 cents (no charge for children); for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Root & Sons', or at the door.

THE BRICK LABORERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION meets at 99 West Randolph-st. at 8 o'clock to-morrow night.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE
June 6, at 9:30 o'clock.
IMMENSE DISPLAY.
OVER 1,000 LOTS
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
And General Household Goods.
3 PIANOS.

The entire Furniture of Private Residence. 150 good Brussels and Wool Carpets, General Household Furniture, Merchandise, Refrigerators, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Chromos, &c., &c.

Attend this sale for bargains.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
173 East Randolph-st.,
Is the Oldest and Longest Established
AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
FURNITURE
IS NO MOCK AUCTION.
THEY WILL HAVE A LARGE LOT OF
HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE,
CARPETS, TABLE CUTLERY, and General Merchandise, all of which will be sold as usual to the highest bidder.
SATURDAY, JUNE 7, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.
At their salesrooms, 173 Randolph-st.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

WHAT OTHER Medicines have failed to do, HUNT'S REMEDY surely does—restores to health all afflicted with Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, and Liver Diseases. HUNT'S REMEDY Cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, Diabetes, Gravel, Incontinence or Retention of Urine, Intemperance, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. Sold by all Druggists. Sold at wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KOHN, WINEMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

HENRY S. KOHN,
FANNY KOHN,
MORRIS KOHN,
MARX WINEMAN.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1879.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

PERFUMES.

ODORS The Choicest Flower PERFUMES—all odors. Trial bottles 10c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. $1. A. C. Vanderburgh & Co., Druggists and Perfumers, State and Adams-sts.

ARIZONA.

Deceptive Distances---Indian Police---A Mountain that Will Bear Study.

The Julius, Silver Era, Centennial, and Isabella Mines---History of the Happy Jack.

Mineralogical Information—A Piece of Native Silver Weighing Twenty-seven Hundred Pounds.

The Muscal Plant, and Some of Its Uses---How It Feels to Meet Unexpectedly a Party of Apaches.

For The Tribune.

If there is anything more deceiving than your grocery-bill which has been stretching unsettled longer than sixty days, it is distances in this climate. You are not always certain whether you are almost there or not. It is not just wise to attempt to walk to the top of that little mountain and back by dinner-time, unless you mean dinner to-morrow. Perhaps this is why people look so innocent while telling such marvelous stories here. It may be owing to the climate; things look large here. No doubt that was what embarrassed that young Englishman who walked from morning until noon to reach a little hill. The little hill seemed no nearer, but a little creek did. And he took off his coat and boots for a plunge. "This blarsted country is mighty deceiving; there is no knowing how wide this creek is." From this point, one of the highest on this spur of the Apache Range, eastward to San Carlos, though fully twenty miles, seems but an hour's walk. Beyond, a huge gray mountain stands out distinct from all the rest, and, when the sun is in the west and throws a full glow upon its worthless sides, you may almost count the straggling cacti clinging to it; yet that mountain is fully 100 miles away.

I would not give a cent to have San Carlos any nearer, unless Gen. Crook would happen round and convert those Apaches into

INDIAN POLICE,

and then set one to catch the other. The General's plan has worked like a charm in this country, in bringing quiet and safety to the people. I understand that when these Indian police go on an expedition for the renegades from the camp, their orders are to bring back all good Indians who will come willingly; but, if they do not come willingly, to bring back their *hair*. I think it is proverbial that these police Indians never find any good Indians off the reservation. Do you recall that poem about "Condensed Wolf"? That poet was chased by a pack of twenty wolves, and, according to the poem, he shot one, and made a little time while his fellows ate him up. This process was continued until nineteen were killed and eaten, and the twentieth one was not hungry any more, and gave up the chase. That one he called "Condensed Wolf." How long will it require by Gen. Crook's method to condense these Indians? They are no doubt a means by which unscrupulous men make fortunes; yet it is only a question of time when this pale-faced speculator will condense every other tribe and color which walks like himself, either on this or any other continent.

This mountain lies about midway between the Stonewall Jackson Mine and Globe City. This whole structure belongs to the Crystalline family. If this material was ever ground to impalpable dust, it has since been compacted and brought to its present form under great heat. There is a slight deposit of calcareous limestone down near Globe,—the result of water-wash when these valleys was forming. This mountain

WILL BEAR STUDY.

Nearly every form of crystalline rock may be found here. The quartzite, however, prevails, which grades largely into gneiss, and slightly into sandstone. The latter might not be noticed except by the experienced eye. I do not think that the quartzite formation follows strictly the trend of the granite or syenite rocks, but that it rests upon these at somewhat irregular angles. In some instances it has swung the mineral croppings slightly from their course. But generally the mineral belts keep their northeasterly course, cutting these formations as they cross their path. On this section of the mountain, known as Mineral Hill, there are not less than twenty mining claims located, a number of which are very promising. The quartzite will vary from 150 to 800 feet thick on this hill. On the very crest of this hill two mining claims have already made quite a record. One claim, known as the Julius, and lying wholly in the quartzite, has yielded some very rich ore,—some native silver. I saw one piece which was taken from that mine, which would weigh not less than 100 pounds, and I think would yield from $4 to $5 in silver per pound. As this lies from 700 to 800 feet above the syenite, and comparatively little work has been done upon it, there may be some risk in estimating its value.

Less than half a mile northwesterly from the Julius, and perhaps a little higher,

THE SILVER ERA

is located. Considerable work having been done on this claim, it may be well to take this as an initial point from which to study this formation. The principal work has been done on the very summit of this mountain, where the saddle is not to exceed 100 feet until it drops abruptly northeast and southwest. A distinct ledge cuts this formation here, on which the deepest shaft is but seventy feet. The ledge, though narrow at the surface, widens regularly with depth. A few facts which I gathered from the mill-returns where the ore was worked, and from the measurement of the ground from which the ore was taken, may speak for themselves. An open cut on this ledge, on the very top of the mountain, made to the depth of thirty-two feet, and extending on the ledge thirty-six feet, yielded by mill-process 23,000 ounces of silver, some of it running 998 fine. As to whether these ores are of aqueous deposits, and consequently limited, mining depth alone can absolutely determine. That the precious metals are carried both in aqueous and gaseous solutions is beyond a question. But it is equally certain that they are never deposited or precipitated without cause. They never will leave the affinities by which they are carried, unless stronger ones induce them. If these minerals were deposited wholly by the process of infiltration, then why are not those metals found in all the crevices through which and over which this mineral-bearing water must have passed? There is little doubt but that the igneous process is the *first* cause of mineral deposit. Whether the metals in their metallic form were thrown towards or to the surface, it does not matter. You might as well expect a healthy circulation of the blood without venous and arterial connection with the heart as to account for mineral deposit without

THE FISSURE SYSTEM.

If that Solon comes back with that old manuscript by which that *Inter-Ocean* correspondent was just finding out that the North Pole was simply a hole in the ground, with a little bastard sun, and a little soft breeze coming from the south hole in the ground,—with some little, little people, about as big as a piece of chalk, etc.,—well, if he goes on with his investigation, we may have to change this method of mineral working. Till then we shall look for the fissures, and let the mineral water filter down, or the mineral gases filter up, and excrete their metals when and where attracted by stronger affinities. Among the body-making elements carried by the blood are lime and soda. Very little of these are left while passing the meaty portions of the body; but, when these particles are brought into contact with the bone element of the body, they have found their affinity, and stay with their friend. When these metals, whether in gaseous or fluid form, in passing up or down in these fissures, are brought in contact with substances for which they have a greater chemical, magnetic, or electric affinity than they cherish for their conductor, there they abide and wait the coming miner.

We will study this hill from another standpoint. About three-fourths of a mile southwesterly from the Silver Era, and say 800 feet below it, in the bottom of the valley, the Centennial Mine is located. Considerable work has been done on this mine,—one tunnel and three shafts, all in syenite. In the bottom of one of these shafts, and only fourteen feet deep, I took ore which assayed $1,500 per ton. There is no quartzite here. From the Silver Era, take your compass, and follow the direction of this lode 2,000 feet northeasterly, and 800 feet below the Silver Era, on the opposite side of the mountain from the Centennial, but in a line with it, and you will find a well sunk in the bottom of the ravine. At the depth of forty feet this well cuts through one wall of the ledge, and a cross cut shows not less than twelve feet of vein-matter at this point,—all in the syenite. Whatever may have been the method of deposit, here certainly is the real fissure, and the igneous force was sufficient to open its way to the surface of creation.

Farther down the hill, and southerly, considerable work has been done on a group of eight mines, known as

THE ISABELLA MINES.

The formation is the same as that of the Julius and Silver Era. Five of this group—the Isabella, Mineral Hill (after which the hill is named), Lost Cause, Hard Times, and Happy Jack—have been and are producing some fine ore. The history of the Happy Jack will repeat the history of the others. This claim lies lowest of this group. It showed very rich ore on the surface, paying nearly $1,000 per ton. At the depth of twenty feet it nearly disappeared,—changed to quartz heavily colored with iron. At the depth of fifty feet, nearly the whole size of the shaft was in agate quartz, carrying but little silver. At sixty feet both quantity and quality had considerably increased. Now, at a depth of 107 feet, it shows eight feet of ore running from eighteen to 1,008 ounces silver per ton. There is scarcely a question but that an immense mineral channel, not less than 3,500 feet in length, crosses this Isabella property. Time and money will show it. This mine, the Happy Jack, bears the name of the fellow who unearthed it. Though he was my traveling companion for several days, yet I do not know where he came from nor where he has gone to. If I describe him, you may know him when you meet him. He ran away from camp one hot day, and, after busying himself with his lunch for a time, thought to shade himself from the sun under a mesquite tree which stood in loose gravel at the bottom of the ravine. His head was shaded, but the flies made havoc with his instruments of travel. In his efforts to kick them off (and he was good at kicking), he really

UNCOVERED THIS LEDGE OF METAL;

but *he* did not know it, though, from the size of his ears, you would think he could hear everything and ought to be wise, and, from the way he could use his heels, you would think him sprightly. It is said that he could kick a mosquito off your nose, and not half try. Not having any second edition of nose handy, I did not let him try. When you come to look him full in the face, you just relent; such a simple, subdued expression! You say, "He is a mathematician,—he is thinking." When he lifts his long lashes, and you half-see his dreary eyes, you say, "He is a poet." But, when he relapses (waiting for you to get a little nearer his heels), and you take a survey of him, you just declare that you have found "Innocence Abroad." But you never realize the full force of his character until you hear him sing. It may be a lack of esthetical taste, but I prefer his face to his hymns. I am not an author of music, but I judge that he sings way up on ten or fifteen sharps. I would not criticise unkindly; but his voice is too sharp, too thin, too wide, and too long. Have you seen a cucumber which was grown out long enough for one cucumber, and quit just a little, and then grew right on another one without ever stopping? Well, when he comes to that part where you are just ready to take your fingers out of your ears, and clap your hands because he has got done, he just starts off again, and the last part of that music more than the first. But I cannot do him justice; you must hear him sing to appreciate him. Happy Jack did not come back to camp as quickly as he ought to have done, and the fellow who went for him found what he had uncovered. Now, who says there is nothing in a name! This Jack must live forever. Of course the time will come when he will not kick any more round here. But here is the Happy Jack Mine,—twenty-two inches of ore or the surface, and eight feet at 107 feet deep.

The working of this mine has answered a question of vital importance to the miners of this district.

"WILL IT GO DOWN?"

One year ago there was considerable doubt as to the affirmative of this question, and by some experts this region was condemned. The surface-thinker was quite certain (and not without cause) that, when this rich ore had given place to an iron-stained gangue, the silver would never reappear. But it is satisfactory to those who are interested, to know that, in every instance where this cropping has been penetrated by a depth say 100 feet or more, larger and richer bodies of ore have rewarded the search.

We are going down-hill towards Globe, and I am not just happy. It may not be any fault of my pony, but we both tried the experiment of trying to stand on our heads, the other day, about the same instant. I don't like it. I suppose it is the result of early prejudice. Since my first pair of long boots gave me such a lesson of sliding on ice, first one end up, and then the other, I have a wonderful aversion to standing on my head. And I am not quite happy when I am looking for a good place to put my head between two stones.

Mr. Dana, in his Mineralogy, mentions a piece of native silver

WEIGHING 2,700 POUNDS

as having been found in Arizona, but does not mention the place. About one mile from the Isabella group, toward Globe, and just midway between the former group and the Haskin Mines, a mass of native silver was taken from the property now known as the Tellfare, which weighed about 2,700 pounds,—probably the same that Mr. Dana referred to. We are passing toward Globe, on what we call the easterly ore-channel. And we are in the midst of a wonderful network of mineral croppings. Here are several parallel lodes, well defined by croppings, and you would be confused to determine where to commence work. The Metamora, just here, I think has the deepest shaft of this immediate vicinity,—something more than 125 feet. It has had a body of ore, I think, from the surface, of about seven feet, but not of very high grade. As we pass toward Globe, we are in a tangle of mineral. Standing in a little ravine, with our faces to the southwesterly, on either side the ore-croppings are very prominent. We can study the formation here to a better advantage by climbing about 300 feet higher, and about 1,000 feet to our right. Here the saddle of the mountain, which seems to carry the main body of this ore-channel, is not more than 100 feet wide. At some period when these valleys were being formed a transverse current of water has cut away some 200 feet in depth of this ledge. So,

AS YOU SIT IN THIS SADDLE,

(it may not be very comfortable), the hill rises directly, either way from you, from 100 to 200 feet. The carrying away of these rocks has uncovered the syenite. And in this 100 feet there are not less than six quartz croppings running parallel, all mineralized. On one of these ledges, which is fully four feet wide, a shaft has been sunk sixteen feet, in silicates of iron and copper, carrying some silver. Lapping upon the southeasterly side of this saddle is a body of porphyretic slate covered with quartzite fragments,—just here are the remains of an old fort. Who built it had wise reference to commanding the water-supply of either valley. The mine located here bears the name of The Fort. Not more than eighty rods from this point is the famous Cadmus Mine, of the Haskin group, but evidently not on this ledge. Sit down facing the northeast. Put your felt hat upon your knee, holding the rim with your hands. Suppose that the crown of the hat swells upward 150 feet (don't let your head take this disease), and extends northeasterly 500 feet, and you have this mountain-spur. From your right hand run a tunnel south sixty feet. From your left hand, up the hill 100 feet run an open cut crosswise, and fifty feet further in this semicircle another cut. On the top of the hill sink a shaft, and, swinging round to the right in this circle, make four more open cuts. From the last one to the right run a line back over this crown to your tunnel at your right hand; and where that line crosses the top of this crown at the right to the shaft at the left will show a breadth of ore in this hill of at least 100 feet. This is a

LITTLE MOUNTAIN OF ORE.

It carries copper as high as 70 per cent in sulphurets, with some gold and silver, increasing with depth. There is but little doubt but that a depth of 200 feet will show a very large body of silver ore. Though there are immense bodies of copper in this county, yet I am confident that it is not a copper but a silver country.

You must move more gently round this Arizona beauty. You may call it the "Devil's Darning-Needle," "Spanish Needle," or anything to ventilate your spirit of fury; but it belongs, I think, to the "Yucca" family. This is very domestic plant. The Mexicans call it "Muscal," and make from it a liquor bearing that name. Not being given to dryness, I do not know how it tastes, except from the facial contortions of my friends who drink it. It is of great comfort to the bachelors of this land. I don't mean this juice, but the plant itself. The stock bearing the blossom grows from six to twelve feet high; and, if your wrist is not larger than mine, it will average about the size of your wrist. It comes to maturity very slowly; and, if it were in your yard, it would be called a "Century-Plant." But it shoots up this pole very radidly in a single season; and, after it is good for nothing else, about twelve of these, with four little crotches stuck in the ground, and two cross-poles about two and one-half feet long, make

A FULL PARLOR-OUTFIT

for my friend, the bachelor. His parlor is large enough; it extends until you get to his neighbor's, ornamented by natural scenery. He does not need any roof over his head. When the sun shines he does not use it; and, when he does use it, the sun is not round there. He is so determined to sleep alone that he winds his bed-post with wool or a hair rope, to keep his fellow-countrymen from crawling up the post and abiding with him. He is mighty particular. But it is more domestic still. At an early age, before the stocks start, it is shaped much like a pine-apple; and, if you could extend all those little leaves of the pine-apple to from six to eighteen inches in length, and make them hard and sharp, you would have this Muscal in appearance. At this stage the Apaches gather them and roast them, and produce a something very much resembling our pickled citron when dried.

I can never forget when I learned how they do this. Have you ever been *scared* (frightened doesn't half tell it) so that you have not got over it yet; when you tried to look brave, and knew you were a coward; wanted to cry, and hadn't time; wished you had staid at home and let your cousin come; thought of home and several other places where you had been, and somewhere you were afraid you would have to go quickly; put your hand in your pocket for your pistol, which you had carried every day for six weeks, fearing all the time you would find some one who ought to be shot, yet knew you left it at camp that morning; tried to sing "Old Hundred" and "Baby-bye"; prayed a little, "Now I lay me down to sleep," "Rock me to sleep, mother," "I pray the Lord my soul to take,"—and that is just what you were afraid was going to happen,—"Gen. Crook,"—anything, everything,—all this, and millions more, all in a minute? Then you may have some idea of how I felt when I come suddenly round that sharp rock, and found what I was not hunting for,—

ABOUT FORTY APACHES.

You would think that I had surprised this camp, and they had not had time to dress. But they did not mind that. And then have thirty-nine of these fellows talk to you all at once, talk all over, with their heads and arms, and feet, guns and war-clubs,—and not understand a word they said, and fearing all the time they would make you understand them. Some of them talked *higher* than the rest, for I am certain they jumped three feet high when they saw something. They were drunk; that is about all I remember, except that, when I got a little ways off, I did not study the rocks any until I got to Globe. Now, if I fully recover from this fright, I will tell you why I think this is emphatically a silver country.

L. B. C.

CYCLE OF THE SEASONS.

Does Drought Come Once in Eleven Years?

Mr. E. J. Lowe, of the Nottingham Observatory, writes to the London *Times* of May 17:

"There can be no reasonable doubt that a cycle of the seasons exists, though its precise period has yet to be ascertained. A lengthened investigation has, however, satisfied me that the cycle is about eleven years. Thus every eleven years drought and heat are experienced, usually of three years' duration—that is to say, the drought recurring in three consecutive summers. Such a period of drought is now apparently at hand, and the summer of 1879 may be expected to be very similar to that of 1868.

"Although the calculated period may be assumed to be eleven years (from the commencement of one drought to that of the next), certain disturbing influences operate from time to time, and occasionally accelerate or retard the return of these droughts by one or two years. One striking fact to be specially observed is that the periods of extreme heat and cold are grouped together. The records of remarkable droughts and frosts, which have been handed down to us by the chroniclers, show that great droughts have usually been preceded by severe frosts, and as frequently followed by frosts of greater or less severity—that is to say, in the majority of instances, so far back as we may trace, all the extremes of temperature are in groups of somewhere about five years, followed by a like period in which the heat and cold are not excessive. In this series of years, midway between these periods of excessive heat and cold, when the weather is more or less free from frosts in winter, and from droughts and heat in summer, we have, for example, from 1469 to the present time scarcely any drought recorded in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the computed commencement of what may be termed the drought period.

"In many instances the severe winter has preceded the first year's drought by a period of less than six months, and this is, therefore, a further proof that the summer of 1879 will in all probability be one of heat and drought.

"In former days a famine was the natural consequence of a time of drought, so that a record of famine is almost a sure indication of a drought. Indeed, it will be obvious that a time of scarcity would be regarded as a far more important occurrence than a mere meteorological phenomenon, and hence famines are frequently recorded in chronicles when droughts are ignored.

"In the absence of any long-continued series of exact meteorological observations, it is obviously difficult to discover the precise number of days constituting a cycle of the seasons, and to do this it is likewise requisite to ascertain what may supply the disturbing element, whether planetary or otherwise, affecting any particular period and resulting in altering the duration or modifying the extremes of temperature.

"If we assume that the drought of 1868 came at its appointed time, then the droughts of 1857, 1791, 1714, 1635, 1626, 1538, 1516, 1406, 1285, and 1021 likewise came at the appointed time; and upon the same hypothesis we may conclude that the droughts of 1845, 1834, 1779, 1757, 1746, 1724, 1691, 1669, 1614, 1361, 1350, 1251, 1130, 1086, and 987 were accelerated one year; and that the droughts of 1825, 1704, 1583, 1528, 1473, 1429, 1341, 1242, and 1121 were retarded by one year. And, again, the droughts of 1800, 1635, 1503, 1393, 1228, and 1151 were accelerated two years, those of 1573, 1375, 1276, and 1177 were retarded a like period. Thus between the years 1230 and 1868, in 54 periods, we have 46 droughts recorded as commencing within two years of the appointed time. But if we take the year 1862 (midway between the assumed years of recurring droughts), in forty-three periods we have as many as thirty-five instances where the drought does not occur within from three to five years of this epoch, and of this number there are eighteen instances, when there are no droughts nearer than five years to this starting point; while if we take 1868 as the assumed year, we have scarcely an instance of the drought commencing as much as five years from the appointed time. The following are instances of great frosts occurring immediately before a great drought: 1181, 1799, 1779, 1758, 1746, 1691, 1680, 1678, 1669, 1658, 1648, 1635, 1625, 1614, 1598, 1572, 1567, 1515, 1250, 1241, 1221, 1176, 1151, 1142, 1121, 1096, 1086, 1035, 1020, 987, 774, and 757, *i. e.*, there are thirty-two frosts in fifty-eight periods occurring immediately before a drought. There are twenty-seven instances of the drought continuing at least three consecutive years, and of this number sixteen occur in the last twenty-seven epochs.

"A further proof that the cycle of the seasons is eleven years is shown if the periods are arranged so that 100 years intervene,—(*i. e.*, by taking every ninth period). We then find that for several years the droughts repeat themselves every 100 years, thus: 1800, 1700, 1600; 1815, 1715, 1615; 1826, 1726, 1626; 1836, 1736, 1636; 1857, 1757, 1657; 1779, 1679, 1579; 1791, 1691, 1501; 1492, 1393, 1293, 1103.

"These droughts and frosts extend over a considerable area, and there is evidence that the maximum intensity is not necessarily repeated over the same tract of land.

"Droughts occur in India at about the same time as they are experienced here, for we have recorded that they were felt in India in 1877, 1866, 1869, and 1861, 1837 and 1838, 1824 and 1825, 1812, 1813, and 1814, 1801, 1802, and 1804, 1790 and 1791, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1769 and 1780.

"At the present epoch of 1879 we have recorded a great drought in 1877 and 1878 in Australia and China, and in 1878 in Cape Colony, Barbary, and Morocco."

A Councilman on a Spree.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Tim Gleason, Councilman from the Fourth Ward, got on a spree yesterday, got in a fight in a Race street saloon, got fired out, got his head punched, got mad, and proceeded to Mr. Thilly's saloon, corner of Longworth and Vine streets, where he ordered a number of drinks, for which he refused to pay, and immediately commenced to smash the windows and furniture. He wound up the exhibition by going outside and kicking a whole through a handsome wire screen. His foot becoming entangled in it, he was thrown to the pavement, and had to lie there until Mr. Thilly extracted him from the ridiculous situation in which he had placed himself. The city father by this time had gathered quite a crowd around him, Officers Partridge and Petit among the number, who, at Mr. Thilly's request, arrested him, with instructions from that gentleman to take him to the station-house, and that he, Thilly, would go up and put the charge of malicious destruction of property against him. The officers took him as far as Sixth and Vine streets, and then let him go, advising him to go home. Mr. Thilly intends reporting the officers for neglect of duty in failing to follow out his instructions in the matter.

Another Planet Discovered.

The Observatory of Paris announces to the Smithsonian Institution the discovery by Palisa, at Pola, on the 23d of May, 1879, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude in 16 hours 2 minutes right ascension 15 degrees 27 minutes south declination, with a slight motion south.

It is the only medicine I would give to my baby, a mother said, speaking of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. At all drug-stores, 25 cents.

WORLD'S FAIR OF '83.

Agitation of the Subject in New York City.

Judge Hilton's Committee and the Rival Organizations.

A Talk with the Judge About the Matter.

The Different Sites Proposed---Mr. Hewitt's Corn Kitchen.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The project of a World's Fair in this city in 1883 has finally taken definite shape. After seven months of cogitation, a committee of prominent merchants have agreed upon a plan for organizing the fair; and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt has drawn up a bill and sent it on to Washington, where, for special reasons, Mr. S. S. Cox has been invited to take charge of it and press it to its final passage. The position of affairs in town here with reference to the proposed exhibition is a trifle complicated, owing to the existence of two self-constituted committees of citizens, each of which is going ahead regardless of the other and trying to organize the fair. A good many people here fear that there will be an unseemly wrangle yet, in consequence of the existence of these two Committees. Both sets of men are enthusiastic, and each one is absorbed in its own plans as though the destiny of the whole future had been committed to its particular keeping, and it possessed exclusive authority to legislate for the welfare of the world. Public opinion here recognizes only one of these Committees, however, because, if the exhibition is to be made a success, somebody must subscribe for a majority of the proposed $10,000,000 of stock, and only one of these Committees is ready so to subscribe.

NEW YORK CITY

has repeatedly been unfortunate in her preparations for World's Fairs. Not to mention the original World's Fair, so-called, here, it has happened more than once that the work of drumming the town for funds and exhibitors for the big shows of later years has been begun by irresponsible people. Particularly was this the case in 1877, when interest was just awakening in the Paris Exhibition. Congress had failed to authorize a participation in the Exhibition by the United States, and nothing was doing anywhere, and the time was growing painfully short. At this juncture, two extremely affable Frenchmen made their appearance here, handsome fellows both of them, with princely manners, who appeared on every public occasion in new and perfectly faultless dress suits, and with plenty of enthusiastic things to say. They said they came from Paris to start the ball rolling. The town was completely done by those two fellows. Scores of manufacturers paid them handsome sums to obtain translations of extremely laudatory reports alleged to have been made to the French Government on goods shown in Philadelphia in 1876; and Jackson S. Schultz, Jesse Seligman, and other men, big and experienced enough to have known better, loaned them sums of $50, $100, and so on, until they had been handsomely fleeced. These two Frenchmen finally succeeded in ending their career in the Tombs, whither they were dragged on the charge of false pretenses, and they immediately left town thereafter, not to be heard of here again since. The enterprise of these

TWO HANDSOME SCAMPS

delayed real action in New York City for six months at least; and men of the stamp of Mr. Schultz, Judge Hilton, Mr. Seligman, and Abram S. Hewitt have been extremely sensitive ever since about any movement of that magnitude ever again falling into the hands of such people, or into the hands of any set of men in whom the wealth and intelligence of the city would not repose implicit confidence.

Last fall, when the return tide of travel from Europe had set in, and people began coming home from Paris, and comparing notes about the Exhibition and other things, the first thing done was to propose that the next World's Fair be held in the United States. On the evening of Oct. 21, a company of about twenty of the leading merchants of the city met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in a private parlor there, and talked the matter over informally. It was a private meeting, and its proceedings were carefully kept out of the papers. Great interest in the proposed fair was manifested, and the topic was found so attractive that the discussion of it was resumed at a series of meetings held at the house of Judge Hilton through the winter. The Judge had a particularly pleasant way of inviting his colleagues to come to dinner at his beautiful mansion on Fifth avenue, and of discussing the World's Fair business amid the after-dinner sociality. His guests were always on hand. As a result of these meetings, the following

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

was organized to go ahead and mature a proper plan of a World's Fair in 1883: Henry Hilton, the head of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., Chairman; Charles L. Tiffany, the jewelry merchant and manufacturer; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; Abram S. Hewitt, then member of Congress; Daniel F. Appleton, of the firm of Robbins & Appleton; David Dows, the great produce merchant; Orestes Cleveland, President of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company; Horace Porter, Vice-President of the Pullman Palace-Car Company; Henry M. Alexander, of the firm of Alexander & Green; Fletcher Harper, the publisher; Charles G. Francklyn; Thomas C. Acton, of the United States Assay Office here; Richard M. Hoe, of printing-press fame; Jackson S. Schultz, leather merchant and United States Commissioner at Vienna; Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; William B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company; Dennis C. Wilcox, President of the Meriden Britannia Company; Edward F. Clarke; Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' Bank; Samuel B. H. Vance, of the firm of Mitchell, Vance & Co.; and Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The Committee was representative, and was made up of men who have had more or less to do with great exhibitions, and who are prominently identified with the progress and welfare of New York City. Public opinion would have designated these particular men as the ones to mature a scheme free from jobs and the grinding of private axes.

The last meeting of this Executive Committee was held on Saturday night. Abram S. Hewitt presented to the meeting the draft of a charter for the proposed exhibition, based upon the plan of the Philadelphia Exhibition, but a decided improvement upon it. The

TROUBLE WITH THE PHILADELPHIA PLAN

was, that there were two rival Boards in existence,—the National Board of Commissioners and the private Board of Finances. The respective duties of those two Boards were not defined. It was the rare good sense of Gen. Hawley, Mr. Welsh, and a few men on each of the two Boards which prevented clashing and indecorous wrangling. As it was, there was more or less unavoidable friction. Mr. Hewitt, who is perfectly familiar with the inner workings of the Philadelphia plan, has defined the duties of the two Boards in the charter now proposed. He suggests that the fair be organized and carried on by a stock company with a capital of $10,000,000, without a cent of expense to the Government, but that the Government loan to the Company $1,500,000, to be repaid afterwards. There should be a National Board of Commissioners and a Board of Finance, as before. The plan was approved by the meeting. Last Monday Mr. Hewitt sat down and carefully revised the bill. On Tuesday he forwarded it by mail to Mr. S. S. Cox. The author of the charter stated to the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago that in putting this matter into the hands of Mr. Cox he was "heaping coals of fire upon his head." Mr. Cox was the remorseless enemy of representation at Paris; and it will be remembered that he stood up in the House one day and ridiculed Mr. Hewitt and his proposed "corn-kitchen" mercilessly for an hour and a half. It was Cox's chief effort of that session, and was very funny. Mr. Hewitt intends to have his corn-kitchen this time, and to show the benighted people of Europe into how "many delicious forms of human food," as Mr. Tilden phrases it, this great American edible can be cooked. Hewitt has hominy on his table every day, and thinks the whole world should. It is important, therefore, to have Cox on the right side this time. It is understood that he will be. As soon as the charter is passed by Congress, subscription books will be opened in this city. They will, of course, be open to the whole country, but New York City stands ready to take $5,000,000 of the stock at once. Perhaps she may take all of it. At any rate, it would be becoming in her to take half, and she intends to do it. The

MEN WHO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STOCK

will, of course, manage the Fair. If Judge Hilton's Committee subscribe the money, they will continue to carry on the enterprise they have started. If the gentlemen connected with the rival Committee, appointed by the United States Board of Trade, subscribe the money, they will control its destinies.

The principal trouble so far has been in regard to a site. Judge Hilton is decidedly in favor of locating the exhibition partly in and partly adjoining Central Park, on the western side. He has so far declined to talk with reporters, but he said to the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago, "There are twenty-one of us on the Committee, and there are twenty-one different ideas among us. For myself, I would not give my time and money to the erection of beautiful and costly buildings here, merely to have them torn down again after the Fair is over. I am in favor of leaving our footprints on the sands of time. It would be a great addition to the attractions of this city to put up a permanent and beautiful museum or art-building in Central Park, or on the unoccupied land just west of it. In my opinion, that region on the west side of Central Park (and he unfolded a huge map to show where it was) will in twenty years be the most beautiful spot on this Continent, if not in the world. The city is building a drive about six miles long up along the west side of the park to the cliffs in Morningside Park, whence a view of the Sound and the Hudson River can be obtained, and thence around to and back through Riverside Park. This drive is costing millions, and, in my opinion, will be the most beautiful in the world. Somewhere in that region the permanent art-building or museum ought to be located." The Judge was in favor, however, of

HAVING IT IN CENTRAL PARK.

He said he did not see why Central Park should be held any more sacred than the Prater at Vienna, or the Champ de Mars, or Hyde Park. Mr. Edward F. Clarke came into Judge Hilton's office while the latter was expressing his views in this manner, and coincided thoroughly with all he said. He said that he was himself in favor of locating the Fair at some point suitable for leaving behind a permanent building in an advantageous part of the city. Mr. Clarke wanted the Fair to leave behind it "a monument of some sort or other, if it were only a big stone." While Central Park is the site privately desired by most of the Committee, a dozen others have been discussed by its members. Some of the newspapers here have opposed the selection of Central Park as promising a possible interference with the pleasures of the people. One site much talked of has been Port Morris, a vacant region lying north of the Harlem River, where there is plenty of land, which can be bought cheap, and where the city now thinks of buying a military parade-ground. Other sites on the rugged, unoccupied ground on the northern part of this island have also been proposed. But the objection to all of these sites is that they are too far away, being from seven to ten miles from Union Square, while Central, Morningside, and Riverside Parks are only from two to four miles distant. Besides that, all of the sites near the Harlem River would have to be specially purchased or rented, and then be leveled and drained, and the expense would be enormous. At Philadelphia they spent $900,000 in draining the site of the Exhibition, and did not then render it a healthy spot. At Central Park, on the contrary, the land is already drained, and the elevated plateau on which Morningside and Riverside Parks are situated is already naturally as dry as the Desert of Sahara. Brooklyn also bids for the Fair, but that is held by Judge Hilton's Committee to be out of the question. It is not proposed to invest New York City capital and expend New York City talent to confer upon Brooklyn the

BLESSINGS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR,

whatever they are. The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE rode on horseback yesterday all over the ground where it has been proposed to locate the Exhibition; and, while in must be confessed that Brooklyn possesses in Prospect Park the most advantageous site outside of Central Park, yet it was apparent on the most superficial view that New York is not so badly off for locations as to have to depend on Brooklyn for one. Besides that, New York is well off in another respect. Her four lines of elevated railroad leading to the upper end of the island will all be finished by the end of 1879, and her facilities for transporting large crowds back and forth between a suburban exhibition and the heart of the city will be unexcelled anywhere in the New World. It can confidently be predicted that the Exhibition grounds will be on this island somewhere.

The Committee on World's Fair, formed under the auspices of the United States Board of Trade, undoubtedly has precedence of the other one in point of time. The United States Board of Trade took up this subject two or three years ago. The leading spirits of this organization are Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and Mr. Elwood E. Thorne, of this city. They are much interested in the talk about the Exhibition; and their Board has been holding meetings, making speeches, and passing resolutions about the World's Fair, for a year or two at least. It has latterly been proposed by Mr. Appleton and Mr. Thorne to organize a committee of 300 to keep up the project of the Exhibition and carry it forward to completion. At their solicitation about 150 gentlemen have so far "signified their willingness to have their names placed upon this Committee," and for the last month frequent attempts have been made to get these 150 gentlemen together. Meetings have been called at the Windsor Hotel, at the Astor House, and elsewhere, and cards have been printed in all the newspapers calling for proposals for sites for the Fair. So far, however, it has been impossible to muster more than a corporal's guard of people at these meetings. The public here does not take much stock in the United States Board of Trade; and the 150 gentlemen who have, in the language of the circular, "signified their willingness to have their names placed upon this Committee" do not attend the meetings. They are waiting to see what

JUDGE HILTON'S COMMITTEE

is going to do. There are some excellent names among the 150 above referred to. They include Collector Merritt, Cyrus W. Field, Dr. Crosby, William E. Dodge, President Jewett, of the Erie Railroad; Rufus Hatch, Russell Sage, George W. Quintard, W. R. Garrison, Thurlow Weed, Joseph Seligman, and the following Bank Presidents: Jacob Campbell, of the Pacific Bank; James Buell, of the Importers & Traders'; W. A. Wheelock, of the Central; Henry P. DeGraaf, of the Bowery; W. H. Hays, of the State of New York; D. C. Hays, of the Union; and Rosewell G. Rolston, of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. No doubt should this Committee ever get together and act, it would carry weight; but its members do not care to antagonize Judge Hilton's project, and very few of them have much money to invest, and they do not meet. For all practical purposes, therefore, the Committee of 300 of the United States Board of Trade exists so far only on paper. When Congress charters the Exhibition these gentlemen can show their zeal by subscribing for stock, and can then run the enterprise to their heart's content. There will be no attempt in any quarter, unless it is in theirs, to capture the organization. Of this, your correspondent has been assured by Mr. Hewitt, Judge Hilton, and others of the Hilton Committee.

SO FAR

there has been no attempt on the part of any member of the Hilton Committee to subserve any private interest. None of them, so far as known, have any land they want to bring into the market. None of them have stock in any elevated railroad whose interests are to be promoted by locating the Exhibition at any particular point. No one has any "notion" in regard to the affair of any sort, except Mr. Hewitt alone, and his hobby is so disinterested that no one is disturbed by it. Mr. Hewitt is interested in the idea of a "corn-kitchen." He believes that almost the only thing now needed to give America complete control of the food supply of Europe is to teach the working-people of that region to eat corn. He says that the United States can increase its export of corn from 70,000,000 bushels a year to 300,000,000 and more by teaching Europe how to cook it. It is well known that John Stuart Mill looked forward to a time when the human race should learn to subsist on maize. This idea is expressly mentioned in his "Principles of Political Economy." Mr. Hewitt thinks that the world will have to depend on America for its supply when maize comes into demand; and he thinks that a dozen good cooks at the next World's Fair can do much toward creating the demand. If the Exhibition is gotten up under the auspices of the Committee with which he is associated, people can depend upon it that there will be a corn-kitchen in the show.

H. H.

A Million of Frenchmen Under Arms.

Pall Mall Gazette (London).

This year nearly 800,000 Frenchmen will actually serve with the colors for a longer or shorter period. Of these 470,100 belong to the active army, 144,570 men and 2,850 officers to the reserve of the active army, and 117,800 men and 6,820 officers to the territoriel army. The armed forces of the country consist of the active army, in which a man serves nominally for five years; of the reserve of the active army, into which the soldier passes on the completion of his five years' service in the actual army, and in which he remains for four years; of the territorial army, into which men pass after completing their service in the reserve, and in which they serve for five years; and of the reserve of the territorial army, into which men are passed for six years after serving their five years in the territorial army. The active army, consequently, comprises five classes of yearly contingents of recruits; the reserve, four; the territorial army, five; and the reserve of the latter, six classes. Of the five classes of the active army four are actually present with the colors; of the four classes of the reserve, the class composed of the recruits who joined the active army in 1872 will be called out for twenty-eight days' training, during which time they will take part in the annual autumn maneuvers, while a portion of two classes of the territorial army composed of the recruits who joined the active army in 1866 and 1867 are at the present time embodied for thirteen days' training. The reserve of the territorial army is, therefore, the only component of the armed forces of France of which no portion will be exercised this year, and, as none of the members have ever been called out, it must for the present be regarded as a paper force only. Next year and every year afterward, two classes of the reserve of the active army and two classes of the territorial army will be required to temporarily rejoin the colors; so that every year nearly a million men will be actually drilled and exercised in France.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Violated Ordinances.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Under Democratic rule, ordinances are being violated, nuisances created, and police regulations ignored. Evidence the fact, the attention of the proper authorities is called to the hundreds of barrels of coal-tar and resin, the most combustible and inflammable material, now being piled up on the west side of LaSalle street, between Monroe and Adams streets, in the business part of our city. This material when once ignited all the water in Lake Michigan cannot extinguish, and the Fire Patrol Building, Field & Leiter's, and other buildings could not withstand the heat. Whose duty is it to look after and protect the welfare and safety of the city? We will wait and see.

PROPERTY-OWNER.

The Street-Walkers.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The question is often asked what Mr. Harrison really meant when giving his instructions to the police in regard to that indecent class of women who are so plentiful upon our streets. We understood the order meant they must quit and retire to a more secluded manner of their calling, and we were congratulating ourselves that a change in our Administration was going to make a decided improvement upon our streets in that respect. A month has passed, and if any change has been made (except it be after 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening) it has been for the worse. We must know a man by his deeds, not his words, and it will be well for all that have the good of society at heart to make a note of this. A crushing defeat has just been the reward of two or three judicial candidates in this city, and their past official acts were just what did it for them, and it shows that people will not always be led by the party halter to vote for men who fail to do their whole duty by the people who intrust them with power, and it would be a good thing for our officials to make a note of the same, and if they fail to enforce the laws, as all honest people desire, they should be made to step out of the political arena, and no doubt will have to. Colvin went in with a rush, but his too "liberal" Administration killed him, as it should.

J. S.

A Growl Against Sects Dabbling in Business Undertakings.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Of late years the desire manifested by the various religious denominations of the country to engage in business undertakings has assumed gigantic proportions. Churches seem to be unable to exist unless they are in partnership with restaurants, bazaars, fairs, lotteries, concerts, theatricals, real-estate speculations, etc. Not satisfied with the foregoing combination, they have added that of printing and publishing. No denomination holds its own in the grand rivalry for leadership unless it has a Board of Publication and the never-failing accompaniment of such a concern,—a large printing establishment. Just what they will try to do next is a question no one can answer. Perhaps a line of steamers or a railway! They would be useful to carry missionaries to the heathen, and might be used for carrying members to and from the annual assemblies. They would be rather expensive used solely for such work, but then the money has been donated for the spread of the Gospel, and spread it must be, regardless of expense. The recent "white washing" given the management of the American Sunday-School Union by the committee appointed (for that purpose) to examine its affairs, is a specimen of how things are managed, and is a fair sample of the general plan of expending the money donated by a charitable public. It is not unfair to say that there is not one of these publishing and printing concerns that have not absorbed and sunk thousands of dollars,—and, to those who watch their movements, for no other purpose than to have a larger establishment than that of some rival denomination, or for the creation of some easy situations, with good fat salaries, for the worn-out leaders of the Church. A successful business clergyman has yet to be discovered. He will be put on exhibition when he arrives on the scene.

The Church has surely mistaken her mission when she enters into the market, buying, selling, and speculating. To go into general business undertakings is not her sphere of work, and she does manifest injustice to business-men who are endeavoring to make their living by publishing and printing when she starts establishments of a similar character. There are hundreds of publishing and printing concerns in this country who turn out four times as much work in a year, and at one-half the expense, of any of the institutions run by the religious societies. And the reason of it lies in the fact that the men who run these establishments have a system and facilities for doing business economically that cannot be obtained by concerns whose money no one seems to be responsible for expending. In the meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly, Dr. Patton stated that his Church had adopted a hymn-book not issued by the Presbyterian Board, in spite of his earnest protest. Several members replied that they should go into the market and get the *best* book. It would pay the public to go into the market and encourage legitimate business, and to refuse to contribute their money towards the support of fossilized institutions which "have a name to live, but are dead."

The subject is the same in all branches of the business down to the bookseller. He who does not belong to some of these concerns cannot hope to live. They don't care how much money is expended for the sale of books—nor about the salaries—so long as they can run their denominational stores and have a treasury well filled with public money. They ought to be driven out of the field.

VERITAS.

"Rich vs. Poor."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 5.—"Laborer," in his letter in to-day's TRIBUNE, undertakes to state what I think. I said what I thought plain enough in my letter in last Saturday's TRIBUNE, and it was not as explained by him. Such thoughts and admissions never entered my mind, namely: "That it is a *crime* for Vanderbilt and others of superior (?) ability to control the wealth while others of inferior (?) ability do not enjoy the same opulence." I may have thought and intimated that it was a crime for them to use their power in the manner they do in grinding out the life of the laborer so that Vanderbilt and others of "superior (?) ability" may not lose a dollar on an income of $1,000 *an hour*, as in Vanderbilt's case, or on an income of less, as in the case of others.

I also take issue with him in his opinion that wealth and brains necessarily go together. The former, in my opinion, is often used as a substitute for the latter, as it is a substitute for physical force. A tricky, unscrupulous, avaricious speculator, with the one idea of getting money, may often pauperize men, women, and children, by reducing their pay, to accomplish his aim. Those who have a desire to deal justly and liberally cannot do so and compete with him. The "wheels of commerce" need not be stopped a moment, and the "railroad kings and kings of commerce" can continue their enterprises just as well by adequately contributing of their vast gains to men who are earning their wealth for them by their toil. The brains and superior ability in this country are not carried entirely in the heads of this new race of kings, however, and they may be the cause of their own downfall by imitating older kings, and for their lack of wisdom in their treatment of the laboring classes.

Attributing the condition of laborers especially to the saloons instead of the greed of dictatorial capitalists, who, as a rule, spend more on stimulants than laborers and avoid paying sober laborers enough to feed, clothe, and warm themselves and families, is an insult to the laboring classes, proving that "Laborer" is not a laborer, as he signs himself.

To be more definite, however, I give him and every other laborer my views plainly in four propositions, namely: (1) Tax the income of capitalists in proportion to its increase. (2) Fix by legislation the price of a legal *common day's labor* to be not less than a sum that will fully establish the true value of human labor and human life all over the United States. The prices of the produce of labor to be regulated by this standard, and the capitalist, instead of having the laborer in his power, compelled to be satisfied with less profit on his investment, if necessary, the same as he now consents to take 4 per cent instead of 6 per cent on his bonds. It is just as important to fix the standard of value of human labor as to fix that of gold and silver, or the lowest rate of interest, as is now done by legislation. (3) Make eight hours a *common day's labor*. The American citizen, at least, can then do something else than drudge like a beast of burden from sunrise to sunset; and let no one insult the laborers by saying they will spend the extra time in drinking any more than accuse the capitalist of doing the same. (4) The laborers to gain all their rights by peaceable means, by proper legislation and the free exercise of the rights of suffrage, which they possess in a degree in America that is vouchsafed to the people of no other country.

The second and third propositions may appear objectionable to many, yet there is reason in them, and a just consideration of the rights of every man. Superior skill and labor can be paid in proportion to its real value, as it is now, but a basis is fixed beneath which none can force the laborer.

The bill "for an act to procure statistical information upon the subject of labor and other industrial interests of this State," signed by the Governor and now a law, is a step in the right direction. The duties of the Board provided by said bill "shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial report to the General Assembly statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing, and productive industry of the State."

B. A. ULRICH.

THE SAN LUIS VALLEY.

Intra-Mercurial Planets and Sun-Spots—Climate and Land-Titles.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ALAMOSA, Color., May 31.—Here, in the young Chicago of the Cordilleras, the prospective Capital of united continents, I found THE TRIBUNE again, after missing it for several weeks; and its sight cheered my heart like the unexpected meeting of an old friend in a strange land. Though four days behind time, its date being May 26, I eagerly snatched it up, and the first thing which attracted my attention was an article on Intra-Mercurial Planets,—a subject in which I became somewhat interested several years ago, which first brought me to this Rocky Mountain country during the total eclipse of last year, and which is a part of my present mission here.

I see by that article that Prof. Peters disputes the claims of Prof. Watson; and, when two such eminent authorities disagree, who shall decide?

Certainly not I; and I simply beg leave to call attention to a singular coincidence of facts in connection with this subject.

I regret that, being away from home and my records, I cannot now give exact dates and particulars, and for the present must confine myself to the general statement that every time a transit of a supposed Intra-Mercurial planet was expected, a certain group of sun-spots has been observed in place of such transit; which is the more remarkable since the periods of these supposed planets of which transits had been expected greatly differ in each case that has so far come under my personal observation.

The first case was that of Leverrier's planet, with a period of twenty-five days, a transit of which was looked for March, 1876. The transit failed; but a group of sun-spots was seen for several days before and after the date of the expected transit of the planet.

The next case was that of a supposed planet with a period of thirty days, to a possible transit of which, in October, 1877, Superintendent Hind, of the Greenwich Observatory, called attention. No planet, but again a group of sun-spots, was seen on that occasion.

For March 14, 1878, Tice, of St. Louis, had predicted the transit of a planet with a period of twenty-three days. No transit occurred; but again three large spots were on the sun's disc on that day, and remained visible for several succeeding days.

Lastly, the transit of a planet with a period of nineteen days was announced by Prof. Oppenholz, of Vienna, for April 18 of this present year. This predicted transit also failed; but, after a long interval of no sun-spots, a large one made its appearance again on the 13th, and passed off the sun's disc on the 23d. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, it became visible as a group consisting of two large and a number of smaller spots. I observed probably the same spot again on the 9th and 10th inst. At Fort Dodge, at noon on the 9th inst., it was 1m. 37s. east of the sun's western limb, and 24m. north of the sun's lower limb; and on the 10th it was 1m. 22s. east of the western limb, and 23m. north of the lower limb.

I have no comments to make, nor any new theory to suggest; but simply desire to call the attention of those interested in this subject to these singular coincidences; and to the further fact that, for the past four years, the most destructive hurricanes have occurred during the presence of spots on the sun.

Ever since I have become interested in observations of this nature, I have longed for a serener sky than that of Iowa where I am now located affords, where a perfectly cloudless sky will frequently be overcast completely in less than half an hour, and where lunar observations are especially provoking.

Since the eclipse of last year I have bestowed a considerable amount of hard work upon occultations, in order to compare the lunar theory with observed facts; but clouds almost invariably prevented me from making the desired observations; and it is not very encouraging to get out of a warm bed at 1 or 2 o'clock of a cold winter-morning, only to be disappointed.

Last fall, Gov. Gilpin, of Denver, proposed to dedicate a portion of his Christoval property, comprising 100,000 acres of mineral and pastoral land, in the upper part of the San Luis Valley, to the use of an astronomical and meteorological observatory, and invited me to come out here and look over the ground. This is what has brought me out here at a considerable sacrifice, and I fear only to be disappointed again.

This is my fourth day in this famous San Luis Valley. The first, which I spent at Fort Garland, was clear enough, but fearfully windy and dusty. On the second—i. e., the 30th day of May—we enjoyed a beautiful snow-storm here; and the sun has hardly shown himself once ever since. Three such gloomy days in succession as I have spent here in Alamosa I never experienced during my ten years' residence in Iowa in the gloomiest season there. Everybody tells me that this is very exceptional weather, and that the general rule is a perfectly clear sky, which I presume is true; but I fear that land-titles in this San Luis Valley are not quite as clear as a Colorado sky. Precisely the same unfortunate conditions arising from conflicting land-grants which for many years past have disturbed the Des Moines Valley, in Iowa, and have retarded its progress,—which is the principal cause of dissatisfaction of myself and many others with our homes, and of a consequent desire to emigrate,—prevail here, in this San Luis Valley, to a large extent; and coming here from the Des Moines Valley would only be, in this respect, like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

But I am as yet a stranger here, and do not pretend to be fully posted. Further investigation may disperse present apprehensions; but I freely confess that what I have so far seen and heard is not very encouraging, and for the present I must advise all those who look to me for advice to hold on to their Iowa homes for at least another year.

This San Luis Valley is by no means all of Colorado; and there is no doubt in my mind that this Centennial State, and her adjoining sister, Kansas, have a most glorious future before them, and that all of Gov. Gilpin's sublimest fancies will some day be fully realized. But plain farmers cannot live upon sublime scenery and grand visions of the future; and, for such of them as look to me for advice, this San Luis Valley doesn't seem to me the best place that might be selected. Of all men, farmers especially should not come here with unanimity of purpose, and thoroughly organized. Respectfully,

F. HESS.

Another Channel.

Detroit Free Press.

A Sunday-school teacher in this city has a boy in her class who has put in the penny contribution for more than a year, but when he was found empty-handed last Sabbath the teacher observed:

"Why, Johnny, did you forget your penny to-day?"

"No, ma'am," he humbly replied, "but father says the Wabash Road will do this town more good than any fourteen Sunday-schools, and I'm going to put my coppers into that enterprise for the next few weeks."

"Won't the heathen miss your pennies?" she queried.

"I spose they will, but we're all got to come right down or this town is busted."

A Wicked World.

New York Telegram.

We are interested to learn from our neighbor, the *World*, that all "the best people of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were represented at a fashionable wedding in this city Tuesday, yesterday," and we are very sorry to learn that there are so few of them. Our neighbor enumerated only about thirty-six. What a wicked world. Goodness is scarce. The total population of the three cities is more than 3,000,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weakness of Government Bonds—Foreign Exchange Near the Export Point.

Local Discounts and Securities—Stocks Inactive.

The Produce Markets Steadier—Provisions Quiet and Easy—Freights Lower.

Breadstuffs Fairly Active—Grain Opened Higher, and Closed Firm.

FINANCIAL.

Four per cents opened quiet in New York, and in the afternoon declined to 102⅝ bid and 103 asked. Transactions in Chicago were at 102⅝ bid and 103 asked. The local dealers are buying freely at the New York bid prices. The local demand for bonds is small. The 6s were 107¼ bid, the 5s 103⅝, the 4½s 106¼, and the 4s 102⅝. More business was done in certificates than in bonds. The notice that the Secretary would receive the certificates June 9 for conversion into bonds had the effect of advancing the price of the former. The brokers were paying 101⅞@102⅛; for one large lot 102¼ was paid, and we heard of one transaction, between dealers, at 102⅜. In New York Secretary Sherman's circular has brought the bonds and certificates within ⅛ of each other. It must not be overlooked by persons interested that Secretary Sherman makes no promises as to when he will return the bonds for which the certificates are sent him. His circular says only that certificates "will be received" on and after June 9. Probably the Secretary's only purpose is to dispatch in June as much as possible of the routine work involved. There is no intimation that the bonds will be forwarded any sooner than was at first intended when July 1 and after was fixed as the date of conversion. This view of the case is strengthened by the course of the Department with regard to called bonds due in June. Holders of these bonds were informed last month that if they would forward them to Washington they would receive payment, with interest in full, in advance of the maturity of the call. But the Treasury has not anticipated the payments due Chicago banks. Although some of them sent June bonds on to Washington in April, they have so far received payment only of those actually due. For instance, payment of bonds due June 4 is now being made. If the conversion of certificates into bonds is to be accelerated no more than the payment of time bonds, the holders of certificates will not get their bonds till after July 1. If that is the course of events, it will not be safe to push the price of certificates too near the price of bonds. The certificates are worth a premium only as a bet that the bonds will command a slightly greater premium when the conversion is made. There is nothing in Secretary Sherman's circular to warrant the expectation that holders of certificates will get their bonds until July. The profits of buying certificates at ⅛ below the price of bonds will depend upon whether 4 per cents go up in July, as the Syndicate have prophesied, or go down to par and below, as many non-Syndicate dealers predict.

Sterling exchange has risen to a point beyond which it cannot go without causing an export of gold. One shipment of coin has already been made, probably by bankers who did not insure, and consequently had a slight advantage on the market rate. Some speculative significance has been given this shipment, which is assumed in some quarters to have been made to influence the money market. But this seems farfetched, and, at any rate, it had no monetary effect. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 485⅜ for 60-day bills and 487¼ for sight, and French were 518¾@520 for 60-day bills and 516¼ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487¼@487½ and 489¼. In New York the actual rates were 487½@487⅝ and 489¼. The posted rates for sterling were 488½@490. French bankers' bills were 515@512½.

Consols opened at 97 7-16, ex. dividend, and closed at 97 11-16. The Bank of England has lost $380,000 in bullion during the last week. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liability is 52 15-16 per cent. Silver has declined to 52⅜d per ounce in London. The London *Times* of May 24 says about the European money markets:

> The only circumstance connected with the money market worthy of notice is the reduction of the Bank of France rate of discount to 2 per cent, and for advances to 3 per cent, a change which has been expected before. The export of gold to this side in connection with the import of grain from the United States gave to the Paris market a rather firmer appearance for a short time, but latterly money has been more difficult to lend. The only occasion previously of the Bank of France rate of discount being reduced so low as 2 per cent was on the 5th of April, 1877, and it remained at that figure until the 16th of October, 1878. The more rapid intercommunication between the European monetary centres is causing their economic systems to be gradually assimilated more nearly to that of London, where bankers' balances are employed as closely as possible. As we have been in the habit of looking to the French market for supplies in times of difficulty, it will perhaps be wiser if our large institutions are for the future more anxious about their cash reserves than their dividends.

Chicago bank clearings were $4,300,000. Business at the banks was only moderately active. Country orders for currency were large, but New York exchange has risen above the point for shipments from that city to Chicago. Discounts are in fair request. Rates are 5@6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time, with some small transactions at 9@10 per cent.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, up to April 30, 1879, shows its liabilities to noteholders and depositors to be $18,497,192.52, and its cash means, $8,183,071.80. The discounts amount to $27,312,000.18. The capital and surplus are $17,000,000.

There were sales of $10,000 Cook County 5s at 102¼ and interest. The brokers are paying 101⅞ and interest and selling at 102¼@102½ and interest. Cook County 7s, long, were sold at 113⅝ and interest, and Chicago City 6s at 108¼.

There was no great activity in stocks. Transactions were not large, and the range of prices was not wide. Northwest was strong on the reports of what was to be done at the Directors' meeting in Chicago. The street was informed that the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent dividend would be declared on the preferred, and 2 per cent semi-annual on the common. The actual results of the meeting were not known till after business for the day was over. Northwest common advanced ⅝, to 63⅝, and the preferred ⅛, to 95⅛. St. Paul opened and closed at 52¼, with an intermediate quotation of 51⅞. The preferred declined ⅛, to 90⅜. Erie was weak, and declined from 27⅞ to 27¼, closing at 27⅜. It is not now expected that one Boston connection of the Erie from which a great increase of business is expected can be made before Aug. 1. Rock Island opened and closed at 138½. Union Pacific advanced ⅛, to 75⅜. St. Joe opened and closed at 22, with sales at 22¼ and 21⅞. The preferred gained ⅛, to 43⅛. The coal stocks were all lower. Delaware & Hudson lost ⅛, to 49⅝; Lackawanna ¼, to 59⅛; and Jersey Central ⅜, to 51⅛. The large fluctuations in this stock are attributed to purchases by the Standard Oil Company. The Company are said to desire control of the road in order as owners of a carrying route to preserve their business, which is threatened by the growing opposition to the Company in all the States in which it operates. The rumors of the leasing of the New Jersey Central Railroad to the Reading Railroad Company are not credited. The New Jersey Central Road is still in the hands of a Receiver, and under the control of the New Jersey Court of Chancery. No lease can possibly be made until the Receiver is discharged and the Central Company reinstated in possession of its property, which is not likely to be the case for a year to come. Alton opened with a slight improvement, at 83¼, and remained there. Michigan Central declined from 77¼ to 77, and Lake Shore was unchanged, at 74⅝; Wabash lost ⅛, to 36⅜, and its ally, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, ⅛, to 49. Ohio & Mississippi made ⅜, to 15¼. The details of the new plan for the reconstruction of this road are given below. The Southwestern stocks remain dull. Kansas & Texas declined from 14⅛ to 13¾; Kansas City & Northern was quoted at 14⅝@15⅛, the preferred at 41@41⅛. San Francisco was not quoted. Kansas Pacific opened ⅛ higher, at 55½, and did not change. In the telegraphs, Western Union went off ⅜, to 113⅜, and Atlantic & Pacific was unchanged, at 40¼. Louisville & Nashville, although it is announced that the threatened sale of 25,000 shares cannot take place for two months, as it must be submitted to a popular vote, fluctuated more than any other stock on the list. The opening was 58⅜, after which there was a decline of 2¼, to 56⅛, with a recovery to 57½.

Erie second 6s, gold, were active. At the opening the price was 72½; this advanced to 73¼, and afterwards fell back to 72⅝. The close was 72¾.

Northwest gold bonds were 111¾@112; St. Paul sinking-funds, 107¾; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s, 79, ex-int.; Alton gold 6s, 106@107; Kansas & Texas firsts, 66; the seconds, 32.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, an unusually heavy business was transacted in Erie consolidated seconds, which fell off to 71⅛; do funded 5s declined to 72¼; New Jersey Central consolidated assented fell off to 93¼, and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre do to 63¾, but the former afterwards rose to 94, and the latter to 64¾; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented sold up to 66⅜, and do seconds to 31⅛, with closing sales at 66 and 31⅞ respectively; C., C. & I. C. firsts rose 1½ per cent, to 71, and do seconds 2, to 24; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold rose to 112; Union Pacific land-grants to 113⅜; Fort Wayne firsts to 125¼; New York Elevated firsts to 116¼; Alton & Terre Haute second preferred to 85; C., C., C. & I. consolidated sold at 100; Iron Mountain firsts, Arkansas Branch, at 96¼, and Chicago & Alton incomes at 104½, all ex interest; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts advanced to 79½, and later fell off to 97; Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts sold at 45,—an advance of 11 per cent on the last previously reported sale.

At the meeting of Erie bond and stock holders held in London May 20, Sir Edward Watkin said that out of 780,000 ordinary shares, 771,000 had paid the assessment, amounting to £700,000, of which £400,000 had been expended, the balance being in hand, in New York in 4½ per cent Government securities, and in England in consols, and cash at the bankers. Out of 85,360 preference shares, 81,467 had paid the assessment. The penal interest paid upon assessments in arrears amounted to a larger sum than the whole cost of the reconstruction expended in England.

THE DETAILS OF THE SCHEME recently adopted by the Directors of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway for extricating the Company from the Receivership without a foreclosure are: Five coupons of the second mortgage, including that of April, 1879, to be funded, and payment on this mortgage to be resumed in October. Interests on the firsts, it may be mentioned, is now paid up to date. The floating debt is to be made up as of April 1, 1879, and extended at 7 per cent interest over four years, in notes at three months and intervals of three months up to forty-eight months. The Springfield Division bonds to be reduced from $3,000,000 to $1,250,000. The scheme to make it binding must have the assent of 75 per cent of the second mortgage, 90 per cent of the debentures, and $250,000 of the floating debt.

Baltimore & Ohio was 106@106½ on Monday, against 106@107 on Saturday.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Central	119	....	....	119
Michigan Central	77¼	77¼	76⅞	77
Lake Shore	74⅝	75⅛	74⅝	74⅞
C. & N. Western	62⅞	63⅝	62⅞	63⅝
Do preferred	95	....	....	95⅛
M. & St. Paul	52¼	52¼	51⅞	52¼
Do preferred	90⅜	....	....	90⅜
C., R. I. & P.	138½	....	....	138½
Union Pacific	74⅞	75⅜	74¾	75⅜
Erie	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27⅜
Wabash Railway	37	37⅛	36⅛	36⅜
Ohio & Miss.	15⅛	....	....	15¼
C., C., C. & I.	49⅛	....	....	49
H. & St. Jo.	22	22¼	21⅞	22
Do preferred	43⅛	....	....	43⅛
Del. & Hudson	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
D., Lack. & West.	59½	....	....	59⅛
N. J. Central	52⅛	....	....	51⅛
Canada Southern	56	....	....	56
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	14⅛	....	....	13¾
K. City & N.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛
Do preferred	41	....	....	41⅛
W. Union Tel.	113⅜	....	....	113⅜
Kansas Pacific	55½	....	....	55½
Alton	[illegible]	....	....	83¼
Iron Mountain	27⅝	....	....	27⅝
Louisville & Nash.	[illegible]	58⅜	56½	57½
Erie preferred	51⅞	52	51½	51⅞
Morris & Essex	92	....	....	92¼
Atlantic & Pacific	40¼	....	....	40¼
Minn. & St. Paul	28½	....	....	28½
Homestake (min.)	39¼	....	....	38½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	107¾	107⅞
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅝	104
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	106⅛	106⅜
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102⅝	103
U. S. currency 6s	123	....
Refunding certificates	101¾	102⅜

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	488½	490
Belgium	515	512½
France	515	512½
Switzerland	515	512½
Germany	95¼	96
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	485⅜	487¼
France	518¾@520	516¼

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s	*113	*113¾
Chicago Water loan 7s	*113⅞	*114
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107½	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108¼
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*104	*105
Chicago South Park 7s	*102½	*104¼
Chicago West Park 7s	*104⅛	*105
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99¼
Cook County 7s	*113⅜	....
Cook County (short) 7s	*101⅜	*102½
Cook County 5s	*101⅞	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	167½	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway do 7 per cent cents	*105½	*106½
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*105⅜	*106½
Chamber of Commerce	58	60

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$	97
Mexican (full weight)		82¼
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38½@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25¼
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.,
HAS FOR SALE
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
And other good securities at lowest market rates.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.,
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS,
And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS,
LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
5 per cent Cook County Bonds for sale.
Bank Books bought and sold.
Receivers' Certificates bought.
Loans negotiated.
Highest price paid for 4 per cent Refunding Certificates.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,
In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building.
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Private Boxes for rent at from $5 to $40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from floor of Banking Room.

EUGENE C. LONG,
LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED.
LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
CITY, COUNTY, GOVERNMENT, AND RAILROAD BONDS.
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
And Investment Securities of all kinds.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.,
WANTS CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK.
HAS FOR SALE,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

We buy Called 5-20s and 10-40s, or convert them into the NEW U. S. 4 PER CENTS at the current market prices.
Draw STERLING BILLS at less than N. Y. quotations.
$40,000 choice 7 and 8 per cent County, Town, and School Bonds for sale.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Governments were steady except new 4s, which were somewhat lower.

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was quiet again to-day, but speculation was generally strong in tone, although with one or two exceptions changes in prices were slight. Pacific Mail was most active and advanced from 16¾ to 18¼, closing at the highest point. Louisville & Nashville declined from 59 to 56½, recovered to 58, and closed at 57¼. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list were merely fractional, and the market closed firm at an advance of ⅛@¾. Transactions were 116,000 shares; 8,000 Erie, 4,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 13,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 St. Joe, 4,000 Western Union, 29,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Louisville & Nashville, and 3,000 Kansas City & Northern.

Money market easy at 3@5, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 487¾; sight, 489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅞	New 4 per cent	102⅛
New 5s	103⅝	Currency 6s	121
New 4½s	106⅝		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	113¼	St. Paul, pfd	90⅝
Quicksilver	15	Wabash	36⅜
Quicksilver, pfd	36¼	Fort Wayne	108
Pacific Mail	18¼	Terre Haute	11
Mariposa	106½	Terre Haute, pfd	20
Mariposa, pfd	106⅝	Chicago & Alton	82¾
Adams Express	104	C. & Alton, pfd	111
Wells, Fargo & Co	99	Ohio & Mississippi	15¼
American Express	47½	Del., L. & Western	59⅝
U. S. Express	46	A. & P. Telegraph	40
N. Y. Central	119	C., B. & Q	115⅛
Erie	27⅜	H. & St. Joe	22½
Erie, pfd	51½	H. & St. Joe, pfd	43⅜
Harlem	159	Canada Southern	54
Michigan Central	76⅞	L. & Nashville	57
Panama	148	Kansas Pacific	56
Union Pacific	75⅜	Kansas & Texas	14
Lake Shore	74⅝	St. L. & San Fran	9⅜
Illinois Central	86⅛	St. L. & S. F. pfd	11¼
Clev. & Pittsburg	96⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	23¾
Northwestern	63⅛	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	15½
Northwestern, pfd	94⅞	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	41⅞
C., C., C. & I	48⅞	Cent. Pac. bonds	112⅝
N. J. Central	51⅞	Union Pac. bonds	112⅛
Rock Island	138¾	U. P. Land-Grants	113¾
St. Paul	52⅛	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	35	Virginia 6s, new	33
Tennessee 6s, new	32	Missouri	107⅝
Virginia 6s, old	32		

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Public* says the Clearing-House returns make the following showing in twenty-two cities: The returns for May, 1879, exceed those for May, 1878, by 40 6-10 per cent, the total clearings in 1879 being $2,919,000,000, against $2,079,000,000 last year. While New York's great increase is attributable in part to active speculation in cotton, grain, and stocks, the greatest gain at other cities is where the wholesale trade of the country is mainly conducted. Exclusive of speculation of all kinds, the volume of legitimate business, in the strictest sense, must have been larger by nearly or quite one-quarter during May, 1879, than during the corresponding month of last year. The increase, too, appears in almost all the cities, though varying in degree quite widely. The business greatly exceeds that of any May since the panic of '73. The usual weekly table is omitted by the *Public*, but it gives the following interesting facts and figures: During the first five months of '79 the exports of domestic products at New York have fallen considerably below the corresponding months of '78, and some croakers are declaring that the commerce of the city is suffering terribly from the rivalry of other ports. Official returns do not sustain these dismal representations. Detailed reports of foreign commerce for four months of the year show a decrease in exports at New York of $9,608,913 in comparison with the corresponding month of '78, but the decrease from all other ports was $11,933,392, so that this city retained nearly the same proportion of the aggregate export trade that it obtained last year. On the other hand, it appears that New York has monopolized nearly the entire increase in imports, being $9,608,913 and at all other ports only $862,068. The consequence is that this city has actually gained in the amount of foreign commerce, while all other ports have lost, and New York has secured a larger proportion of the entire movement inward and outward than it secured last year.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	28¼	Northern Belle	7
Alta	9½	Ophir	37¾
Belcher	5¼	Overman	11
Best & Belcher	21	Raymond & Ely	4⅝
Bullion	8¼	Savage	16½
California	6⅞	Sierra Nevada	54
Chollar & Potosi	8⅞	Union Consolidat'd	91
Consol. Virginia	6⅝	Yellow Jacket	20½
Crown Point	5⅝	Bodie	38⅞
Eureka Consol	17⅞	Potosi	6⅛
Exchequer	9⅝	Imperial	1⅞
Gould & Curry	12⅛	Martin White	6
Grand Prize	4⅛	Mono	8¼
H. & N.	17⅞	Independence	3⅝
Julia Consolidated	4⅞	Consolidat'd Pacific	6⅛
Justice	4	Leviathan	75
Mexican	44⅛		

Assessment of Union $2 a share, delinquent July, 70c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 5.—Consols, 97 11-16; account, 97¾.

United States Securities—Reading, 20; Erie, 28¼; preferred, 52.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 108⅝; 4s, 105.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £76,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 52 16-19 per cent.

The bullion withdrawn on balance to-day is £60,000.

PARIS, June 5.—Rentes, 116f 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Washington st, 120 ft w of State st, n f, 40x180 ft, improved, dated June 5 (Rudolph Wehrli to Levi Z. Leiter)	$ 75,000
Ambrose st, 50 ft e of Robey st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated June 5 (Master in Chancery to John Johnston)	1,000
Jefferson st, 60 4-10 ft n of DeKoven st, w f, 20x83 4-10 ft, improved, dated April 30 (S. S. and E. J. Ogden to Mary C. Williams)	3,000
Gurley st, 110 ft e of Morgan st, n f, 20x80 ft (with other property), dated June 3 (E. F. Christian to C. E. Christian)	4,500
Gurley st, same property as the above, dated June 3 (C. E. Christian to Eliza G. Christian)	4,500
South Halsted st, 166 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated May 11 (John O'Connor to Catharine Connors)	1,200
Carpenter st, 100 ft n of West Madison st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 31 (E. A. and J. W. Sheahan to Fannie S. Wyman)	4,000
Thirty-first st, 50 ft e of Butterfield st, n f, 25x114 ft, improved, dated June 5 (Sven Westman to Joseph A. Durfee)	1,450
Fisk st, 140½ ft n of Eighteenth st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated June 4 (M. and P. Shields to John Bentner)	800
Alexander st, 100 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x67 ft, improved, dated June 4 (Franzisca Laville to John G. Buchl)	800
Twenty-fourth st, 150 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 5 (Horace N. Wilcox to Fanny E. Dodge)	2,200
Idaho st, 327 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 33½x125¾ ft, dated Feb. 15 (Silas B. Watson to Xavier Dirr)	550
North Clark st, 80 ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 20x80 ft, dated May 29 (William Knoke to George Brauckmann)	12,000
Ashley st, 240 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 3 (Robert H. Walker, Trustee, to John Baldwin)	1,100
West Van Buren st, 32 ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 57x100 ft, dated Feb. 24 (James King to Catherine Matthews)	1,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-first st, 145 ft w of Champlain av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated May 20 (C. O. and J. B. Sabine to Anna S. Higgins)	$ 2,700
Indiana av, s w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 100x160 ft, dated May 31 (John M. Way to Benjamin D. Slocum)	2,000
Graylock av, 362 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 237x163 ft, with 50x150 ft on Wentworth av, in same block, dated June 5 (Pankratz Bauer to V. Schmithschmitt)	6,000

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Wednesday.	*Thursday.*
Mess pork	$ 9.50	$ 9.50
Lard	6.02½	6.02½
Shoulders, boxed	3.55	3.55
Short ribs, boxed	4.65	4.65
Whisky	1.03	1.03
Wheat	1.02¾	1.02⅞
Corn	36	36⅛
Oats	31	31½
Rye	52	52½
Barley	64	64
Live hogs	3.35@3.65	3.30@3.60
Cattle	2.00@5.00	2.00@5.00

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	8,534	6,585	7,952	6,556
Wheat, bu	102,719	25,816	133,620	14,595
Corn, bu	441,783	252,284	336,935	411,386
Oats, bu	79,467	38,190	102,137	29,461
Rye, bu	7,783	5,869	6,079	392
Barley, bu	3,000	2,370	1,430	2,445
Grass seed, lbs	4,950	15,081	8,401	40,889
F. seed, lbs	27,400	23,000	....	694
B. corn, lbs	....	12,000	320	595
C. meats, lbs	246,000	607,446	1,269,270	1,298,734
Beef, tcs	....	....	6	3
Beef, brls	....	....	154	217
Pork, brls	400	....	1,888	2,426
Lard, lbs	257,740	74,640	1,715,724	814,244
Tallow, lbs	92,187	25,560	....	55,000
Butter, lbs	389,552	224,837	218,261	190,860
D. hogs, No	....	19	....	....
Live hogs, No	24,431	26,834	5,095	7,047
Cattle, No	3,262	6,066	4,813	3,146
Sheep, No	1,420	821	703	....
Hides, lbs	167,647	72,890	149,130	106,050
Highwines	....	....	....	178
Wool, lbs	224,420	207,587	245,567	183,740
Potatoes, bu	2,782	3,338	509	7
Coal, tons	5,681	2,144	1,432	535
Hay, tons	100	160	5	40
Lumber, m ft	3,539	5,733	2,399	2,125
Shingles, m	....	2,430	130	50
Salt, brls	255	5,576	2,918	1,639
Poultry, lbs	....	800	....	....
Poultry, coops	5	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	875	741	234	221
Cheese, boxes	3,206	3,164	1,619	1,462
G. apples, brls	....	....	5	....
Beans, bu	....	1,289	44	103

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 4,618 bu wheat, 242 bu corn, 900 bu oats, 9,685 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars mixed, 16 cars No. 2 hard, 87 cars No. 2 spring, 107 cars No. 3 do, 45 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (279 wheat); 3 cars yellow corn, 464 cars and 11,900 bu high mixed, 3 cars new do, 6 cars new high mixed, 510 cars and 35,400 bu No. 2 corn, 28 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (958 corn); 38 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 21 cars rejected (78 oats); 11 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 2 car No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do. Total (1,330 cars), 600,000 bu. Inspected out: 164,813 bu wheat, 192,963 bu corn, 9,573 bu oats, 3,014 bu barley.

The progress of the present wheat deal is developing a wide difference of opinion in regard the drawing of the line between No. 2 and No. 3 wheat in the inspection of that grain. A difference of more than 20c per bu between the selling prices of the two grades is enough to make receivers look sharply after the inspection when their wheat is nearly on the line, and it is a wonder that appeals are not more frequent when so large a proportion of the receipts are graded below No. 2. A case has just occurred in which the Committee on Inspection raised the grade on being appealed to, and now other receivers are intimating that they have been losers. One lot of ten-car loads was mentioned which was graded as No. 3, though weighing some 57½ lbs to the measured bu. As we have previously stated, the existence of such a wide difference in prices has stimulated the cleaners and mixers to unwonted activity, and it is believed that our Inspectors are looking sharply after this kind of wheat, and give the benefit of the doubt against the owner where it is known that the wheat has been raised by cleaning or mixing.

The annual report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, just to hand, contains an allusion to the power of the Board of Trade, or rather to the absence of such power, to enforce rules against trading outside of certain hours. The same question has often been raised in Chicago, and the last time is a very recent one. The best informed men in trading circles seem to incline decidedly to the opinion that a commercial organization would not be sustained by the law in fining members for trading out of hours, but that the evil complained of can be fully met in another way. A Board of Trade can refuse to enforce contracts made between its members when such business is transacted outside certain limits of time or place; leaving the parties in such cases to depend upon honor or margins, or appeals to the Courts. It seems probable that such a position would prove to be effectual in preventing the making of a market which would compel members to watch and wait for hours daily when they would prefer to be elsewhere.

A handful of wheat ears from Kansas was exhibited on 'Change yesterday, and did not exhibit much sign of suffering from drought.

The leading produce markets were generally steadier yesterday, with a moderate volume of business transacted in grain, and a rather dull feeling in provisions. Wheat was generally quoted firm, in sympathy with a stronger tone among New York holders, though spot wheat did not range so high as on Wednesday. Corn was in good demand throughout, and varied little in prices. Oats were irregularly higher early, rye was firm, and barley showed little change. Lake freights were again easier, wheat being taken to Buffalo at 1⅝c per bu. Rail freights were unchanged,—quoted on the basis of 10c per 100 lbs to New York, with a scarcity of cars. Through freights to Liverpool were quoted at 32½c per 100 lbs. Corn was taken through to New York by lake and canal at 5⅝c.

There was a very good demand for staple and fancy dry goods, and the market was as strong as at any previous period. Groceries met with a liberal general demand, and were fairly firm all around. Coffees are receiving more attention than is usual to the season, and, as stocks were rarely so small as at present, the market occupies a pretty firm position. Sugars continue active. Rice is in light supply, but liberal arrivals of Rangoon are expected soon, and no further advance is probable. Teas remain firm. It is expected that samples of new Japs will be shown as early as Saturday of the present week. In the dried-fruit market there were no important changes. Trade remains quiet, with prices ruling easy. Raspberries are scarce and a trifle higher. Blackberries and currants were quoted off. There was a fairly active and steady fish market. Lake fish and fat mackerel are in scanty supply. Butter and cheese were quoted quiet, and the latter was weak. Oils met with a fair demand, and were unchanged. Leather continues firm. Coal was in some demand at $4.50 for Lackawanna, and at $3.00 for Illinois.

The cargo lumber market was quiet, inch stuff being dull. The offerings were fair. At the yards trade continues good at the current quotations. Wool was active and firm, in sympathy with other markets. Broom-corn was steady, and hides, hay, and salt were unchanged. Seeds were quiet. The offerings were light, and generally held firmly at recent prices, with few sales. The supply of green fruits was fair, and prices ranged nearly the same as on other days of the week. The Southern strawberry crop is giving out, and Michigan fruit will not be plenty before next week. The receipts of other berries and early fruits are increasing. Poultry was slow and irregular.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named:

	May 31, 1879.	*May* 24, 1879.	*June* 1, 1878.
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,575,000	1,475,000	1,300,000
Corn, qrs	730,000	740,000	820,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Chicago	102,719	133,620
Milwaukee	89,750	36,532
New York	275,000	55,000
Baltimore	28,800	58,000
Philadelphia	39,000	21,716
Total	535,269	304,868

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

June 5.—Receipts—Flour, 12,167 brls; wheat, 275,050 bu; corn, 267,150 bu; oats, 45,380 bu; corn-meal, 1,560 pkgs; rye, 26,282 bu; malt, 3,625 bu; pork, 2,512 brls; beef, 800 tcs; cut meats, 2,189 pkgs; lard, 5,073 tcs; whisky, 364 brls.

Exports—for twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 143,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 43,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and somewhat easier, though the feeling was steadier throughout than usual. Hogs were quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, and Liverpool quotations were unchanged, while there were few orders here, either to buy or to sell. The trading seemed to be mostly in changes from July into August. Shippers were very quiet. The shipments continue large, but the greater portion of the stuff is believed to be forwarded by owners, including those who ship direct to sellers in Europe.

MESS PORK—Declined 5c per brl from the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller June at $9.47½; 14,250 brls seller July at $9.52½@9.60; and 10,250 brls seller August at $9.62½@9.70. Total, 24,750 brls. The market closed tame at $9.47½ for cash or seller June, $9.52½@9.55 for July, and $9.62½@9.65 for August. Old pork was held at $9.00. Prime mess pork was nominal at $9.00@9.50, and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Was a shade easier, some sales being made at a decline of 2½c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs spot at $6.02½@6.05; 1,000 tcs seller June at $6.00@6.02½; 3,500 tcs seller July at $6.07½@6.10; and 2,750 tcs seller August at $6.17½. Total, 9,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.00@6.02½ for spot or seller June, $6.07½ for seller July, and $6.15@6.17½ for seller August.

MEATS—Were a shade easier, with little doing for shipment. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at $3.60; 100,000 lbs long clears on private terms for future; 250 boxes long and short clears at 4⅜c; 2,600,000 lbs shoulders at $4.52½@4.55 seller July, $4.62½@4.67½ seller August, and $4.75 seller September; 120 boxes do at $4.65 spot; 1,200 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 6⅝c. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose	$3.40	$4.50	$4.55	$4.65
Do, July	3.47½	4.57½	4.62½	4.72½
Do, August	3.57½	4.67½	4.72½	4.82½
Do, September	3.67½	4.80	4.85	4.95
June, boxed	3.55	4.65	4.70	4.80

Long clears quoted at $4.42½ loose, and $4.57½ boxed; Cumberlands, $4.62½@4.75 boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 7¼@7⅜c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6¾@7c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¾@3⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅛@4⅜c for shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c for short ribs, 5⅜@5½c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at $5.00@5.25 for No. 1 white, 4¼@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6⅛c for city and 5⅞@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand and firm, in sympathy with wheat, but not active, as stocks of desirable grades are light. There was a moderate local demand. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 1,000 brls double extras at $4.92½@4.95; 150 brls superfines at $2.25. Total, 1,350 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.50 @6.25
Good to choice winters	4.75 @5.25
Fair to good winters	4.00 @4.50
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00 @4.50
Fair to good springs	3.75 @4.25
Low springs	2.50 @3.00
Patents	6.00 @8.00

BRAN—Was active and easier. Sales were 160 tons at $8.25@8.50 per ton on track, and $8.87½@9.25 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 100 tons coarse at $13.25 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $9.50@9.75.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $9.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and steadier, after a little excitement at the opening, and was firmer, except for this month's delivery. July advanced ⅜c, and closed ⅝c above the latest quotation of Wednesday. The British markets were slow, though cargoes on passage were held higher, and New York holders were reported to be firmer, though buyers were not brisk. Our receipts were rather smaller in volume, and the fact that charters had been made the previous day to carry out large quantities of wheat also helped to strengthen the market. A few orders were received early to fill shorts, and the demand caused a rather sharp advance, but the orders were soon filled, and then the market ruled slack, falling back about 1c, with less doing afterwards, though the decline somewhat increased the demand. There was a fair shipping inquiry for the lower grades, and No. 3 was stronger, closing at 81c bid. The current offerings of No. 2 were apparently taken for home use, some being bought to fill June shorts, and the rest probably taken by parties interested in sustaining the June quotation; it closed at about $1.03. Seller the month opened at $1.03¼@1.03½, declined to $1.02½, advanced to $1.03, and closed at $1.02⅞@1.03. Seller July averaged about 3c below June, with a very undecided feeling among the majority of operators; it opened at $1.00¼@1.00⅜, receded to 99⅝c, and closed at $1.00. Seller August was quiet at 93⅞@94⅛c, closing with the inside bid, and seller the year sold at 91c. Spot sales were reported of 67,600 bu No. 2 at $1.02½@1.03½; 27,000 bu No. 3 at 80⅝@81⅛c; 2,000 bu rejected at 61¼@61⅜c; and 28,000 bu by sample at 61½@89c. Total, 124,600 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 10,400 bu winter wheat at $1.01@1.08, the inside for No. 3 on track; and 60 tons screenings at $15.00@19.00 per ton.

CORN—Was fairly active, and steady after a somewhat excited opening. The market advanced ⅜c and closed about the same as the latest prices of Wednesday. Our receipts were larger, with only moderate shipments, while Liverpool was only quoted steady; but the weather continued cold, and freights by lake were lower. The cool weather was probably the chief thing which induced a liberal demand at the outset, some very large purchases being made on the call, and this resulted in the advance. There was subsequently a good steady demand for shipment both in store and on track notwithstanding the scarcity of cars, the latter being explained by the statement that the purchases were chiefly made by men who had already secured contracts for freight room by rail. The market for cash lots closed at 36c bid for No. 2 and high mixed in store, and 36⅝c for do free on board cars. Seller the month opened at about 36⅜c, receded to 36c, and closed at 36@36⅛c. Seller July sold at 36⅞@37⅛c, August at 37⅝@38c, and September at 38@38⅜c, all closing firm at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 120,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35⅞@36⅛c, the inside for short receipts; 2,000 bu rejected at 34c; 10,400 bu by sample at 32@36⅛c on track; 82,000 bu do at 34½@41c (chiefly at 36⅝c) free on board cars; and 5,800 bu high mixed at 37⅛c afloat. Total, 220,200 bu.

OATS—Were less active, and higher. The demand was chiefly speculative, and the market opened strong, then weakened, and subsequently recovered, New York being quoted higher at the close. Seller the month or cash sold at 31⅛c down to 31⅛c, and closed at 31⅜@31½c. July sold at 31⅝c early, then at 31½c, and at the last at 32c. August sold at 29⅛@29⅜c, and closed at 29¾@29⅞c. September brought 29⅛c. Samples were plenty and fairly active. Cash sales were reported of 18,200 bu No. 2 at 31¼@31⅜c; 3,600 bu by sample at 31½@33½c; 7,800 bu (white) at 33@34c on track, and 16,800 bu do at 30@32½c, and 12,000 bu (white) at 33@35⅛c, all free on board. Total, 58,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firmer. The offerings were light, and holders of orders were unable to fill them. No. 2 sold at 52⅛c, which was the quotation for June, and July was held at 54c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 52⅛c; 1,200 bu by sample at 48@53½c on track, and 1,600 bu do at 53@53½c free on board. Total, 3,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and easy. A few orders for car-lots were filled. No. 2 sold at 64c, and closed with sellers at that price. Extra 3 sold at 48@49c, the outside being for A., D. & Co.'s receipts. No. 3 was quiet at 38½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 64c; 2,400 bu extra 3 at 48@49c; 400 bu by sample at 42c on track. Total, 5,200 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 4,250 brls at $9.55@9.57½ for July, $9.67½ for August, and $9.77½@9.80 for September. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $3.67½ for August. Wheat—280,000 bu at $1.03¼ for June, $1.00@1.00½ for July, and 94½c for August. Corn—535,000 bu at 36@36⅛c for June, 36⅞@37½c for July, 37⅞@38c for August, and 38⅜c for September. Oats—55,000 bu at 31½c for June, 31¾c for July, and 29⅝c for August.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was fairly active, sales being reported of 235,000 bu at $1.02⅞ for June, 99⅞c@$1.00 for July, 94c for August, 91¼@91½c for September, and 90c for the year. No. 3—15,000 bu at 81c seller the month, and 81⅛c seller July.

Corn was a shade better. Sales 280,000 bu at 36⅛c for June, 36⅞@37c for July, 37¾@37⅞c for August, and 38⅜c for September.

Oats were firm, with sales of 65,000 bu at 31½c for June, 31⅞@32c for July, 29⅞c for August, 29¼c for September, and 28⅞c for the year.

Mess pork was firmer, sales being made of 4,250 brls at $9.55@9.57½ for July.

Lard was stronger. Sales were made of 2,500 tcs at $6.10 seller July.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet at $1.00, and corn at 37c for July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in fair request and steadier, the low freights having induced Eastern dealers to take hold, and the stock is decreasing. The farmers are planting. The indications are that less will be planted than last season:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔ lb	5 @5½
Green hurl	5 @5½
Red-tipped hurl	4 @4½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	4½@5
Red-tipped do	3¾@4¼
Inferior	3½@3¾
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—The butter market presented no important new features. There was a fair demand on local and Eastern account, and at the lately modified prices the feeling was steady. We repeat our list as follows:

Creamery	15@17
Good to choice dairy	13@15
Medium	9@10
Inferior to common	5@ 8

BAGGING—This market was quiet and firm. We quote:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	20½	Gunnies, single	13@15
Lewiston	21½	Do, double	22@25
American	20½	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—Prices were weak. The increasing receipts and the depressed tone of the Eastern market give prices a downward look. Aside from the Southern demand, which continues fair, there is only a light inquiry. We quote:

Full cream, new	7 @7¾
Part skim, new	5 @6
Full skim, new	3 @3¾
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—Was quoted unchanged, at $4.50 for anthracite, at $4.50@5.00 for Erie, and at $3.00 for Illinois.

EGGS—Were steady at 9@9½c per dozen.

FISH—A good business was in progress at unchanged prices. Lake fish continue to arrive very sparingly, and a scarcity of fat mackerel is still complained of. Otherwise stocks are in fair shape. We quote:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$ 4.00@ 4.15
Family whitefish, ½-brl	1.80@ 1.90
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Bank cod, ℔ 100 lbs	3.75@ 4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6½@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Only a moderate volume of business was accomplished, and the general tenor of prices continues easy. Raspberries are scarce and are held higher. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 6½
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	5¼@ 5⅝
French prunes, kegs	6¼@ 6½
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 15
Raisins, layers	1.55 @1.60
London layers	2.00 @2.10
Loose Muscatel	1.65 @1.70
Valencias, new	7⅝@ 7⅞
Zante currants	4 @ 4¼
Citron	14 @ 15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @ 14
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	3¾@ 4¼
Apples, Southern	3¼@ 3½
Apples, Ohio	3½@ 3¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3¼@ 3¾
Raspberries	33 @ 34
Blackberries	5 @ 5¼
Pitted cherries	22 @ 24

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Terragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13½
Brazils	5 @ 6
Texas pecans	7 @ 7½
River pecans	5½@ 6
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @ 6½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5 @ 5¾
Virginia peanuts	6¼@ 6¾

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and steady. The strawberries were rather poor and irregular in price. Michigan berries are expected the last of next week:

Strawberries, ℔ case of 24 qts	$2.25@ 3.50
Raspberries, ℔ qt	20@ 25
Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, ℔ box	4.50@ 6.50
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.00@ 4.00
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	4.00
Pineapples, ℔ doz	1.50@ 2.50

GROCERIES—Coffees are in unusually light supply, not only here, but at the seaboard, and consequently holders entertain pretty firm views, the tendency at the moment being slightly upward. The stock of Rio in New York is given at 37,847 bags, against 84,588 a year ago, and 89,334 in 1877. Sugars continue active. Rice is moving freely at full figures. Within the next few days liberal arrivals of Rangon are expected. We revise our quotations as follows:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6¾@ 7¾
Rangon, prime	7 @ 7¼
Rangon, fair	6½@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Costa Rica	18 @19
Choice to fancy Rio	16 @17
Good to prime	14¾@15¾
Common to fair	13 @14
Roasting	10¾@11¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅛@ 9¼
Crushed	9 @ 9⅛
Granulated	8⅝@ 8¾
Powdered	8⅞@ 9
A standard	8¼@ 8⅜
A No. 2	8 @ 8⅛
Extra C	7⅞@ 8
C No. 1	7⅝@ 7¾
C No. 2	7⅜@ 7½
Yellow	7 @ 7¼
New Orleans white, clarified	8⅛@ 8¼
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7⅜
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6¾@ 6⅞
New Orleans fair	6½@ 6⅝

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	42 @44
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	26 @29
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs	85 @95
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @ 5¼
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	4½
Savon imperial	4½
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was in fair request for shipment, and sales were reported within the range quoted below. The city sales were light, loose hay being plenty.

No. 1 timothy	$11.00@11.50
No. 2 do	10.00@10.50
Mixed do	8.00@ 9.00
Upland prairie	8.50@ 9.00
No. 1	7.00@ 7.50

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady, though 7¾c is not so freely paid as last week:

Light cured hides, ℔ lb	7½@ 7¾
Heavy do, ℔ lb	7 @ 7¼
Damaged do, ℔ lb	6
Part cured	7
Calf, ℔ lb	10 @10½
Deacons, ℔ lb	35 @40
Dry flint, ℔ lb, prime	14
Dry flint, ℔ lb, damaged	11
Dry salted, ℔ lb	11 @12
Dry salted, ℔ lb, damaged	8
Green city butchers', cows, ℔ lb	5½
Green city butchers', steers, ℔ lb	6½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔ lb	28

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair demand and steady. Following are the quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℔ box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX.	9.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	8.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Large pig tin	17
Small pig tin	18
Bar tin	19
Solder	10 @14
Bar lead	5
Lead pipe	4¾@ 5
Copper bottoms	26
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	24
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	33
Planished, cut to size	35
Sheet zinc ℔ lb	7
Less than cask	3.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	2.00
Common bar iron rates	1.80
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@14
American planished iron, "A"	10
American planished iron, "B"	9
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @16
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	9
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	11 @12½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	14
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	16@20

NAILS—Were quoted firm at $2.15 rates. The market is strong in consequence of the threatened strike in the manufacturing districts.

OILS—Met with a good seasonable inquiry, and were again quoted steady and unchanged. Following is the list:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	9
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15¾
Carbon, Michigan legal test	18¾
Elaine, 150 degrees test	18
Lard, extra	53
Lard, No. 1	49
Lard, No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	62
Linseed, boiled	67
Whale, winter bleached	50@ 53
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	30½
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	15@ 18

POTATOES—Were firmer, the supplies having fallen off. New have advanced to $4.50@5.00 per brl, and fine old are salable at 85@90c per bu in cars.

POULTRY—Chickens were in rather better request, and steady, while other poultry was dull and easy. The offerings were larger:

Chickens, live, ℔ doz	$2.50@3.00
Spring chickens	2.00@2.25
Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	.06@ .08
Ducks, ℔ doz	2.00

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet and unchanged. Prime was salable at $1.60, and holders generally asked 5@10c more. Clover was quiet at $3.85. Hungarian and millet were slow at $1.00@1.20.

SALT—The demand continues active at the current prices:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.70
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	2.40
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ℔ sack	2.75@3.00

TEAS—Continue in liberal request and prices remain firm. By the end of the week it is expected that samples of new Japan teas will be shown. We quote:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65	JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Common to fair	18@35
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	40@50
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Extra fine to finest	50@60	OOLONG.	
Choicest	65@70	Common to fair	18@28
GUNPOWDER.		Superior to fine	30@40
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@70
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@80	Superior to fine	28@40

WHISKY—Was less active and a shade firmer. Sales were reported of 250 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.03 per gallon for high wines.

WOOL—The demand continues active and the market firm. The receipts are increasing. Following are the quotations:

Washed fleece wool, per lb	28@30
Medium unwashed, new	21@22
Fine do, new	18@20
Coarse do, new	18@20
Tub-washed, choice, new	35@37
Tub-washed, common to good, new	30@35
Colorado, medium to fine	18@20
Colorado, common	14@18
Colorado, coarse	10@12

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,195	23,757	1,081
Tuesday	4,900	21,817	727
Wednesday	3,266	24,431	1,420
Thursday	3,900	26,500	1,000
Total	16,261	96,505	4,228
Same time last week	22,570	98,151	3,941
Shipments—			
Monday	570	6,053	....
Tuesday	1,496	4,304	....
Wednesday	4,813	5,095	703
Total	6,879	15,452	703

CATTLE—In comparison with Wednesday's market there was but trifling change yesterday in the character of the demand or in prices. Eastern buyers were present in goodly numbers, and although reports from that quarter were not calculated to stimulate an active shipping movement there was a liberal demand for fat cattle, and the prevalent feeling was sensibly firmer. Had the supply been confined to the fresh receipts it is more than likely that some improvement in prices might have resulted, but the market was weighed down by the stale cattle left over from the preceding days of the week,—amounting to more than 2,000 head. Nearly that many were left over at the close of yesterday's market, the day's sales not much exceeding the fresh arrivals. For anything not good enough to send East the market continued dull and heavy. There was at least twice as much thin stock as there was any legitimate demand for, and while prices were tolerably well sustained sales dragged. The range of prices was $2.00@5.00, with most of the trading at $4.00@4.70 for medium to choice shipping beeves, and at $2.50@3.25 for butchers' and canners' stuff. Texas through cattle sold at $2.40@3.25 and corn-fed at $3.50@3.90. Exporters took a few of the best droves of natives at $4.80@5.00; Conger Bros. sold a bunch at the outside figures:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.15@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
15	1,536	$5.00	17	1,148	$4.50
64	1,379	4.85	31	1,362	4.70
15	1,484	4.80	15	1,410	4.70
60	1,441	4.85	18	1,027	4.40
48	1,419	4.90	27	1,112	4.40
65	1,362	4.85	37	1,215	4.40
17	1,493	4.80	13	1,209	4.35
74	1,361	4.75	11	1,130	4.30
76	1,447	4.85	17	1,203	4.35
17	1,318	4.70	27	1,088	4.30
80	1,413	4.80	57	1,185	4.25
58	1,381	4.80	19	1,188	4.25
56	1,382	4.87½	16	1,133	4.15
48	1,386	4.70	37	1,141	4.12½
82	1,301	4.70	16	1,133	4.15
16	1,241	4.65	47 Texas	1,156	3.90
17	1,470	4.65	13	1,109	3.75
15	1,378	4.65	20	1,047	3.80
34	1,345	4.65	92	1,049	3.85
19	1,299	4.65	16	1,030	3.55
15	1,340	4.65	20 Texas	1,018	3.50
15	1,350	4.62½	21 Texas	1,043	3.50
26	1,270	4.60	14	813	3.00
21	1,395	4.35	38	888	3.25
31	1,302	4.50	21 Texas	967	3.25
33	1,329	4.50	16	876	3.05
15	1,397	4.50	17 cows	987	3.00
16	1,238	4.60	28 cows	1,006	2.85
31	1,206	4.60	38 Texas	703	2.80
34	1,338	4.60	45 cows	939	3.00
60	1,137	4.40	26 cows	979	2.75
17	1,319	4.40	22	864	2.50

HOGS—There was a fairly active demand from the local and Eastern trade, but the receipts were pretty large, and that fact enabled buyers to crowd down prices another peg. Opening sales were at substantially Wednesday's closing quotations, but the market soon sagged 5c, where it remained weak to the close. The range of sales was $2.75@3.60, with most of the trading at $3.40@3.55. Closing prices were $3.45@3.55 for common to prime bacon hogs, $3.35@3.50 for poor to good heavy packers, and at $3.45@3.60 for fair to choice heavy shippers. Skips were peddled out at $2.75@3.25.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
48	203	$3.60	40	227	$3.50
55	330	3.60	64	212	3.50
21	253	3.60	84	198	3.50
45	305	3.60	111	193	3.50
21	183	3.60	58	240	3.45
33	189	3.60	26	280	3.45
51	308	3.62½	54	249	3.45
43	308	3.60	34	272	3.45
30	182	3.60	60	214	3.45
112	187	3.60	53	230	3.45
39	174	3.55	46	260	3.45
102	169	3.55	45	219	3.45
47	173	3.55	25	279	3.45
53	282	3.55	54	278	3.45
61	213	3.55	57	275	3.45
36	152	3.55	65	243	3.45
47	185	3.55	46	273	3.45
34	204	3.55	154	244	3.45
25	188	3.55	47	230	3.40
74	190	3.55	23	263	3.40
117	173	3.55	25	244	3.40
25	180	3.50	40	244	3.40
59	201	3.50	36	205	3.40
104	275	3.50	54	246	3.40
28	184	3.50	20	203	3.37½
118	280	3.50	88	253	3.37½
50	261	3.50	38	137	3.35
30	318	3.50	79	174	3.35
39	275	3.50	35	240	3.30
55	234	3.50	29	206	3.30
40	193	3.50	21	136	3.25
25	170	3.50	21	143	3.00
70	272	3.50	26	169	3.25
38	225	3.50	21	169	3.15
56	181	3.50	31	158	3.05
71	181	3.50			

SHEEP—There was a fair demand at full prices. The supply was light, and sales were readily effected at $2.75@3.50 per 100 lbs for poor to medium grades, and at $4.00@5.00 for good to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
86	102	$3.80	89	83	$2.75
193	122	5.00	101	91	3.40
35	90	4.00	102	109	4.50
17 lambs, each		2.00			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,088 head; market dull and declining; prices fully ¼c off on the best grades, and ⅛c on common to fair lots; good to choice steers, $4.50@4.80; extra medium, $4.10@4.20; cows and heifers, $3.50@3.75; stock steers and mixed butchers' lots very dull; a number of loads have been drawn out to be held until next week; stockers, $3.00@3.35; mixed butchers', $2.50@3.25; fat steers, $3.75@4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,100 head; market dull and slow; limited demand, both Eastern and local trade; fair to good clipped sheep, $3.25@3.75; choice, $4.15@4.25; extra heavy export sheep, $5.00@5.25; 5 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,925 head; supply hardly equal to the demand; only 3 cars on sale; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.60@3.65; medium and heavy, $3.65@3.75; two loads of heavy still-fed, $3.30; all offerings disposed of.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—BEEVES—No fresh offerings; 8 car-loads of Texans, held over from yesterday, sold this morning at a fraction more than 6¾c, and the feeling appeared firmer; dressed beef ruled quiet at 4½@5¼c for Texas and Cherokee sides, and 6@7¼c for native do; shipments, 132 live and 600 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,300, no change in prices or general features of trade; poor to prime sheep, 3@5c; Western lambs, 5½@7¼c; general sales of sheep, 4@4½c; lambs, 6@6½c; shipments, 250 carcasses of mutton.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,600; none sold alive; nominal figures, $3.60@3.80 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,105 head, all through stock, no local; total for three days, 1,734 through and 458 local; nothing doing; nothing on hand for sale.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,815 head; total for three days, 5,005; Yorkers, $3.45@3.55; Philadelphias, $3.70@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; total for three days, 8,800; good, 100 to 110 lbs, $4.00@4.25; fair, 80 to 90 lbs, $3.50@3.70; common, 70 to 80 lbs, $3.30@3.35.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts during the past week, 2,801; shipments, 2,076; dull; native shippers, $3.70@4.40; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.25; native cows, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts for the past week, 14,670; shipments, 9,309; lower; good to choice, $3.10@3.20; mixed to fair, $3.00@3.05.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—CATTLE—Strong; fairly active; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4.80@5.00; do light, $4.55@4.75; native butchers' steers, $3.50@4.30; corn-fed Texans, $3.00@3.90; grass do, $2.25@3.15. Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 700.

SHEEP—Dull; $2.50@3.50. Receipts, 400; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—HOGS—Steady; fair demand; common, $2.50@3.15; light, $3.20@3.45; packing, $3.30@3.50; butchers', $3.50@3.60. Receipts, 2,441; shipments, 600.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was slow. The offerings were about 20 cargoes, of which 8 or 10 were sold. Dealers reported no material change in prices, quoting dimension stuff steady, and common inch dull and easy. Several loads of boards have been on the market nearly all the week. The offers made for them were declined. Small lots of lath have probably been sold at $1.10 in connection with large cargoes of lumber, but $1.12½ is the regular quotation. Shingles were quiet. Following are the quotations:

Choice dry strips and boards	$12.50 @13.50
Choice green strips and boards	11.50 @12.50
Common inch, dry	8.00 @ 9.25
Medium inch, dry	10.00 @11.00
Fair strips and boards, green	8.50 @10.50
Common inch, green	7.25 @ 8.25
Piece-stuff, green	6.50 @ 6.62½
Piece-stuff, dry	7.50 @ 8.00
Lath, green	1.12½@ 1.15
Shingles, per m	1.42½@ 1.75
Shingles, No. 1	.50 @ .65

Sales include 290,000 ft dry piece stuff from Manistee at $7.50 per 1,000 ft; 100,000 ft Manistee green piece stuff at $6.62½; 40,000 ft common inch at $7.50.

The volume of business at the yards is reported to be large and satisfactory. The competition is keen, and dealers say they are handling common stuff on very close margins. Following is the yard price-list:

Third clear, 1¼@2 in	$27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	10.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, in. stuff	9.00
Common boards	9.50@10.00
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@13.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25
Shingles, standard	1.80@ 2.00
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 5—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@9s 1d; club, 9s 1d@9s 4d. Corn, 4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—1 p. m.—*Special*—Extra State flour, 11s. Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 9s; No. 3 spring, 7s 5d; No. 2 spring, 8s 5d; California unchanged. Corn—Better tone; 4s 1½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull and neglected. Corn in moderate demand. Pork—Western P. M., 47s. Lard is in fair demand and steady; 32s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 2s 3d; short clear, 25s 6d; Cumberlands, 24s.

LONDON, June 5.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow; corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet and steady; corn, higher prices asked, but no advance established. Weather in England less unsettled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s; lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—COTTON—Market easier at 7 1-16@7⅛d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

LARD—American, 32s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 42s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 34s.

LINSEED OIL—27s 6d.

LONDON, June 5.—LINSEED OIL, 27s.

RESIN—Common, 4s 3d@4s 6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—21s@21s 3d.

ANTWERP, June 5.—PETROLEUM—20¼d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 5.—GRAIN—Wheat values again advanced about ½@1c per bu on favorite grades of No. 2 red and No. 1 white; fairly active, inquiry reported on speculative and export account; spring wheat somewhat stronger for early delivery on unfair movement; cable advices, no important changes; 48,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05@1.06 (of which 29,000 bu Chicago, and 8,000 bu Milwaukee) reported at $1.06; 12,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, June arrival, reported on private terms and quoted about $1.06. Corn brisk, chiefly No. 2 and better qualities of ungraded mixed at an improvement of ⅛@¼c per bu; mixed Western ungraded at 41@41½c. Rye firm, but comparatively dull; now Western quoted at 61½@62c afloat. Oats offered much less freely, and quoted up ½@1c per bu; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 38c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products generally easier and less active; forward delivery slow movement at weaker prices, closing for June at $9.85@10.00; July, $9.85@10.00; August, $9.90@10.05. Cut meats quiet at about steady prices. Bacon in rather more request; long clear at $4.90. Western lard attracted rather less attention for early delivery at about steady figures; forward delivery weaker, closing for June at $6.27½; July at $6.32½.

TALLOW—More active, but lower, with prime quoted at 6c.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand on a basis of 6 5-16c for fair, and 6 7-16c for good refining Cuba; refined about steady, and quoted, on a pretty fair movement.

WHISKY—Dull; held at $1.06.

FREIGHTS—Active business in line of charter contracts, chiefly in grain interest; through freights depressed and unsettled movement, largely in grain contracts from Chicago; for Liverpool, engagements by steamer 2,200 brls flour through freight and forward shipment reported at 2s@2s 3d per brl; about 200,000 to 250,000 bu grain, through freight from the West, reported on private terms; quoted at equal to about 4s 9d@5s per qr as ocean freight rates.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 5.—COTTON—Market dull at 13@13⅛c; futures steady; June, 12.93c; July, 13.19c; August, 13.35c; September, 13.06c; October, 12.10c; November, 11.53c.

FLOUR—Steady; very moderate demand; receipts, 12,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@3.65; common to good extra, $3.75@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.00@6.00; St. Louis, $3.80@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.65.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; receipts, 275,000 bu; rejected spring, 71½@73c; No. 3 do, 90@93c; No 2 do, $1.05@1.06; ungraded do, 88@96c; ungraded winter red, $1.00@1.17; No. 2 do, $1.17@1.17½; No. 2 amber, $1.15½@1.16; ungraded white, $1.10@1.16; No. 2 do, $1.13@1.14; No. 1 do, $1.16; mixed winter, $1.15½@1.16. Rye quiet but firm; Western, 65c. Barley—Market dull; malt nominally unchanged. Corn stronger; receipts, 267,000 bu; ungraded, 41@44c; No. 3, 40¼c; steamer, 42½@43c; No. 2, 43½@44¼c; low mixed, 48c; yellow Western, 45¾@46c. Oats in fair demand; receipts, 45,000 bu; rejected, 33½c; No. 2, 36@36¼c; No. 3 white, 38¼@38¼c; No. 2, 37¼c; mixed Western, 34½@37½c; white do, 37@41c.

HAY—Quiet but steady.

HOPS—Fair demand; yearlings, 2@4c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Rio cargoes, 11¼@14¼c; job lots, 11½@15½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refinery, 6¼@6 7-16c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; United, 71¼c; crude, 6⅝@7¼c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Market easier at 6c.

RESIN—Quiet but firm at 32½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 26½c.

EGGS—In buyers' favor; Western, 10@13c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market easier; mess, $9.00@9.40; new, $10.00. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, $4.90; short do, $5.05. Lard less active; prime steam, $6.27½@6.30.

BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 6@17c.

CHEESE—Weak; new Western, 3¼@7c.

WHISKY—Nominally $1.06.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—FLOUR—Active and firmer, and without quotable change in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western excited and higher; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.20; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.15¾@1.16; June, $1.15¼@1.15¾; July, $1.14¼@1.14½; August, $1.10@1.10¼. Corn—Western steady; Western mixed, spot and June, 43⅜@43½c; July, 43⅝@43¾c; August, 44½@44¾c; steamer, 42½@43¾c. Oats firm; shade higher; Western white, 36@37c; do mixed, 34@35c; Pennsylvania, 38@40c. Rye quiet at 60@61c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady; unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Active; scarce at 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 11@16c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,642 brls; wheat, 29,300 bu; corn, 97,300 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 58,900 bu; corn, 279,800 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—FLOUR—Firm; Minnesota extra family, medium, $4.50@4.60; good to fancy, $4.90@5.25; Ohio family, good, $5.50; do, choice, $5.75; St. Louis do, good, $5.50; winter wheats, patent, in lots, $6.00@6.75; Minnesota, $6.12½@7.25. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active; ungraded, 95c@$1.10; Michigan white, on track, $1.12½; No. 2 red, elevator, car lots, $1.13¾. Corn—More doing; heated and rejected on track, 25@35c; steamer do, 37@39c. Oats steady at 34½@35c; fair white, 36@36½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess beef, $12.00. Hams—Smoked, $8.50@10.00. Lard—Western, $6.25.

BUTTER—Heavy; creamery extra, 17c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra, 12@13c; good to choice, 9@11c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 13c.

CHEESE—Weak; creamery, 7@7½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and easy; refined, 8c; crude, 7¼c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.06.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.04½; No. 2 do, $1.00½; June, $1.00½; July, $1.00½; August, 94½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79¾c; No. 4, 74¼c; rejected, 62c. Corn steady and firmer; No. 2, 36c. Oats stronger; No. 2, 31½c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 1, 52½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 64@65c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $9.50 cash. Prime steam lard, $6.05.

HOGS—Dull and lower; $3.20@3.45.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—COTTON—Dull at 13c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; strong; red, $1.09@1.10. Corn steady at 38@38½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 32@35c. Rye in good demand, and prices a shade higher, at 58c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $10.00. Lard in good demand; current make, $6.00. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, $3.50 bid; $3.60 asked; short ribs, $4.55 cash; $4.65 July; short clear, held at $4.80. Bacon easier; $4.00@4.12½, $5.05@5.10, and $5.30@5.37½.

WHISKY—Higher; $1.02.

BUTTER—Easier for creamery; 17@19c; other grades unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady, with fair demand, at 62½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,070 brls; wheat, 34 6350 bu; corn, 8,743 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By canal—Wheat, 62,069 bu; corn, 48,968 bu. By railroad—Wheat, 10,400 bu; corn, 1,400 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat light milling demand; regular grades nominal; sales 9,000 bu mixed amber and red winter at $1.08. Corn quiet and firm; sales 24,000 bu No 2 mixed Western at 39¾c. Oats scarce and firm; sales 500 bu Milwaukee at 35c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—Canal strong; 4¼c for wheat; 4c for corn. Rail unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—FLOUR—Steady; Western supers, $3.00@4.15; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent-process spring wheats, $8.20@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 46½@48c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 41@44c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 37@38c. Rye nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; corn, 76,000 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,100 brls.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—COTTON—Steady at 13c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red and amber, $1.05@1.10. Corn firm; white, 44c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 35c; mixed, 33@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $10.00@10.25. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, 7¼c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3⅝c; clear rib, 4¾@4⅞c; @5⅛c for loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 5⅛@5⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9@10c.

WHISKY—$1.02.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 5.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; extra white Michigan, $1.11¾; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.08; amber Michigan, spot, $1.11¼; June, $1.10½; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.11½; June held at $1.11; $1.10½ bid; sales July at $1.06; No. 3 red, $1.08. Corn firm; high-mixed, 38¼c; No. 2, June, 38¼c bid; July, 38⅝c bid. Oats scarce and firm; canal, 33½c; rejected, 35c offered.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—OATS—Dull and lower at 41@42c.

HAY—Quiet and weak; ordinary, $15.00; prime, $17.50; choice, $21.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $11.00. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 5⅜c.

RICE—Firmer at 6⅜@7½c.

BRAN—Market easier at 77½@80c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts for the past week, 54,498 bu; shipments, 65,820 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, $1.07¼; June, $1.05¾; No. 3 cash, $1.02; June, $1.00¾. Corn—Receipts for the past week, 83,689 bu; shipments, 122,750 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 31⅝c; June, 31¼c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.16. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 46c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, June 5.—HIGHWINES—Firm; sales of 100 brls at $1.03.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—HOGS—Quiet at $2.50@3.50; receipts, 3,300.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.05½@1.07½. Corn strong at 36½@37c. Oats steady at 33@34½c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; clear rib, 4½c bid; 4⅝c asked. Lard, 6½c. Hams, 8½@8⅝c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 5.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.09¾; No. 1 white, $1.09¼; June, $1.08⅝; July, $1.08⅝; August, $1.03 bid, $1.04 asked; milling No. 1, $1.05 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,113 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,282 bu.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; standard white, 110 test, 7c.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude lower; 91⅞c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 5.—PETROLEUM—The market opened weak, with sales at 73¼c, declined to 70⅞c, at which price it closed; shipments, 42,000 brls, averaging 38,000; transactions, 175,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Business continues fair with commission houses, but jobbing branches quiet; cotton goods in steady demand and very firm; continental brown sheetings further advanced; light prints dull, but medium styles in fair request; lawns active; fancy cassimeres, cheviots and overcoatings in steady demand; foreign goods quiet, but silks firm and higher.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—COTTON—Market dull and easy; middling, 12⅞c; low do, 12⅜c; net receipts, 64 bales; gross, 67; sales, 725; stock, 48,512.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—COTTON—Firm; recepts, 63 bales; shipments, 899; stock, 11,368; sales unimportant; middling, 12⅞c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 5.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 24½@24⅝c.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE MILLINER MARY ANN.

The New Haven *Register* has a poem purporting to have been delivered at a Spiritual seance by the apparition of the still existent T. B. Aldrich. It is a travesty of his lines concerning "The Sultan Shah Zaman," and is entitled

"THE MILLINER MARY ANN."

When the milliner Mary Ann
Goes to the city Man-hat-tan,
Even before she gets so far
As her seat in the foremost palace-car,
And settles herself for an easy spin,
The lord of her bosom, Nose-in-Bloom,
Orders a feast in the inner room,
Where milliner-maids with wicked eyes
Bend over bonnets, and frills, and ties.
Shagbark, peanut, and chinquipin;
Limburger cheese, Bologna sausage;
Tripe, and herring, and hard-boiled eggs;
And bottled lager that plumps the corsage;
And oystermen with two-quart kegs
Of Saddlerocks; sardines and cream,
And all that the milliner palate might dream,
Pass in and out of that inner door.
Scattered over the workroom floor
Are ribbons and ruches, pleatings and pins;
And a sound as of wagging of jaws begins
To be heard, and the delicate viands melt.
One stout milliner loosens her belt,
And scalds with the oyster-broth the tip
Of her dainty nose, and her ruby lip
Breathes of sardines. But, alas! this spread
Not for the milliner came and fled—
Not for the milliner Mary Ann,
For she's gone to the city Man-hat-tan.

Then, at the tap of feet on the floor,
An organ-grinder outside the door
Strikes up an air from "Pinafore;"
And to the hoarse, asthmatic bars
Of music, rise and fall the stars
Of the swift sweet hoofs. Embryo corns
Bud on each toe, anon to bloom;
And there, in that diminutive room,
Filled with the scents of summer morns,
And hair-oil, musk, and Irish stew,
Sits Naughty-Eyes on a cane-seat chair,
Singing softly and banging her hair;
And the boss *pro tem*. he sits there too.
This when the milliner Mary Ann
Goes to the city Man-hat-tan.

Now, when I see an extra load
Of non-digestibles cross the road
To the milliner-man's abode,
I know as well as I know to eat,
I know as well as a cat knows meat,
That the innocent milliner Mary Ann
Has gone to the city Man-hat-tan.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEER.

Burdette.

Something about the engineer, his face or his manner, or possibly his clothes, attracted my attention. Anyhow, I wanted to talk to him and hear him talk about his engine. There is always a wonderful fascination about railroad engineers, and locomotives, and railroad men generally, for all people, and I am and have always been especially susceptible to this fascination. Were you ever at Creston, Ia.? And did you ever stop at the old Creston House? I have sat quiet and motionless in its sitting-room by the hour, listening to the clatter of the trainmen about me. Creston is the Hornellsville of Iowa. "By thunder," one man would be shouting, "I looked out of the way-car window and saw old Flanigan comin' down the main line lickety split, thirty miles an hour if he was makin' a mile, and I——" "—switch open and two coaches on the siding," says an engineer, "and squealed for breaks an' throwed he clear over, and you should see the fire fly out of them rails, and before——" "Well, sir," somebody else from some other run chimes in, "I twisted that blamed old brake till I thought I'd twist it off; hold nothing; you couldn't hold——" "Aw, she is, though; she's the prettiest piece of iron on this division; she's quick as——" "Who went out on No. 37 last night?" And so on through a charming confusion of throttle, and lever, and lamp, and draw-bar, fire-box, cylinder-cock, way-cars, frogs, switches, trucks, tanks, claw-bars, cattle-guard, platform-cars, chairs, cross-frogs, orders, signals, flags, and a thousand things that I didn't know anything about. I rather liked it. But before I could get to this engineer I was speaking of, who had a passenger-engine on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, another had already engaged him in conversation. I am always willing to let anybody else make a fool of himself and ask the questions, just so I get the benefit of the answers; so I let him talk while I hung around and listened. This man wasn't like any engineer I had ever made friends with before. He was an awfully practical fellow, the passenger said.

"Yours is a very exciting life?"

"Is it?" said the engineer, with an air of interest.

"Well," said the passenger, quieted a little bit; "isn't it?"

"Oh," was the reply, with a satisfied accent. Then, after a pause, "Well, I don't know; do you see anything very exciting about this?"

He was lazily stretched out on his cushion, dividing up his paper of fine cut, putting all but one "chew" of it into his vest-pocket, and putting the one "chew" into his tobacco-pouch, so that he could show the fireman that was all he had, when that useful official should ask for it.

The passenger fidgeted a little, but didn't seem to want to give it up. I didn't know how to feel bad enough that I hadn't gone into the catechism business with the quiet man.

"Well," said the passenger, after a little while, "are we pretty near ready to pull out?"

"Pull what out?" asked the engineer.

"Why, the train."

"Train isn't in anything. Train's all right."

"Well," said the passenger, "I mean, are we nearly ready to go?"

"I am," quietly replied the engineer, "are you?"

"You have a splendid engine there," said the passenger.

"Tain't mine," replied the sphinx, "it belongs to the Company."

"How much can you get out of her?" asked the passenger.

The engineer looked surprised. "Can't get a cent out of it," he said; "can't get anything out of anybody except the Paymaster."

"Well, but I mean," persisted the passenger, "what can she do, on a good road, easy grade, and you cracking on every pound of steam she can carry?"

"It can pull the train," he said; "what would you expect it to do?"

"Well, but how fast?"

"Schedule time," was the reply; "that's all we're allowed to make; must make our time between all stations. That's imperative orders on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western."

"Well, but couldn't you pull her wide open and——"

"Pull who wide open?"

"Why, her; your engine, and give her s and and——"

"Why should I give it sand?"

"To make her run faster."

"Sand does not increase the speed of an engine; steam is the only motive power."

"But you give her sand on a heavy grade and——"

"Excuse me, I never give an engine sand. The sand is poured on the rail."

"Oh well, you know what I mean. You give her steam, you know, and——"

"No," he said, "I do not; I merely move the throttle lever, thus opening the regulator-valve, and the steam is introduced to the proper portions of the machinery in obedience to the laws of physics. I have no control over it beyond regulating the supply."

"Did you ever," said the despairing passenger, "come so near a collision that you had to throw her clear over and——"

"No," the man said very gravely, "and I never expect to. It couldn't be done. No one man could throw this engine clear over. It weighs thirty-five tons."

"I suppose," the passenger obstinately replied, "that when you start out with a heavy train you have to hold her awfully close to the rails?"

"I have nothing to do with that," he said; "the laws of gravitation and friction control all that. I presume my weight on the engine adds somewhat to its pressure on the rail, although of course that amounts to very little in comparison with the weight of the engine."

The passenger wiped the beaded perspiration from his brow.

"Well," said he, "how do you like life on the footboard, anyhow?"

"I don't live on the footboard," the engineer said, "I live at home."

"Well, how do you like running on the road, then?"

"I don't run; I ride."

The conductor came along just here and handed the man in the cab a bit of yellow paper and then shouted "All aboard." The passenger, with a grateful expression of countenance, said, "Thank heaven," as he went back and climbed on the rear platform of the last car, as far away from the engine as he could get, and I heard the engineer, as I turned away, growling about people who "always wanted to talk shop." It was a terribly narrow escape for me, but I made it, and I rather enjoyed it. Providence always does take care of the truly good.

A PIONEER'S BIG LIFT.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

An old pioneer was hugging the historic stove in Judge Knox's court-room last evening, and, as is usual with the old-timers who visit that temple of justice, was in a reminiscent frame of mind. Though poor now, he had, as a matter of course, been once rich.

"I was a leadin' citizen of Muckalliamy Hill in '52," he said. "In them days I was in the dust-buyin' business. I had my sign out, *S Compra Oro Aqui*,—up stairs, you know, and all that sort of thing. I tell ye, it takes a smart man to get along in that 'ere trade. Jenkins & Co. was the boss at it when I first went into it at Muckalliamy Hill, but it wasn't six months afore I'd took half their trade away. I had to rustle to do it. You see the boys was allus anxious to do well, an' the first that offered the coin made the riffle. Jenkins & Co. was pretty high-toned, an' used to wait every night fur thar man to go down the hill to the express office an' bring up their money in a handcart. I saw my chance an' used to be on hand when the stage come in, an' jist shoulder-ed my own coin when the driver throwed it off. Nick Monkins was the driver in them days. He was afterwards killed by road-agents. Many's the time Nick's throwed me down my sack with a clean $400,000 in gold coin into it, an' I've chucked her across my shoulder an' trotted up that there old hill and had every bit o' dust bought up afore Jenkins & Co.'s handcart arrived."

"How much did you say you packed up the hill on your shoulder?" asked Judge Knox's clerk.

"Four hundred thousand oftener than less," replied the pioneer with melancholy pride.

"See here," said the clerk, figuring rapidly, "gold's worth about $18 an ounce, and there's twelve ounces to the pound; Troy weight; that makes a pound worth $216. Now 216 into 400,000 leaves something over 1,851 pounds,—pretty nearly a ton. How far up the hill did you carry that, did you say?"

The old pioneer looked at the clerk with fixed contempt for a moment, and then merely saying: "You're a d—n Johnny-Come-Lately, that's what you are!" arose, and left the court-room.

ZULU TASTE IN DRESS.

Kambula Correspondence Edinburg Scotsman.

I saw Oham some months since; then he wore European clothing, but, consistently with his native customs, he has now in time of war discarded it for the everlasting blanket. I have seen it urged in some English papers as an insuperable barrier to the opening of Zululand for traffic that the Zulu, in common with all Africans, has an unconquerable antipathy to clothing. A greater fallacy could not be promulgated. True, in his native and raw state his clothing is of the simplest and most meagre description, consisting, as it does, of a ring round the head of married, and a piece of bullock hide hanging from the waist before and behind, common to all. But this is because he cannot get other articles of clothing. There is every respect for the demands of decency, and at the same time a display of some of the finest physical developments, but marred, as a rule, by a great fall in the small of the back. The limbs are firm and lithe, the flesh plentiful and firmly set, the chest full and expansive, the gait firm and quiet, but dignified, sometimes even majestic, and the whole contour a model of physical perfection, with the exception I have named, and the curious formation of the face, so well known that description would be superfluous. When he can obtain clothing he does so with a vengeance. I have often wondered where all the cast-off clothing of the British and Continental armies was disposed of. My doubts were at an end when, on passing through Maritzburg, I saw numerous "Kafir stores" with the uniforms of British grenadiers, French chasseurs, and Austrian hussars laid out in every form of tempting display. On my way up country it was no unusual thing to meet a native with three or four old tunics fitting him where they touched, in the genuine slop style. Once, out of curiosity, I examined a native, and found him wearing, in the middle of an African summer, a guardsman's tunic, a lancer's tunic, and the ample cloak of a life guardsman. The women, too, are fond of clothing bright and gay—the brighter the better. I have passed through the whole of South Africa, and must confess that the Zulu woman is the most chaste and decent in her dress and bearing. In Cape Colony, where the European population is more numerous, I have seen native women running about in complete nudity. In Pondoland and Griqualand and Basutoland I have seen the same; but in Zululand I have never seen a woman whose dress could be objected to by the most squeamish on the score of deficiency.

CHRISTIAN CONDUCTORS.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It was at Red Oak, Ia. Early in the crisp, bright morning, a man with quick step and a sparkling eye went to the railroad station at that place. He had a valise, a duster, and a ticket. He intended to travel—to travel away to the eastward—to travel by the cavorting railroad car. He wanted to travel, he did, but he didn't want his neck broken or his ribs cracked, and he was resolved that such a fate should not be his, if his choice of conductors could prevent it. And so he took his place on the platform, and, as the train rolled in, he went to the conductor and inquired if he had been born again and was trying to live a conscientious Christian life, according to the light before him. The conductor was constrained to confess not, and the would-be passenger was constrained to wait for the next train, and the next, and the next, the conductors of all of which he catechised as above. And there he stood until the shadows lengthened and the cows wound homeward o'er the lea and the chickens flocked to roost and the bugs began to sing, and then he sighed and wended his way homeward with weary step and hopeless mien. Eleven trains had passed by; eleven conductors had he asked if they were Christians, and eleven conductors had said him nay. He will probably remain at home or travel to the eastward afoyot.

THE COLONEL'S FATHER.

Detroit Free Press.

Just before the Missouri editors left the Exchange for the depot, a wiry, four-sided chap about as tall as a bean-pole and as dry as a ham, slid up to one of the local journalists down there to see the crowd off, and whispered:

"Any free drinks here?"

"Haven't seen any," was the reply.

"I thought these Southern fellows were great on the drink," continued the stranger. "Don't they always ask a man to take something when they get an introduction?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"Well, my name is Sparks. Please introduce me to one of the crowd."

He was presented to Col. Childs at once, the Colonel being one of the jolliest of the lot. As they shook hands the stranger observed:

"Colonel, I'm glad indeed to meet you. I think I used to know your father. I think we had many a drink together."

"Ah! but you are dreadfully mistaken," replied the Colonel. "My father was a man who drank often, but he always drank alone, and was never known to pay for another's drink."

Mr. Sparks fell back at once, and, after a mournful glance at the water-cooler, he slid out doors.

QUIPS.

Never strike an average when it is down.

"On the beach at Long Branch"—Sand, of course.

Patrons of archery are contributors to the "arrer" stock-racy.

Observe any number of trees growing in the woods or the orchard, and notice how few are exactly perpendicular. There is only one tree which always grows exactly plum.

We've never heard of cordage getting drunk, but you've all heard of a tight rope.

The vulgar word "hash" is not heard in Boston. That article is alluded to as a culinary symposium.

Napoleon was called the gray-eyed man of destiny, but our African brother is the black hide man of destiny.

An old gentleman up-town says his boy is the champion light wait of the country, for the gas is kept burning in the hall every night for him until 1 o'clock.

Speak of a man's marble brow and he will glow with conscious pride, but allude to his wooden head and he is mad in a minute. Language is a slippery thing to fool with much.

The suggestion of an exchange, that the police might save some broken limbs and much profanity by kicking banana-skins off the sidewalks, leads up to a suggestion of the propriety of the police serving the people who throw them there in a similar way.

The *Fliegende Blatter* has this clever hit: The scene is an examination in physics. The Professor—"What is the utility of storms?" The Candidate—"They serve telegraph clerks as an excuse for the incoherence of their messages and the delay in transmitting them!"

He looked up very humbly, and said he was sorry to be found in such a place, but he could assure the Court that he was never in the prisoner's box before. "Never?" asked the Court, with some severity. "Look a-here, Judge," said the culprit, "name the fine, but for heaven's sake don't spring that 'Pinafore' gag on a fellow."—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

Two asides—"Ah! there goes Brown, who used to live in Newman street! Now he's an A. R. A., and evidently far too great a swell to remember the likes of me!" "By George, if it ain't Jones—a Q. C., if you please, since we last met at Paddy Green's, and of course much too high and mighty to recollect my humble existence!" (Think meanly of each other, and pass on.)—*Punch.*

Mississippi Slave Laws.

Alexander McGregor, an ex-Confederate soldier, who until recently lived at Vicksburg, Miss., writes a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which he says: "About the 1st of December, 1878, I was summoned to appear before a Magistrate's Court for buying cotton from negroes, contrary to law. Conscious of having complied with all the laws heretofore in existence, I was astonished when the Magistrate proceeded to read over a law which he said had been enacted in the Legislature of 1878, imposing heavy fines and penalties upon any one who bought from any negroes cotton in the seed, cotton ginned and not baled, corn, wheat, etc., without he or she first showing a written permission from their landlord. I saw it was a case in which neither argument nor defense was admissible. It was in vain I called their attention to the fact that others had traded much more in that way than I had. Their reply was that their object being to stop trading with the negroes, they had to make an example of some one, and it might as well be me as anybody else. I appealed to the Circuit Court, giving bonds for my appearance. The colored people clearly saw the so-called law was framed for the purpose of enabling the planter and his favorite merchant to strip them of the fruits of their labor whenever they felt so disposed, and that myself being made the special object under the operations of that law was because I had proved true to them in relation to their rights as American citizens. The news spread far and near, gathering volume as it went, and my own attempt to run away on the night of the 24th of December in all probability suggested to them that flight was the only way for them to escape the new slavery. From personal observation, I can conscientiously say that heretofore, no matter how base the unmerciful actions of the planter and merchant left the negro, he invariably went to work the following spring with renewed vigor and a seeming determination to succeed anyhow; never till he saw the enforcement of the Mississippi slave law did he lose all hope. It became clear that under the operation of these slave laws he not only became a helpless victim of his cruel oppressors, but no friend dare raise a voice in his behalf."

A Private Letter from Gen. Grant.

Western Christian Advocate.

Dr. M. J. Cramer, now our United States Minister at Copenhagen, writes in a private letter the following: "Nearly a fortnight ago I received a letter from Gen. Grant, dated Rangoon, Burmah, March 20, in which he says, among other things: 'We have now been very well through India, and are thus far on our way to the further East. I have been very much pleased with English rule and English hospitality in India. With that rule 250,000,000 of uncivilized people are living at peace with each other, and are not only drawing their subsistence from the soil, but are exporting a large excess over imports from it. It would be a sad day for the people of India and for the commerce of the world, if the English should withdraw. . . . Julia [his wife] asks me to add, to tell Mary [my wife] that the English speak in the highest terms of the work being done all through the country by the missionaries, especially in an educational way. They are doing much good.' This testimony as to the success of the missionary work in India is very encouraging to the church at home."

A Georgia Fish-Story.

Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch.

Mr. Z. Bass, of Irwin County, caught recently a catfish, a squirrel, and alligator, all upon the same hook, at the same time. The fish probably caught the squirrel while swimming across the lake, and afterward caught and swallowed an alligator about a foot in length, and then found and swallowed the bait upon a set hook. When a catfish starts out on a foraging expedition he will take in anything from a wheelbarrow to a saddle-blanket.

MEDICAL.

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MANUFACTURERS AWARDED THE ONLY MEDALS AT CENTENNIAL, 1876.
AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.
GIVEN FOR RUBBER PLASTERS.
FOR LAME BACK, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Stubborn and Neglected Coughs and Colds, Female Weakness, and all local Aches and Pains, it is specially recommended.

At no time in the history of medicine has an article appeared which has met with greater approval and success than Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Why they are preferred to all other porous plasters is owing to their improved composition; they act instantaneously, cure speedily and effectually.

Physicians and the general public who acknowledge the great benefits derived from the use of the ordinary porous plaster, however, maintain that their action is not sufficiently prompt, requiring time, patience, and continuous wear to effect a cure. Benson's Capcine Plaster overcomes this difficulty by accomplishing in a few hours that which it takes any other plaster as many days.

Although a recent invention, Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster has been thoroughly tested by physicians, and have been pronounced the most thoroughly efficacious plaster ever devised.

Its marvelous influence over the circulation and general effect on the system is almost incredible; from the moment of its application to the affected part it operates with astonishing vigor,—brings relief and cures more effectually than any known Plaster, Liniment or Compound.

When you desire prompt relief, ask your Druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster. Avoid worthless plasters having a similar sounding name. Each genuine plaster has the word Capcine spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

COFFEES.

BUY YOUR
COFFEE
OF
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ISLES OF SHOALS.
Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.

Not often is it the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that break among the Isles of Shoals. Situated a distance of ten miles off the New Hampshire coast, they are blessed with an even temperature, a remarkably pure and invigorating atmosphere, perfect quiet and entire freedom from dust. The most eminent physicians recommend a sojourn at the Shoals as possessing all the sanitary influences of a sea voyage. Hotels are first-class, lighted with gas, band of music, perfect drainage, regular physician, accommodations for 1,000 people; houses connected by steam-ferry; good boats and careful skippers; the best fishing in the world. The elegant steamer Appledore, Capt. Hand, leaves Portsmouth, N. H., for the islands daily at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., returning at 7 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., connecting with trains on the Eastern Railroad. Baggage checked through from Boston and returned free.
LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.

Grand Union Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS,
Reopens June 14, 1879,
Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.
ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK AVENUE HOTEL, or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.
HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

POPULAR PRICES.
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
This splendid hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Will open for guests June 21.
CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Props.
H. S. CLEMENT, late Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.
WM. WILKINSON, Supt.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
NARRAGANSETT BAY, Rhode Island.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort opens JUNE 18, with all the advantages of a first-class hotel. The following reduced terms are offered permanent guests: $8 to $15 per week. Transient, $2.50 per day.
Address E. H. KENT, Manager,
Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open for the season from June 14 to Oct. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., HAS NO equal as a Summer Resort. Send for circulars. Address DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford P.O., Wis.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake-st., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

NOTICE.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Railway [illegible] Company held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 15th day of May A. D. 1879, pursuant to a notice [illegible] duly served on all the stockholders of said Company, there were present [illegible] number of shares of capital stock [illegible] value of five ($5) dollars each [illegible] of said Company [illegible] proposition [illegible] reduced to the sum of $10,000 [illegible] thirds of all the votes represented [illegible] stock of said Company [illegible] of State at Springfield, Ill., and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Cook County [illegible] law. WM. N. VAN NORTWICK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

RECONSTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE BUILDING.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR HOLLOW TILES OR HOLLOW BLOCKS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1879, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place complete, about [illegible] square feet of fire-proof hollow blocks for fire-proofing the new roofs now being constructed over the north and west wings, and also for furnishing and laying about 47,000 (forty-seven thousand) square feet of fire-proof ceiling slabs under the floor beams of the galleries of this building.

Specifications and diagrams showing the system of the rafters, etc., blank forms of proposals and bonds, and any additional information may be had on application to this office.

Proposals must be made in the prescribed form, indorsed "Proposals for Fire-proofing," and addressed to

ADOLF CLUSS,
Engineer and Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 17, 1879.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m. Monday, June 16, 1879, for furnishing Stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Blank forms of Proposals, giving the items and an estimate of the quantity of each kind, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery."

No contract will be awarded [illegible] for the purchase of the stationery required.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL.

Office of Surgeon in Charge, [illegible], May 21, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received [illegible] fuel, etc., for this Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1880, [illegible] until noon of [illegible] June next. [illegible] to be furnished [illegible] serves the right to reject [illegible] By direction of the Surgeon-General.

TRUMAN W. MILLER,
Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Mendota Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 3:50 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:00 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:10 p m	‡7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 6:20 p m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 a m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:35 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee ... *9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until ... 8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon ... *7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Friday ... 7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph ... *10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at ... 11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. TRADE MARK.
Before Taking. After Taking.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

BISHOP COLENSO.

The "Greater Man" Among the Zulus---His Noble Life.

The Champion of Liberty and Justice---Justice for the Blacks as Well as the Whites.

Why the Bishop Is Unpopular Among the White Natalians "The Langabalele Business."

New York Herald.

Perhaps no man on the face of the globe is more reviled or so little understood as Bishop Colenso, of Natal, South Africa. The average man of the world has an idea that "the Bishop" is the author of an extensively-used arithmetic and the promulgator of some heretical ideas concerning the Books of Moses. Let such a person visit Natal, "the brightest star in the colonial crown," and in the course of conversation with one of the colonists who represents the spirit of the place casually remark that "He is of opinion that the natives might be ruled more advantageously with some of the fair-play legislation which is to be found in America," and he will be surprised to hear the colonist exclaim, "Oh, I see you are a Colensoite! Let me give you a bit of advice. Drop those ideas; they won't apply out here." The stranger will not only be surprised, but he will feel a curiosity to know more of this "meddler Colenso," as the Natalians style him. It will not take him long to find out that four-fifths of the colonists hold him in great disfavor. "But why?" is the natural inquiry. "Oh, well," the equivocating answer comes, "because he has written things about the Bible which are very bad, and he is continually taking the part of the 'niggers' against the Government." "Did you ever read what he has written about the Bible?" you ask; and you get an indignant negative response, with the addendum, "Do you think I would read such wicked rubbish?" By and by it turns out that it was his interference "in the Langabalele business" that gained the Bishop his present unpopularity.

COLENSO IN LIFE.

In the course of events the stranger will naturally find himself in Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, a quiet little town of about 8,000 inhabitants, situated fifty miles from the seacoast, and surrounded with high hills, which form the sides of a pot,—so to speak,—in the bottom of which, hidden amid an evergreen foliage, is "the city." Almost any day, as he saunters down the wide main street, he may pass a tall, straight, and extremely vigorous old gentleman, dressed in strict Church-of-England clergy habiliments. The firm, majestic carriage, kindly aspect, and general bearing of the personage stamp him as being one of no ordinary distinction. This idea is brought home by observing the respectful and even royal way in which the natives salute him. "Who's that?" is asked of the first passerby; and, as you have already anticipated, the answer comes, "Why, that is Bishop Colenso!" Next Sabbath day the new-comer will have a curiosity to hear the Bishop preach, and will betake himself to St. Peter's Cathedral, where he will find a congregation of intelligent and even engaging people worshiping in the formula of the Established Church, without the least attempt at ritualistic display. After reading the litany the venerable Bishop will walk to the pulpit with a reverential stateliness which would be refreshing in many popular preachers. A text from the Gospel would be given out, as it invariably is, and then, in a kind, pleasing, subdued voice, the sermon would be read in such a manner as to touch the heart of the most unchristianlike person or greatest bigot in the audience. Not a single word of invective, no pulpit "claptrap," no fiery denunciations, and not the faintest attempt at sensationalism,—nothing but the purest Christian love and charity, such as is taught by the Great Head of the Church,—words of comfort, truth, and heavenly blessing, delivered as tenderly and earnestly as a great and good man might be expected to do: such is the sermon the stranger will be surprised to hear from the lips of the "much-reviled Bishop." If the new-comer was to become a resident of Maritzburg and a regular attendant at St. Peter's, he would always find the same manly tenderness in the Bishop's preaching. Then he may make the acquaintance of his Lordship, and if so will find in him a thorough exemplification of the noblest work of God—"an honest man."

COLENSO AT HOME.

A visit to Bishopstowe—his Lordship's residence—will naturally follow. Leaving the city by one of the lower roads, and riding over hill, dale, and moorland for about six miles, brings you within sight of a clump of syringa, bluegum, willow, and peach trees, around which are numerous conical-shaped Kaffir huts, whose well-fed and happy inmates greet you as you pass toward a large stone house which looks like an extended cottage. Just by it on the left is a chapel with a small bell-tower to it. Its Gothic windows are open, revealing its inmates,—tidy Kaffir children being taught by a young lady, one of the Bishop's daughters. After giving your horse in charge of an intelligent Zulu who speaks English, you pass by a grenadilla-vine-covered veranda to the stoop, where the hospitable old prelate stands with beaming countenance, ready to greet you with a real hearty grip. The veranda looks out on a pretty garden teeming with tropical and hardy fruit, flowers, and trees. Mrs. Colenso, a motherly lady of benevolent aspect, and the young ladies—three refined daughters—are at home, and it is seldom that Bishopstowe is without visitors from some of the families of the city or port. It will at once be observed that the Bishop's family is an exemplary one. The young ladies are all engaged in instructing the Kaffirs; and the Bishop's two sons, young as they are, have both made their mark in the colleges of England. "Frank," who lately became a member of the Inner Temple, practices law with Dr. Walter Smith in Maritzburg; and Robert is a prominent young physician in charge of the Windsor Hospital, London.

A BROTHER OF CETEWAYO.

A host of Kaffirs live on the Bishopstowe lands, most of whom are refugees of some sort. Here may be found Panda, the elder brother of King Cetewayo and heir to the throne of Zululand. Panda is a corpulent scion, who, it is easily conjectured, lost his throne by apathy, but saved his life by celerity in running across the Tugela into Natal, where he soon found an asylum at the "Sobanto's" (Bishop's) place. Other notable refugees are also here. Most of the natives about Bishopstowe can read and write Zulu and English, and many of them have trades. Among the noticeable things here is a printing establishment in which Zulus do all the work. This is in charge of one Magema, an article from whose lips recently appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

After having had such an experience as the foregoing the stranger will say, "He must speak of a man as he finds him," and he will naturally sum up that "A man who looks and acts with such Christianlike manliness, who is proved to be a good father, a befriender of the homeless, the champion of the downtrodden," and the exponent of truth and justice, cannot be such a vile person as the virulent would make him. Let us now, however, briefly look at this man's antecedents, and, by review, endeavor to make out a case against him.

THE COLENSOS OF ENGLAND.

The Colensos are a sturdy Cornish family. It was there that "John W." was born in 1814. At school he was noted for pluck, athletic ability, and cleverness at his books. There is no doubt that he has always displayed the qualities which go toward the making of a brilliant soldier; but he was destined for the Church, and soon entered it. Mathematics and figures were the prominent studies of young Colenso, and he became an authority in them. In 1853 the Church gave him the Bishopric of the Colony of Natal, then in its swaddling clothes. The colonists received their new Bishop with open arms, and the pleasure of the meeting was mutual, as is attested by a little work, "Ten Weeks in Natal," written by his Lordship soon after landing there. In those days Mr. Theophilis Shepstone was Secretary for Native Affairs and supreme chief of all the Kaffirs in the colony. Between him and Colenso a close acquaintance sprang up, which, however, ceased when his native policy became obnoxious to the high-strung Bishop. During the early part of his Lordship's term at Natal, his "Criticisms on the Books of Moses and St. Paul" were written and published. These, in a calm and reasonable way, tended to show that in writing the "Pentateuch" some bad history had been used. It was always known by the Church that its colonial Bishop had peculiar ideas regarding religion, but the bold arguments laid down regarding Moses as a historian were as repugnant to the Church as Luther's protests were to the Vatican. He was charged with having violated the articles of faith in having denied that the Bible was a divine work. The Bishop met the charge by claiming he had preserved the articles and believed that the Bible was divine, but denied that all in it was inspired from Heaven. In the year —— he proceeded to England and demanded a hearing. Most of the liberal-minded clergy befriended him, among whom was Dean Stanley. It was found that he could not be deposed, but the Bishop of Cape Town appointed another prelate in Natal, who was styled the Bishop of Maritzburg. Since then two Church-of-England parties have existed in Natal.

CHAMPION OF THE BLACKS.

The chief cause of the Bishop's fall from the favor of the colonists was his conduct in becoming the champion of Langabalele. This was a Zulu refugee Chief who lived with his people in Natal, under the Drakensburg Mountains. The tribes in the colony are permitted to own a certain number of guns,—just enough to provide them with game. When the diamond fields were opened natives from all parts flocked there as "navvies," and the popular pay they received was an old musket, or, perhaps, a better class of gun. Langabelele's young men, among all the rest, brought home guns this way. This coming to the ears of the magistrate of the district was followed by a demand on the Chief, Langabelele, to give up all the arms so imported. A few were sent in, which were not deemed sufficient. A complicated correspondence ensued between the Supreme Chief at Maritzburg—by means of native messengers—and the Chief in question. Once, when the Imperial messengers were to be ushered into Langabalele's presence, they were ordered to leave off their coats. This was construed into a flagrant insult to the Supreme Chief, and a force of police and volunteers, backed up by military, was sent with a warrant to arrest the rebellious subjects, who at once set about leaving the country by the shortest route. A small body of volunteers pursued the fugitives into the Bushman's Pass, where they—against orders—opened hostilities by killing a native cow. This provoked firing from the Kaffirs in the rocks, and the volunteers were compelled to leave the pass with three of their dead comrades there. After this Langabalele's tribe and that of his cousin were "eaten up" by the colonial forces, and the Chief himself was sent back a prisoner by Mosbesh, to whom he had fled.

A SCENE IN COURT.

In January, 1874, Langabelele was arraigned before a court composed of Legislative Councillors, magistrates and native chiefs, and he was to be tried by native law for being a rebel. Under native law such criminals are invariably killed without a trial; but the English element on the Bench infused a like element into the procedure, with the exception that the prisoner was allowed no counsel, was not permitted to know the charges or to communicate with his witnesses. It was then that Bishop Colenso walked into the court and protested against a man being tried for his life with the whole strength of the country against him and he undefended. On the third day of the trial permission was given for a white advocate to appear. He, however, declined to act on the ground that the court was not a lawful one. The trial afterward ended, unchecked by the presence of any friend to watch the case for the prisoner. The sentence of the Court was banishment for life to Rabben Island—the Cape convict settlement. This was not the end of this remarkable case, nor yet the beginning. While the strange trial was going on Bishop Colenso, in conversation with Magema, his Zulu printer, gleaned that many of the natives knew the reason Langabalele had ordered the Supreme Chief's messengers to take off their coats. It was in this wise:

PLEADING FOR HIS PEOPLE.

Twenty years ago a Chief named Matshona was ordered to deliver up some men of his tribe who were suspected of being implicated in a row in which a man was killed, failed to do so, and in lieu thereof was ordered to appear in person at the Magistrate's Court, Ladysmith. The Magistrate was one in whom the Kaffirs had no trust, and the Chief was so loth to go as his people were to part with him. In the absence of Matshona at court a force was sent to seize his cattle and his tribe. Mr. John Shepstone, brother to the Secretary for Native Affairs, who was known to the Kaffirs as "Shiana" (Strike Hard), was sent with some mounted police and a portion of Langabalele's fighting men to enforce this order. His plan was to inveigle Matshona into his clutches under the guise of friendship. The Chief always came to the parleys well attended by his devoted followers. Two meetings took place in this way, after which "Mr. John" reported that Matshona had convinced him of his innocence of any complicity in the murder; nevertheless he intended to arrange another meeting and take him. At the third meeting Matshona was induced to order his people to leave their arms some distance from the meeting-place. Mr. Shepstone disposed of his force so that they might act on a signal; then he seated himself on a chair, before which was a skin and underneath it a double-barreled gun loaded. Matshona and his followers came up unsuspiciously. That he never contemplated a surprise is assured by the fact of his coming unarmed, and by the fact that at the previous interviews, when his force was armed and could have overwhelmed Shepstone, no such attempt was made. The disposition of Shepstone's force and the fact that when the parley had commenced he took the gun from beneath the skin and fired it at Matshona, missing him and hitting a man named Deki, shows that he meant treachery. Then there was a scramble, during which there was a struggle for the arms which had been piled away from the meeting place, in which thirty of Matshona's people were killed, and during which the Chief and the rest of the tribe escaped to Zululand, where it is to this day, having had a fight with the troops recently.

COLENSO IN ENGLAND.

It will be seen here that the "Langabalele affair" is but the sequel to the Matshona affair, and that the conduct of the former Chief in ordering the messengers to take off their coats was a precaution caused by fear that they might have the same gun hidden about them which "Mr. John" had when he fired at Matshona, twenty years ago. Nothing more natural, since Langabalele's people saw the whole transaction, and since Kaffirs are like children, remembering such things with childish tenacity. With this story in hand, and the evidence in the Langabalele case arranged intelligibly, Bishop Colenso proceeded to England, and, on placing the matter before the high authorities, not only procured a pardon for the unfortunate Chief, but caused the authorities to order an investigation into the Matshona affair, which nobody had ever heard of before. Langabalele was freed from the Convict Island, but the Natalians would not permit him to return, therefore he was allowed to settle on a farm near Cape Town, where he now is with his wives and a few people.

On the return of the noble-minded and fearless Bishop to Natal the colonists received him with marked insults. Flags were raised half-mast, and the stores of the streets through which he passed were closed. But he lived through it, and a short time afterward had his story of Matshona confirmed by the finding of the Court of Inquiry, which summed up that "Matshona had been enticed to come to an interview unarmed, and while there a gun was fired." Lord Carnarvon, commenting on this, said: "Such underhand maneuvres are opposed to the morality of a civilized administration."

THE ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Meanwhile, the South African kaleidoscope had received another turn. Sir Theophilis Shepstone had annexed the Transvaal, and, in endeavoring to make forcible friends of the Boers, had almost made enemies of the life-long allies of the English, the Zulus. Previous to the annexation the Boers had encroached on Zulu territory, and a clash between these two powers had been prevented by the peaceful word of the English, given through Sir T. Shepstone. When that statesman "took over" the Transvaal he took with it its responsibilities, and the Zulu King's surprise may well be imagined when his former friend and adviser, Sir T. Shepstone, came to him demanding for his enemies, the Boers, the territory which had all along been countenanced by the British as Zulu. This exasperated the King, and, at a stormy meeting between Shepstone and him, he called her Majesty's representative a liar, and said: "Since you have thrown me off your back I will go to a greater man." This greater man was none other than the Bishop of Natal. In answer to the King's messengers who sought his advice Colenso said: "In subjects of dispute between civilized nations they always submit to arbitration. This is what I advise you to ask for, and so that your case may be put into proper form and be watched over, you should have some agents or advisers."

Four of the King's chief Indians (headmen) afterward retained the services of Messrs. Smith and Colenso, both of the Inner Temple, lawyers of Martizburg, to act as agents for the King and to draw up a petition from him to the Queen. This the firm did, but they were refused recognition from both the Governors of the Cape and Natal, and the King's petition was Burked in Africa. It is said that upon influence being brought to bear upon the King from Government House, he repudiated having retained the lawyers. For his participancy in this transaction fresh obloquy was heaped on "the Bishop."

About this time an article appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*, being the report of what Magema, the Bishop's printer, had seen and heard while on a visit to Cetewayo. Among other things it was stated in this that Cetewayo had told Magema that Somtsen (Shepstone) had called upon him (the King) to send the army which appeared on the Transvaal borders when Shepstone was going in. This was confirmed by the evidence of some Kaffirs taken before magistrates and the testimony of traders who saw the army. The poor Bishop had to take the blame for having invented it all, and the colonists were ready to stifle him. In reply to the outcry the Bishop stated in a press-letter "that, although he did not vouch for Magema's narration, he believed it to be true," and stated further as follows:

CETEWAYO AND THE BOERS.

"The object which Magema had in view in stating what he had heard upon the subject was to show that in sending that force Cetewayo had no intention of attacking the Boers on his own account. And it was desirable that the public mind in England, as well as here, should be enlightened on the subject to prevent being involved in a war which would entail much misery, not only on Zululand and possibly on Transvaal, but certainly on this colony, especially on those farmers and their families who live near the frontier,—a war which, if it ended in annexing Zululand, a result by no means certain, would only attain that end after great sacrifice of life and treasure, and which, if unjust and therefore wicked, would assuredly bring down upon us a Divine retribution." This was written eight months before the English troops invaded Zululand. Ten days afterward the retribution showed itself at Isandula, Intombie, and Kambula. When the troops were about to cross into Zululand, Bishop Colenso addressed a protest to Sir Bartle Frere, in which he says: "I cannot see how to justify the manner in which our demands have been made, or the steps by which it has been sought to enforce them, with the killing of many hundred Zulus and the plundering of many thousands of their cattle, and, it must be feared, with still greater miseries to come both for them and for us; and all 'for the safety and welfare of the Zulu people, to which the Queen's Government wishes well.' It seems to me that, if we cannot enforce the changes we desire in a better way than this, we have no right to enforce them at all. But, above all, I mourn the loss of our character among the native tribes of South Africa as an honored nation, a just and truth-loving people, upon whose plighted word the Zulu King and people have been for so many years implicitly relying."

A BISHOP OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

The foregoing gives a truthful account of what Bishop Colenso is, and the main features of the "affair" in the participation of which he has earned so much bad repute. To any right-minded person it will be at once apparent that the good old man is one of an age, and the chief point in his character is his unflinching adherence to his motto, "Truth and justice." Doing his duty to his fellow-man is his first law, and, let people dislike him never so much, the most rabid of them never deny him this much: "He is an honest man."

A South African editor, in the middle of an article about the Bishop, found space among his statements for the following fitly-ending paragraph of this sketch: "People may differ on religious points and even on acts resulting from ideas sacerdotal and his own; but there is no man living who has ever met or known the Bishop of Natal who will deny him the right of being a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. Such a man may hate; but no mean private spite, such as the Shepstonian papers would have it, would ever tempt or lead Bishop Colenso to willfully father a dastard lie. He may err in judgment; but it is beneath a gentleman such as the Bishop of Natal to openly state as a fact that which would injure another, be he friend or foe, without having sifted the matter beyond mere foundation rumors, and then its publication would not be from the vindictive and cowardly feeling which influences little minds when placed in power they can never ornament or adorn, but from honest principles, determined to show up the wrong and the doers thereof, even though hidden behind 'purple velvet and fine linen.'"

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

From St. Paul to Winnipeg—The Wheat-Country of North America—The Stream of Immigration—Fun on the River.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 2.—The great Red River Valley of the North, about which so much has been written, is really about 500 miles long and seventy-five miles wide. It extends from about 100 miles south of Fargo and Moorhead, on the Northern Pacific, northward 400 miles to Lake Winnipeg, in Canada. About 150 miles of the valley is in Manitoba. The river is about one-half as large as the Ohio. It is navigable from Fargo to Lake Winnipeg at all times. It forms the boundary between Minnesota and Dakota. It is into this valley, and farther on up into Manitoba, that the swarms of immigrants are now pouring.

Trains are now running over the St. Paul & Pacific and a South Branch of the Canadian Pacific, from St. Paul to Winnipeg, in thirty hours. I took one of the Red River boats, the Manitoba, at the end of the St. Paul & Pacific, on the Canadian boundary, and arrived in Winnipeg in thirty-six hours.

Is this a wheat-country?

It is really the wheat-country of North America. At the south end of the valley, on the Northern Pacific, is the famous Dalrymple farm, of 55,555 acres; and from Dalrymple's farm to Winnipeg, in less than three years, will be one continuous wheat-field, 400 miles long, and from fifty to eighty miles wide, containing more than 15,000,000 acres. The soil is rich and black. It is the black prairie-soil of Illinois in a spring-wheat latitude. Gov. Howard, of Dakota, tells me that the Red River Valley and the prairie contributory to it will one day produce 250,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and wheat worth $2 a barrel more than wheat grown in Illinois and Missouri. The Dakota side of Red River is the highest, and I advise settlers to go there.

Are settlers filling up the country?

Yes. It is seldom, in riding the first 300 miles, that you are out of the sight of settlers' huts. Beyond that the prairies are specked with emigrant-wagons. I suppose I saw teams breaking up the prairie as often as once in a mile during the entire distance. 1,329,000 acres of wheat-land were taken up in the Red River Valley in 1877-'8; and over 2,000,000 acres are said to have been taken up during 1878-'9. The present crop looks exceedingly good, and I suppose 6,000,000 bushels of wheat will be raised in this valley alone this year. The yield is always from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Where are the immigrants coming from?

On the train and Red River boats I saw people from almost every nation. There were Mennonites for the Mennonite settlements in Manitoba, Canadians from Quebec, Yankees from Vermont, and one party of Scotchmen who had come across the Atlantic. The Stotchmen had eleven horses and a full car-load of implements and furniture.

"Where did you come from?" I asked a gray-headed Scotchman.

"I came from Argyll, Scotland," answered the spokesman, whom they all called Alexander McFadden.

"What were you doing there?" I asked.

"Farming for the Duke of Argyll, sir. We've been his tenants for twenty-four years."

"Why did you leave the old Duke?"

"Because he was not looking for any good to us poor people, sir. He kept us all poor. We couldn't pay our rents and have anything left for ourselves."

"How much rent did you pay in Scotland?"

"I paid £6 [$30] an acre for twenty acres, when I could; and, when it was paid, I didn't have enough to buy a gown for my wife. Oh! the old Duke is an old skinflint. He do skin his tenants!" said the man, feelingly.

"Where are you going to settle?" I continued.

"We are going on beyond Winnipeg, up to the Little Saskatchewan, in Manitoba. There's a Scotch settlement there."

With Alexander McFadden it was another case of exodus. Hard times in Scotland had really starved him out.

How can a settler come to the Red River Valley?

I should advise him to come to St. Paul, and then report to the Land-Office at Grand Forks or Crookston, which are about half-way up Red River,—one on the Dakota and one on the Minnesota side. It is about Grand Forks that I think the best wheat-land lies; and about here there is still Government land for sale. Crookston and Grand Forks are the very best points for a settler to come to in all the Northwest. The lands on the Minnesota and Dakota sides of Red River are about half taken up. For about fifty miles beyond Glyndon, where the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad crosses the Northern Pacific, the best wheat-land has been taken; then, for the next 100 miles, about one acre in four is selected; while, for seventy miles south of St. Vincent, on the boundary between Minnesota and Manitoba, the country is all a wild prairie.

Many shrewd Canadians and Yankees return every day on the cars from Winnipeg, and settle on Minnesota and Dakota land in the Red River Valley.

Yesterday I met a party of Canadians in Winnipeg, who were going back up Red River into the States to locate.

"Why do you go back there?" I asked.

"Because the land is better there, sir. Winnipeg is too far north."

"But you have 135 miles of the Red River in Manitoba," I said.

"Yes; but the Red River after it crosses into Manitoba from Minnesota is settled up with half-breeds. We can buy their farms for $4 per acre, but we will be surrounded by semi-savages. There will be no schools in Canada for years. Over in Minnesota and Dakota the people are public-spirited. They build nice houses, and have schools and churches. Then there we do not have to pay 30 per cent tax on our farm implements, and we do not have to pay 15 cents per bushel export-tax on our wheat when we send it to the Minnesota millers. No,—the Red River from Crookston to the Northern Pacific suits us best."

FUN ON RED RIVER.

The ride down Red River on the steamboat is one of the most charming rides to be taken in this country. The lands are level on each side, and from the "texas" of the steamboat you can see the farms extending back from the river. On the Red River and Winnipeg Lake are sixteen steamers. They all seem to be doing well. The whole country is given over to enterprise, work, and fun. No joke is too broad to be perpetrated on any one. In our party was ex-Gov. Bross, of Chicago. This was the Governor's second trip to Winnipeg,—he having come here in 1871, with Jay Cooke, Charles A. Dana, Colfax, and a large party of excursionists. The Governor's chief joy was to stand in the pilot-house and steer the boat. Capt. Alexander Greggs, of our boat, the Manitoba, was always ready for his joke, and he put up a good one on Gov. Bross. He invited a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including Gov. Couchon of Manitoba up in the pilot-house to see Gov. Bross steer the boat,—remarking to the ladies that he had instructed the engineer to run the boat into the bank. "Oh! I'll show you some jolly fun."

When they all got there, there stood Gov. Bross steering the Manitoba as fondly as a young lady drives her first span of horses. After awhile, Capt. Greggs disappeared below, and then the fun commenced. Gov. Couchon was telling how a boat ran into the bank and killed several passengers on a previous trip. This made Gov. Bross a little nervous. Then the Manitoba began to wabble around,—her bow went everywhere,—and then she suddenly took a sheer, went first one way and then another, and then ran straight into the Dakota bank.

"Great Heaven! what are you doing? Stop her!" screamed the Captain.

"I can't! Send some one up here! Oh! what have I done?" exclaimed Gov. Bross, turning as pale as ashes, while the passengers who were posted on the joke only screamed and laughed at his discomfiture.

"If I had been the means of killing any innocent passengers, I should never have forgiven myself," said the Governor tremblingly, as he sat in the cabin wiping the drops of cold perspiration off of his brow.

It was a long time before we could get the Governor into the pilot-house again; but by-and-by he came up there and sat down. He eyed the pilot closely, saw just what he did, and then he watched a lady passenger who steered the boat as easily as you could drive a pair of horses. Pretty soon the Governor stood up and said:

"Now, I am an American. I see how that wheel goes, and I know I can steer this boat. I know I can."

"Try it, Governor. Of course you can steer it," said Capt. Greggs, winking at the ladies.

"All right," said the Governor. "I'll try it once more." And then he took hold of the wheel.

In a few moments the Captain disappeared. He went down below and began to fool with the rudder. Soon the boat began to play pranks. Then she started for the bank, while the ladies all screamed. The whistle blew, the bell rang, and the boat went crashing into the willows.

"Oh! I've done it again, confound it! It's all my fault," exclaimed the Governor, trembling from head to foot as the Captain rushed up. "Have I done any damage,—have I, Captain?"

The Captain assured Gov. Bross that only two passengers were injured, and that the boat could be easily repaired.

"O dear! Confound it! I wouldn't try to steer another boat for ten thousand dollars! And it looks so easy, too!" mused the Governor as he went down-stairs to apologize to the ladies.

The Governor will never know, till he picks up THE TRIBUNE somewhere up in Dakota, how it was about that steamboat; and then—Presbyterian or no Presbyterian—I believe he will swear all to himself from Fargo to Duluth.

ELI PERKINS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Evidence of Sir William Thompson—How the Falls of Niagara Will Be Utilized.

London Times, May 24.

Sir William Thompson, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow, gave some valuable evidence yesterday before the Select Committee engaged in considering the subject of the electric light. He said that whereas one-horse power of energy would only produce twelve-candle gaslight, it might produce 2,400-candle electric light. The upshot of the experiments made at the factory of Messrs. Siemens, at Woolwich, and at the natural philosophy class of the University of Edinburg, was that, allowing the practical estimate of one-horse power applied in driving the engine, it had produced 1,200 candles of actual visible electric light, half the gross energy going to produce the light while the other half was lost in heating the machine and the wires. As the electric light was such an economical producer, he anticipated that it had a great and immediate future before it. He believed before long it would be used in every case where a fixed light was required, whether in large rooms or small ones,—even in passages and staircases of private dwellings. Such an extended use of the light was not a mere dream of the savant, but was the practical possibility of the future. The electric light had been in dreamland for sixty years, but it was now coming into the world a reality, and was developing rapidly in good hands. There was immense promise in the actual work carried out by practical men in the present day. There was a prodigiously greater economy in the transmission of mechanical force into energy in the case of the electric light than in the case of gas. With regard to regulators for the electric light, he had seen one yesterday—the Siemens regulator—which gave a pure, steady, and quiet light. He blew the light out several times, and it instantly relighted itself. It was quite beautiful to see its performance, and it was incomparably better than anything of the kind that he had ever seen before. It was a water pole regulator,—that was to say, it had a copper tube below, in which water flowed, and he noticed at one time a strong smell of ozone, which seemed to imply that water and electricity were entering into combination. The copper tube was substituted for the lower electrical carbon, and it had this great advantage, that it prevented the upper or positive carbon from becoming "cupped," as in the ordinary way, by which "cupping" a mushroom growth became incrusted on the top of the lower carbon, and broke off from time to time, while at other times it completely joined the two carbons, compelling the electric arc to seek another outlet, whereby considerable flickering and hissing were produced. This mushroom growth was altogether done away with by the use of the Siemens water-pole. The upper pole was still carbon, but it did not become "cupped," which was a great advantage. The electric light was especially adapted for being placed high where it illuminated a wide area. It might be put upon an iron pole raised sixty feet high, or the old French plan of swinging a lamp on a wire from one side of the street to the other might be followed with advantage. Such a plan would be useful in doing away with the necessity for opal globes, which destroyed a large quantity of the illuminating quality of the light. Indeed, he was surprised that these globes had ever been used, wasting as they did 50 or 60 per cent of the illuminating power.

He considered that the advantage of using the electric light within buildings would be very great, because of the small effect it would have when compared with gas in heating and vitiating the atmosphere. In the case of electricity, the waves of light only became converted into sensible heat, not in the air, but on the ceilings or walls and floor of the room after they had done their work. In the case of gas, a comparatively small portion of the energy went to generate waves, and a much larger proportion than in the case of the electric light went to heat the air in the neighborhood of the flame. With regard to the subdivision of the light, according to practical experiments, if the same amount of energy that was used in producing one large light was employed in producing ten feebler lights, none of those lights gave one-tenth of the amount of illumination of the large concentrated light. Still there was nothing mathematically impossible in the matter, and it was quite possible that a plan of subdivision might be found by which the ten feebler lights would give a sum of illumination equal to that of the one larger light. He considered that the electric light, as now developed, was fit for use in large rooms. Every drawing-room in London, at all events in moderately large rooms, might be economically and advantageously lighted by electricity. Optical appliances, such as shades, reflectors, and prisms, might be used with advantage in connection with the electric light. He was of opinion that the carbons used in electric lighting would shortly become a merely fractional part of the price asked for them now.

He was also of opinion that a great deal of natural energy which was now lost might be advantageously applied in the future to lighting and manufactures. There was a deal of energy in waterfalls. In the future, no doubt, such falls as the Falls of Niagara would be extensively used,—indeed, he believed the Falls of Niagara would in the future be used for the production of light and mechanical power over a large area of North America. The electricity produced by them might be advantageously conducted for hundreds of miles, and the manufactories of whole towns might be set in motion by it. Powerful copper conductors would have to be used,—conductors of a tubular form, with water flowing through them to keep them cool. There would be no limit to the application of the electricity as a motive power; it might do all the work that could be done by steam engines of the most powerful description. It seemed to him that legislation, in the interests of the nation and in the interests of mankind, should remove as far as possible all obstacles such as those arising from vested interests, and should encourage inventors to the utmost. He had no doubt that great practical difficulties might be found in the way of such legislation; indeed, he was quite aware of them, and, if he might make the suggestion, he thought the efforts of the Committee should be directed to smoothing the way for making easy and as early as possible to the world the realization of the vast advantages which these scientific discoveries promised.

He thought the electric light was most useful for lighthouse purposes, and could be used with advantage as a mast-head light on ships at sea to illuminate a long distance ahead. Where the electric light was used in buildings there should be a system of ventilation through the floor. As to the use of electricity by means of the Falls of Niagara, his idea was to drive dynamic engines by water power in the neighborhood of the Falls, and then to have conductors to transmit the force to the places where illumination or the development of mechanical power was wanted. There would be no danger of terrible effects being brought about accidentally by the use of such a terrific power, because the currents employed would be continuous and not alternating.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

France Espouses the Greek Cause—The Claims of Greece Disregarded by Lord Beaconsfield—M. Waddington Issues a Strong Circular in Her Favor—Public Opinion Aroused.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

LONDON, May 20.—All at once a new question opens,—a horizon hung with clouds broadens before the ministerial gaze. Greece is making herself most unpleasantly conspicuous. Strictly speaking, the Greek question is not a new one. It was raised during the Russo-Turkish war. It was raised again during the Berlin Congress. It has been heard of from time to time during the subsequent negotiations. But in its present shape it is new. Heretofore the Greek claims have seemed to Lord Beaconsfield to deserve only contempt. When a Greek army was massed on the Turkish frontier, he thought it a simple matter to send it home again with a promise that Greek interests should not be prejudiced. The moment was a critical one. The Turk was already getting the worst of it in his struggle with the Russian. Once before, if not twice, the Government at Athens had pledged itself to Russia to let loose its forces. The Western Powers, England especially, knew that such engagements existed. They took upon themselves the responsibility of canceling them. The Greek Government accepted the assurances offered by England, and the crisis was averted at Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury found it convenient to evade the performance of their promises. It was then in their power to have obtained from the Turk concessions of territory that would have satisfied the just demands of Greece. They contented themselves with what was in form a recommendation to Turkey, supplemented, probably, by a private hint to the Turkish Plenipotentiary that she could not be expected to act upon this recommendation with any undue haste. That was nine months ago, and more. The Greeks have never ceased to press for the fulfillment of what they insisted on as regarding the undertaking of Berlin. The Turks have put them off with all sorts of frivolous pretexts. England has backed up Turkey as usual. Lord Beaconsfield scornfully told the Greeks that they must learn to be patient.

As if they had not been patient for fifty years. Greece was first rescued, then betrayed. The settlement of 1830 gave her an impossible territory. Mr. Sala picturesquely describes her as having been hung up on a shelf, off which she was always on the point of tumbling. King Leopold refused the Greek crown solely because he had convinced himself that no substantial prosperity was possible on such a basis. She was confined within limits which prohibited a normal national development. She has since existed; she now asks permission to live, and it is this moderate request which constitutes what are called her claims. She wants enough of Thessaly and Epirus to give her a safe frontier and a reasonable chance of solid political and industrial activity. This, or some fragment of this possibility, is all that was embodied—and embodied as an opinion, not as a command—in the instrument drawn up at Berlin.

The only Power which espoused the Greek cause heartily was France,—both at Berlin and since. In her behalf France abandoned the attitude of reserve she has maintained on most European questions. It was owing to France that the thirteenth protocol and the twenty-fourth article of the Berlin Treaty were adopted. It is owing to France that the stipulations then entered into have not been allowed to become quite a dead letter. Quite lately, the French Prime Minister launched a circular proposing that the Powers should act through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, and put pressure upon the Porte to do justice to Greece, and respect the treaty. Other Powers adhered. England drew off on the pretext—a very characteristic one in Lord Salisbury's mouth—that, if the remonstrance was to be joint, it would savor of coercion.

This exhausted the patience of France, prudent as she is, and cautious as M. Waddington is. It was determined that the next effort should be of a nature to impress the English Government with a conviction that the French Government was in earnest. The circular above referred to bore date April 21. Lord Salisbury's reply, with his cavil about coercion, did not, it is understood, take the form of a distinct diplomatic refusal. It left the matter open. M. Waddington thereupon resolved to appeal to the most potent ally known to modern politics—public opinion. He determined to publish his circular. To insure attention to it, it was arranged—I don't say that M. Waddington arranged, but it is difficult to doubt that he knew what was going on—that a public meeting in behalf of Greece should be held in London on the day of the appearance of this circular. It was further arranged—again I am speaking conjecturally, but on the support of facts which can have but one meaning—that the reports of this meeting should be accompanied by a broadside from the French press.

The programme has been carried out to the letter, and with an almost startling effect. Nobody was prepared to find M. Waddington's circular so peremptory in terms. Reciting the negotiations that followed the treaty, he fastens upon the Porte an admission of the principle of territorial satisfaction to Greece, and says: "We expect of her now a fresh step, and what we require of her is the execution of the resolutions recorded in the 13th protocol." The word resolutions appears to be italicised in the original. No more was anybody prepared for the intensity of enthusiasm manifested at the meeting on Saturday. That meeting was called by men whom Lord Beaconsfield would probably stigmatize as impulsive young men, and scoff at as sentimental. Sir Charles Dilke presided. Lord Rosebery was one of the chief speakers. But the meeting was thronged to overflowing, and on the platform appeared men whom even Lord Beaconsfield cannot accuse of youthfulness or overzeal,—the Duke of Westminster, Mr. W. E. Baxter, Sir Robert Peel, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Arthur Russell, and twenty more,—men of such political and social weight as no Prime Minister can afford to despise. Sir Charles Dilke's opening speech was a cold, strong, clear statement of the case. It contained not a word of invective, but it amounted to an indictment of the Government, and every word was underlined by the audience. Lord Rosebery made a most remarkable speech. When I said this young man, sitting on the platform with his knowing, bored look, I bethought myself of his recent speech at the Press Fund dinner, and I expected nothing from him beyond a languid support of the resolution he had to move. I found myself so utterly mistaken that in the end I repented of the criticism I had made on his Press harangue. Once on his feet, all expression of weariness vanished. He spoke well from the beginning; and at the end he rose into something like real eloquence. It is seldom a better point has been made than that in which he reminded Lord Beaconsfield of his presiding two years ago at a meeting in this very room in aid of a memorial to Lord Byron. "Strange," cried he, "that the Prime Minister should since have been backing the Turk against the just claim of that very Greece to whom Lord Byron gave his fortune and his life. Stranger still, that it has not occurred to him that the best memorial he could erect to Lord Byron would be a Greece enthroned upon an ample territory and endowed with a political future." This brilliant peroration—which I quote very imperfectly—swept the audience off their feet, and was answered with a burst of cheering long continued.

The third factor in this combination, the French press, has perhaps proved most effective of all. English papers agree in regarding the *République Française* as the most powerful of French journals. M. Gambetta's connection with it has ceased to be an open one, but nobody doubts that it is a real one. On Sunday morning it published an article which was telegraphed to London and appeared in whole or in part in every important London print on Monday. It affirms the existence of a difficulty between France and England—a sentiment of mistrust, due wholly to a want of loyalty on the side of England. England in its Eastern policy has neither spared French susceptibilities nor co-operated heartily with a Power whose good-will she made a pretense of desiring. English hostility or coldness was first shown in Syria, continued in Egypt, and ends in Greece. Lord Beaconsfield is reminded of the support given him when he most needed it at Berlin and elsewhere. I don't doubt that the reminiscence is a bitter one to M. Gambetta, who persisted, in the face of all warnings, in bolstering up the English Prime Minister in his most dubious experiments. Now, he gloomily confesses, France is reduced to ask whether she would not do better to deal with enemies than with such friends. He hopes, nevertheless, that England will not go too far in a course of conduct, the least inconvenience of which must be to convince France that the leaders of English policy in the East will not allow others to do anything in the East, simply because they are impotent to do anything themselves. The *Debats* and other journals of Ministerial connection and of position follow this lead in similar terms. There is no doubt that they give expression to a deep and general feeling of irritation—to an apprehension that England cannot be trusted as an ally in Eastern questions, and to a resolve that France shall support Greece in her just demands; whether with or without the help of England. The Ministerial papers here do their best to diminish the significance of this explosion. But there is reason to believe that the Government are awake to the seriousness of the situation. As Lord Rosebery told them, this is their last chance to ingratiate themselves with a Christian population in the East. They must bestir themselves if they do not wish France to establish in Greece the same right to gratitude and the same practical protection which Russia has established in Bulgaria.

CALIFORNIA.

Analyzing the Vote on the New Constitution.

San Francisco Bulletin (anti-Constitution).

The official returns of the vote on the new Constitution have all been received except in the case of one or two isolated counties. The majority for the new Constitution is in the neighborhood of 11,000. The greatest relative vote in favor was in the most northern and the most southern portions of the State. In San Diego the vote was about five to one in favor of the new Constitution. In Siskiyou it was nearly in the same ratio. In Modoc the vote was four to one in favor of adoption. But in Del Norte, also at the northern extremity, there was a majority of sixty-three against. The cause is easily understood. In Siskiyou and Modoc there was no canvas against it. In San Diego, likewise, the only meetings held were in favor of adoption. Nearly all the mining counties gave majorities against it. The only exceptions are Shasta, Plumas, Calaveras, and Placer. In all the other mining districts the vote was decidedly against it, as the majorities in El Dorado, Mono, Inyo, Trinity, Tuolumne, Sierra, etc., abundantly testify.

Without exception, in those agricultural counties where there was a majority in favor of adoption, there has been some trouble concerning railroads or land monopoly. The only important city giving a large majority in favor is Los Angeles. Elsewhere the vote was the other way. But in the City of Los Angeles the majority was much less in proportion than in the country precincts of the county. Speaking generally, wherever the campaign against the Constitution was conducted with spirit, there the majorities for adoption were either small or the vote went the other way.

Taking the counties politically, it was in those where the Democratic party have customarily obtained majorities that the vote was strongest in favor of adoption. This is illustrated by the strength manifested in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Stanislaus, Siskiyou, Mendocino, Colusa, Sonoma, Tulare, and some dozen others that can be enumerated. The only Republican counties giving heavy majorities in favor are Humboldt, San Diego, and San Joaquin.

The same phenomena is visible in the vote for the adoption of the Constitution as marked the election of delegates to the Convention. The prosperous agricultural counties, such as Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, and Marin, voted against adoption. Those counties of the interior which sent workingmen delegates to the Convention, with but few exceptions, voted in favor of the new Constitution. All the San Joaquin Valley counties gave majorities for adoption. The Sacramento Valley counties, on the other hand, either gave large majorities against, or the vote was somewhat close. The lumber trade has not been brisk during the past year or two. In all the lumber counties—Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, and Tehama—there were majorities in favor of the new Constitution. The election demonstrates one fact: that hard times are an important factor in voting upon State or political issues.

FOUNDING A SETTLEMENT.

James Gordon Bennett's Large Purchase in the Sawmill River Valley.

New York Sun.

Among property-owners in and near Yonkers there is excitement at the prospect of a rise in real estate as soon as the New York City & Northern Railroad (late the Boston & Montreal Railroad) and the Yonkers Rapid-Transit Railway are in running order.

The Sawmill River Valley has been almost entirely neglected by capitalists and speculators for many years, but it is now believed that there will be considerable interest in the plans proposed for improving the value of the land. Already large lots of land have changed hands. The most important transactions were recorded in the Register's office last week, and by them Mr. James Gordon Bennett gets possession of a half interest in 1,048 acres of land between Yonkers and Williamsbridge, north of Jerome Park. Following the order in which the deeds were recorded, Mr. Leonard W. Jerome and wife gave a deed of a quarter interest in the 1,408 acres to Mr. William R. Travers, the consideration named being $97,733.44, subject to a mortgage made to Mr. John B. Trevor on Nov. 27, 1871, for $100,000. Then Mr. Leonard W. Jerome and wife gave a deed of a quarter interest in the 1,048 acres to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the consideration being $89,647.08. In that deed Mr. Bennett assumes the payment of $85,000 of the Trevor mortgage. Subsequently Mr. Travers transferred to Mr. Bennett his quarter interest for the consideration of $5. The land is described as that formerly belonging to William M. Tweed and Leonard W. Jerome, and known as the Valley Farms. It forms a part of one of the prettiest regions of Westchester County. Three broad roads extend from Yonkers through it, and the Croton Aqueduct forms a ridge along the side of the high land on the east side. In some parts the land is rough and uncultivated, but on the east slope of the high land on the west are several neat farm-houses and summer residences surrounded by rich fields and bright green pastures and lawns. The Valley Farms were purchased by Mr. Jerome and Tweed when the latter was at the hight of his popularity. When Tweed escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail his purchase near Yonkers was remembered, and detectives tried to find him in some of the houses on and near the land.

What Mr. Bennett intends to do with this land is not fully known, but one of his representatives said that he will soon contract for a large number of buildings to be erected, and that in time he expects to have 4,000 houses on the land. It is said in Yonkers that it is proposed to erect houses on lots with more than fifty feet frontage, that can be rented for from $1,200 to $2,000 a year, and perhaps upward, on the installment plan. With the Harlem Railroad on the east, the New York City & Northern Railroad in the centre, and the Yonkers Rapid Transit Railway and the Hudson River Railroad on the west, Mr. Bennett's settlement can be reached easily and frequently. It is also near the site selected for a new reservoir for the Croton water. Before going to Europe Mr. Bennett gave one of his lawyers a full power of attorney, but he is expected here this month to look after the transactions.

An Absent-Minded M. D.

An absent-minded doctor was called to see a two-year-old child who had had convulsions. He sat in a reverie for awhile, and then, announcing that the patient suffered from nervous prostration,—the fashionable disease of the day,—wrote a long prescription, with the following directions: "Avoid care and occupation of every kind; leave off tea and coffee; seek diversion at the theatre and in travel; smoke moderately."

The Chinese Question in Australia.

The Chinese question has broken out in Australia. The Mongolians have been pouring into the country by the thousands, and already the whites complain that they are being ruined by cheap Chinese labor. The seamen have struck against the employment of the intruders, who will work for much smaller wages, and several serious riots have occurred in consequence at Sydney, an attempt being made on one occasion to burn the Chinese quarter of the city. Popular feeling, which is inflamed by rumors that the Chinese Government means to pour its people into Australia by the wholesale, sustains the strikers, and at last accounts it was expected that the steamship companies would yield.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The Trials and Troubles of a Philadelphia Lady—Mysteries of an Indiana Divorce Court—Col. Williams' Matrimonial Adventure.

Philadelphia Press.

"Twenty years ago I was married to that man, Trotwood, but I have seen very little of him since. God help us all." Thus spoke Mrs. Betsy Trotwood to her nephew, as narrated in "David Copperfield," after having contributed pecuniary aid to the brilliant but ubiquitous Mr. T. Such language with, very little alteration, could have been used by a lady in real life, called upon yesterday by a *Press* reporter, as the appended account will show:

In 1851 the Wharton-Street Methodist Church had for its pastor the Rev. Enos R. Williams. Among his children was William Cowper Williams, aged 22. The family consisted of seven children, vivacious boys and girls. At that time there attended upon the church the Misses Brewster, then, as now, residents of No. 214 Wharton street. The Brewsters and Williamses were often thrown together, and—the old, old story. Miss Louisa Brewster and Cowper Williams, after a longer period of probation than usual, were united in matrimony, as the following certificate shows:

> This certifies that Dr. William C. Williams and Miss Louisa Brewster were by me united in the bonds of marriage, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1855, conformably to the ordinance of God and the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.
>
> J. J. DOWLING, D. D.,
> Minister of the Gospel.

Williams, who was a graduate of Adelphi Medical College, then on Fifth street, below Wharton, was very poor, and, for economical reasons, it was agreed when they were married that the couple should live apart until such time as the husband's income permitted larger comforts. Three months after the marriage Williams went to Newcastle to teach school. While there he changed his name to Dr. Alfred D. Jones. This, his first wife thinks, was the fruitful parent of his later and greater sins; for no sooner had he done this than he began to be attentive to a young lady at Newcastle, a Miss Alphonsa Bowman, and was only prevented from marrying her by an acquaintance of Miss Brewster declaring on the day the banns were published in Newcastle that Williams already had a wife in Philadelphia.

This announcement stopped the procession. Miss Bowman never recovered from the shock, and from that day Williams was himself a changed man. He returned to this city, but for a long time refused to treat Miss Brewster as his wife. Then he went to Europe, was shipwrecked, and had three ribs broken. Returning in 1857, he appeared to care even less for his wife than formerly, and again left the city, Miss Brewster supposing he was going to Canada or Indiana. Six months later his wife received a letter signed by Mrs. Hannah Williams, the name of her husband's mother, announcing the death of Dr. Williams in Indiana,—a letter that was at once pronounced a forgery by its imputed author.

From 1857 Miss Brewster heard nothing of her truant husband until 1863, when her attention was attracted to a notice of Col. William C. Williams' opinion of what could have been done by Gen. Stoneman's raid on Richmond. The Doctor was then Colonel of the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and had been wounded at Murfreesboro. Miss Brewster caused the Colonel's arrest. He was placed in jail, but was released by order of Gen. Rosecrans, who said his services were needed at the front. From 1863 until three months ago the wife was unaware of her husband's existence; and it was simply an accident that she discovered that he was alive. Miss Brewster owns a lot at Ocean Grove. Desiring to sell it she found a proposed purchaser in a lady whose domestic relations are also somewhat tangled. The buyer wanted a title clear, and this Miss Brewster could not give until she knew whether husband was dead or living. In order to find this out the case was put in the hands of Mr. Frank M. Cody, a lawyer, of No. 538 Walnut street. Mr. Cody, three months ago, commenced a correspondence with Col. William A. Lowe, of Indianapolis.

Investigation discovered the same identical William Cowper Williams living in Albion, Noble County, Indiana; that he had been married fifteen years to a Miss Bliss of that place, by whom he was the father of two children. Stranger still, he had secured a divorce in Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana, from Miss Brewster, although that lady knew nothing of it until three months since. Mr. Williams filed his petition for a divorce on the 3d day of January, 1862, reciting "that he was, and for more than a year past had been, a bona fide resident of Wells County, Indiana; that he was legally married to defendant on the 29th of March, 1855; that on the same day of said marriage, and without any fault of this plaintiff, said defendant abandoned him, and has ever since lived separate and apart from the plaintiff, utterly refusing to return to him, though often requested so to do." The plaintiff, therefore, prays a decree of divorce, with other proper compensation, etc. In other localities the proceedings would have stopped until Miss Brewster, through her attorney or in person, could have been heard from; but in Indiana they don't permit a little thing like that to mar the proceedings. A lawyer named Jenkinson kindly volunteered to act the part of defendant, and imagined that Miss Brewster's reply would have been similar to the one he made, to-wit:

> The defendant, for answer, admits the residence and marriage of the plaintiff in this behalf, and denies each and every other allegation of the complainant.
>
> M. JENKINSON,
> Attorney for Defendant.

It was finally agreed to leave the matter to a referee,—a lawyer, G. S. Brown by name. Mr. Brown solemnly pondered over the case, and finally, with much doubt and diffidence, delivered the following:

> *State of Indiana, Wells County, ss.—William C. Williams vs. Louisa Williams. Divorce.* The undersigned, to whom was referred the above-entitled cause, reports to the Court: That, after hearing the evidence in said cause, I find that the plaintiff has sustained all the allegations of his complaint, and I therefore recommend the granting of divorce as prayed for in said complaint.
>
> G. S. BROWN, Referee.

To make the farce complete, the fees were ordered to be paid by the defendant. The order has not yet been complied with. Suit will be at once instituted to vacate the decree, the lady being anxious to know whether she is married or single.

Miss Louisa Brewster, who lives and teaches music, in connection with her sister, Miss Angeline Brewster, at No. 244 Wharton street, is a cousin of the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, and daughter of the late Edward and Lydia Brewster. Her father was an artist of no mean repute in his day, and died full of years and honors. It is quite unnecessary to mention the general respect in which the family has been held. Miss Brewster, while remembering and recognizing the good traits of Mr. Williams, specially displayed during his courtship, was not particularly anxious to be Mrs. Williams in fact, as well as name. "Willie was as good as gold in his young days," she said to a *Press* reporter; "I trusted him implicitly, but, if he doesn't come to terms, I shall go out to Indiana, and take possession of his home. It's my right, and I shall insist upon it." Miss Brewster is a remarkably well-preserved little lady of—well, she doesn't look her age, and might be taken for ten years younger than she is. All the trouble the man who had sworn to "love, cherish, and protect" her has caused has not served to abate the vivacity which was such a marked characteristic in her younger days. She shows no bitterness toward her husband, and will, she says, endeavor to forget the sorrows of her youth and sell the lot at Ocean Grove for a good round sum. The sisters live quietly in a modest house that sits back from the yard, chiefly noticeable because of the many colored flowers without and the equal number of handsome pictures within the walls. Miss Louise Brewster is a composer as well as a musician, her principal productions being "The Dying Nun," "President's Dream Waltz," and "Union Bell March." They are so pleasantly situated, apparently, that the comparison of a man entering the happy domicile with the snake climbing the walls of Eden is involuntary and irresistible.

The life of William Cowper Williams is an anomalous one in many respects. Among other eccentricities he cultivated the poetic faculty, and under the nom de plume of "Walter Canning West" and "William Henry Hillsbee," rhymed to Miss Brewster under the caption of "Affection's Offering," "There Is a Brighter Home," etc.,—the lady suggesting that the first should be a valuable gift from him, principally on account of its rarity, while she had no idea that the "brighter home" was to be located in Indiana. Mr. Williams, it is said, served with credit during the Rebellion as Colonel of the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment, is a prominent politician in his district, and has served the State in various capacities.

Was It All a Dream?

The Lewistown (Me.) *Journal* tells a story of a venerable and respected citizen of South Paris, Me., who dreamed that he had found a quantity of silver money in a marshy place on his farm, and, taking his shovel in the morning, went out and dug up about $1,800 in silver coin.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents a bottle.

VOLUME XX
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